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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MAY 4, 1901.

No. 35

WE ARE QUOTING
INTERESTING
PRICES ON



Eldredge and Geneva Bicycles

Headquarters for Bicycle
Sundries of all kinds.
Catalogue now ready.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
WINNIPEG

FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home
and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION,
PARIS EXPOSITION.

HUDSONS BAY COMPANY



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

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Denim Pants,
Overalls,
Shirts
and Smocks**

of all descriptions.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

Emerson & Hague

WINNIPEG

CODVILLE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers



—Packers of—

CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
Coffee, Baking Powder and Spices.

BANNEYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG.
Branches: BRANDON and CALGARY.

BROMLEY & CO.



Tents
Awnings and
Mattress
Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

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

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

We have a
Full and Complete
Stock of . . .

Boots and Shoes

For Sorting Trade

Letter Orders Promptly Filled.

THOMAS RYAN

Wholesale
Boots and Shoes

Established 1874

WINNIPEG

Shoes for Summer Wear

The AMES HOLDEN BRAND
in Men's, Ladies', Boys', Girls,
and Children's in Dongola, Kau-
garoo, Box Calf, Reindeer, Peb-
ble and Buff, in High Lace, But-
ton or Low Oxford Style.

Reliable Goods. Prompt Delivery
Right Prices Complete Stock

THE AMES HOLDEN CO. Ltd.
WINNIPEG.

Lock Bros. & Co.

WHOLESALE . .
**FRUIT AND
PRODUCE**

(Anything in the Fruit Line)

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE.

128 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.
RAT PORTAGE.

Achievements



Are but promises of the future.
Long experience and keen manipula-
tion of merchandise, combined with
push and energy, are bound to reap
laurels that will adorn the early
pages of the twentieth century.

Well begun is half won, that it
applies to us is evidenced by the
large spring business we have al-
ready done.

Merchants who want to sort up
their stock will find our various
lines still brimming with many at-
tractive sellers that are bound to
prove conducive to their success.

**THE GAULT
BROS. CO. Ltd.**

Importers and
Manufacturers

.. WINNIPEG

For Present Wants And Summer Needs

A carefully selected stock that at
once commends itself to the retail
merchant.

Everything you require to make
your business grow and pay, is
here

If there is anything in **DIY
GOODS** that you want, give us par-
ticulars. We'll supply you.

**Scare the
Mosquitos**

at present by ordering a supply of

LENO

We have it in green, pink, white,
blue and yellow.

Write to-day.

R.J. WHITLA & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods
WINNIPEG

THE RUBLEE FRUIT CO. Limited

Importers of .

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

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

TRY OUR

Wrapping Paper and Bags

We handle only the
BEST CANADIAN MADE PAPER

McALLISTER & WATTS

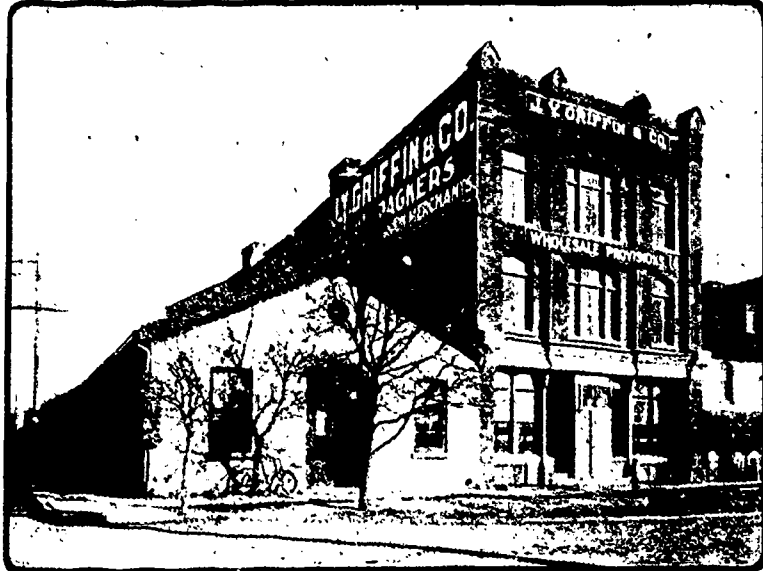
43 Horle St., Winnipeg.

**WINNIPEG
Business College**

Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

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

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.



**Pork
Packers,
Provision
Dealers,
Butter,
Eggs,
Cheese**

"Griffin" Brand Hams and Bacon a Specialty. Every piece guaranteed.

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA
BRANCHES: VANCOUVER AND NELSON

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

WE WANT THEM

We not only have the facilities but the connections for handling Eggs in unlimited quantities. All shippers guaranteed prompt returns and top of the market in price. TRY US.

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.
WINNIPEG

The Imperial Fruit and Produce Co. Ltd.

PURCHASERS OF THE STOCK AND TRADE OF
THE ANDERSON PRODUCE CO.

All Kinds of **FRUIT** In Season

We pay cash for your produce.

Mail Orders promptly attended to.

Give us a trial.

Commercial Legislation.

There was but little legislation of a commercial nature passed at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature. An act to amend "The Queen's Bench Act" contains the following paragraph:

"An assignment for the general benefit of creditors shall take precedence of all attachments, including attachments of debts by way of garnishment where the money has not actually been paid over to the garnishing creditor, of all judgment and reserved certificates of judgment and executions not completely executed by payment subject to the lien, if any, of the execution or attachment creditors for their costs."

"The Act Respecting the Branding and Sale of Dairy Products" has already been published in The Commercial.

"An Act Respecting the Sale of Dairy Products" contains the following paragraphs:

"No person shall sell milk in this province containing less than seven and one-half per cent. of total solids, or less than eight and one-half per cent. of solids, not fat, or less than three per cent. of butter fat, and no person shall sell cream containing less than fifteen per cent. of butter fat."

Every person who violates any of the provisions of section 2 of this act shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, or any two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, in addition to the costs of the prosecution, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

"An Act to Amend the Municipal Act" has the following paragraphs relating to the licensing of parties who sell or use trading stamps:

"For licensing, controlling and governing all persons, firms and corporations engaged in the business of issuing to retail merchants trading stamps, trading checks, gifts or coupons, for delivery to their customers with goods sold, and all other such gift enterprises with like objects, and for fixing the sum to be paid for such license, the same not to exceed \$500 for every year.

For licensing, controlling and governing all persons, firms and corporations using in connection with their retail business and giving to purchasers of their wares and merchandise such trading stamps, trading checks, gifts or coupons as an inducement to purchase, and for fixing the sum to be paid for such license, the same not to exceed \$500 for every year."

Transient traders who sell goods from railway cars are made subject to license, as follows:

"For licensing, regulating and governing transient traders and other persons who are or who are not residents in the province of Manitoba and who sell or offer to sell goods or merchandise of any description by auction, conducted by themselves or by a licensed auctioneer, or otherwise from out of railway cars or while in railway cars.

This gives municipal authorities power to license such transient traders.

A canner, exceedingly canny,
One morning remarked to his grand
"A canner can can
Anything that he can,
But a canner can't can a can, can he?"

English advertisements are a constant source of amusement. Recently a cannibalistic advertiser appeared for a servant who could "cook and dress children." "Dine here and you will never dine anywhere else," is a startling, though doubtless meant to be an alluring, statement which appeared in gigantic letters in the window of a cheap restaurant. "Wanted, a room by two gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad," suggests anatomical necessities; and there is something terribly sinister in this advertisement of a furrier, "Mr. Butcher begs to announce that he is willing to make up capes, jackets, etc., for ladies out of their own skins." Less astonishing is the legend once adorning a tub of yellow mixture of very uncertain origin, "Superior butter, 6d per pound. Nobody can touch it." Most probably not! That "a respectable widow wants washing" might not be an extraordinary occurrence; but "Wanted, a boy who can open oysters with a reference;" takes for granted a skill which one must utterly refuse to believe.—Exchange.

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

Office 210 McDermott St. Telephone 291.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, MAY 4, 1901.

OUR LEAD INDUSTRY.

The papers the other day reported the shipment of a cargo of Canadian lead concentrates from St. John for

stages. What is required is a refinery for the final reduction of the product of our smelters. This would evidently require some assistance on the start, but would undoubtedly soon become a profitable industry. With the lead refinery the other industries of manufacturing dry white and red leads, etc., would no doubt soon follow. Our customs tariff on lead and lead products, which was fixed at a time when conditions were different from what they are now, would require re-arrangement to meet the requirements of the case, if an attempt is to be made to follow up the opportunities for the development of a great lead industry in Canada.

UNREASONABLE OPPOSITION.

A great deal of unreasonable opposition seems to have been shown in Parliament at Ottawa against the application of the Canadian Pacific Railway to extend the Stonewall branch of its system in Manitoba. It is difficult to account for some of this opposition, except on the ground of prejudice or malice. It is quite true that a great many very good people, in the ordinary sense of the term, are sometimes subject to both these weaknesses, for a weakness it undoubtedly is. Well balanced, intelligent persons, such as we should expect to find in members of parliament, should,

Manitoba Dairy Act.

But aside from this somewhat sentimental view of the case, there is a reasonable and businesslike view of the matter which should govern all cases of this kind. When the Canadian Pacific Railway asks for power to develop a valuable section of country which is not served by any other road, thereby promising to add largely to the wealth of Manitoba in particular and the Dominion in general, it seems almost beyond comprehension that a set of men who are supposed to be delegated by the people to serve and conserve the interests of the country should deliberately endeavor to block such enterprise. Whether such action be caused by prejudice, malice or a desire for popular favor, it is quite unworthy of men who aspire to positions of trust in the service of their country.

Manitoba Dairy Act.

The new Manitoba act respecting the branding and sale of dairy products, to which reference was made last week, will seriously interfere with trade in dairy products if enforced in its entirety. The act provides that packages of butter and boxes of cheese, either factory or private make, must be branded by the makers, showing name and address, and also the words "dairy butter," "creamery butter," "home dairy cheese," "full cream cheese," etc., as the case may be. It is further provided "that every person, firm or corporation who ship butter or cheese from

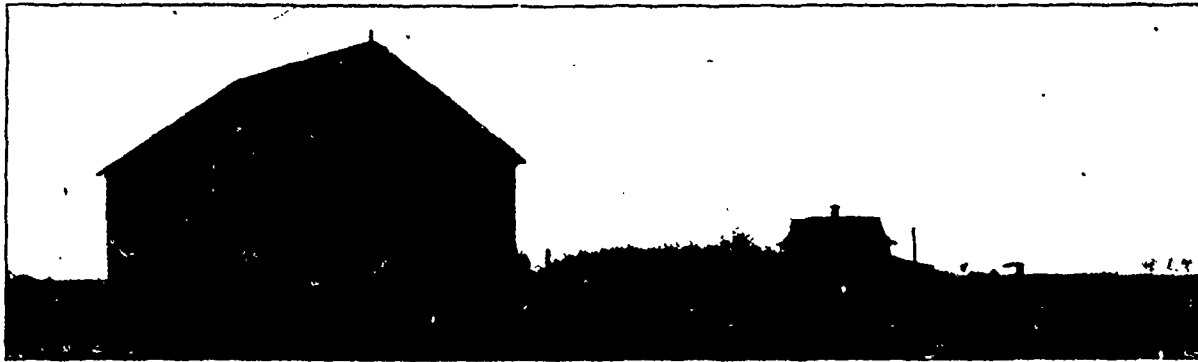
flour of its own manufacture the Hudson's Bay Company is able to supply its local and export trade, and its trading posts in the Bay. These latter are in this case reached via the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, across the sea by the Atlantic liners and back again by the company's Bay ships, thus competing successfully with flour made in England, and heretofore bought there by the company.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

A rate war is on between British Columbia points and Skagway. The Canadian Pacific Railway has cut its rates from \$25 to \$10, while the steamer Amur advertises a first class passage at \$6. The rates to Northern British Columbia points have been reduced from \$5 to \$1.

The railway passenger rates to the Pan-American exhibition about which there have been so many anxious enquiries of late have not yet been fixed so far as Winnipeg and all points on this division of the C. P. R. are concerned and it now looks doubtful whether there will be a special rate made or not. The railway companies do not seem to be able to agree upon this matter at all and it may turn out that each road will have to make its own rates and arrangements. The prospects are that passenger traffic to the east will be very heavy this year as a great many people have been planning to attend the show at Buffalo.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company intends making a big effort to open up a Russian market for Canadian manufactures and products. President Shaughnessy's trip to Europe has something to



Manitoba Farm Homes—Buildings of Wm. Cox, Stockton

Antwerp. This is a feature of Canadian trade that is not very satisfactory. We are sending abroad all our lead in the form of concentrates or matte and importing the refined and prepared article. The production of lead in Canada has increased very largely during recent years, owing to the development of the silver-lead mines in southern British Columbia, and the time would seem opportune for doing something to encourage the refining and manufacturing of lead products in Canada. The present arrangement of our customs tariff is not such as to encourage the refining and manufacturing of lead products at home. The duty on dry white and red leads, etc., is only five per cent. All we do in Canada, is therefore, to import the dry leads and grind them here. In view of the large production of lead at home and the vast possibilities for the future in the development of our silver-lead mines it is of the utmost importance that an effort should be made to have this industry established in the country. We should be able to produce our own manufactures of lead and possibly build up an export trade in some of these commodities. What seems most urgently required is encouragement for the establishment of an industry for fully reducing the ores to the final

any place in Manitoba," must also brand each package with name and address. This would mean that every country merchant who ships a package of butter or cheese to Winnipeg, or any other place, must register under this act, and brand each package so shipped. Then the commission house in Winnipeg must again brand the packages, so that by the time the goods left the commission dealer, each package would carry at least three brands. This would certainly be detrimental to the sale of the goods, as the packages would be disfigured by so much marking, and besides this, it is well known in the trade that exporters object to the marking of packages by shippers. The enforcement of these provisions might, therefore, result in much annoyance and loss to handlers of dairy produce in Manitoba. It is possible that this act may interfere with some prerogative of the Federal government, which alone can legislate in matters pertaining to trade and commerce, in which case it would be disallowed.

do in this connection, and after visiting London he will pay a visit to St. Petersburg. Wm. Whyte, who was recently appointed assistant to the president, will leave in the course of a few weeks for a trip along the line of the trans-Siberian railway, and will go over the entire country from the heart of Russia to the Pacific port of Vladivostock. It is the belief of the Canadian Pacific authorities that Russia offers an extensive market for farming implements and other Canadian products, and that an immense trade can be built up for Canada. If the outlook proves favorable, a line of steamers will be put on the route between Vancouver and the port of Vladivostock in the near future. Mr. Whyte will go first to London and St. Petersburg to make arrangements for his journey, and will then proceed through to Vladivostock, returning home by the Pacific ocean. He expects to be away about five months.

A large amount of nursery stock, including fruit trees and ornamental shrubs, has this spring been imported into Canada from the United States, and has been treated at the various fumigating stations which have been erected by the minister of agriculture. The season during which importations may be made into Canada will end on the 15th of May. This date was fixed upon after consulting with nurserymen and fruit growers, and is one week later than last year. It must be remembered, however, by importers that if the buds have burst, and growth has begun there is some danger of injury from the poisonous gas which is used to destroy the scale insects.

Flour For England.

The Hudson's Bay Company has recently made a special shipment of 20 carloads of its Fort Garry mill flour to Montreal for shipment by the St. Lawrence route to England. Not a few still resident in Winnipeg will call to mind the time when the city's supplies were nearly all imported from England by way of Hudson's Bay, and the buffalo was the principal produce of the province. The progress that has been made is well shown by the fore-going. Flourishing flour mills are in our midst, and from

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000
Reserve Fund - 7,000,000
Bal. Profit and Loss - 427,180.00

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Hon. Lord Dufferin and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President.
Hon. G. A. D'Amboise, M.P., Chairman.
A. T. Fournier, M.P., James Ross, Esq.,
Sir William Mackay, M.P., R. P. Maguire, Esq.,
Hon. R. Crossfield, M.P., R. G. Gault, Esq.,
R. S. Clouston, Esq.

BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities: St. John's, Newfoundland, London, Reg. 23 Adelaide Lane, E.C. No. 40, 19 Wall St., Chicago, 114 La Salle Street.
BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS
Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool
London—British Linen Co. Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Travelers' Cheques Letters of Credit and General Banking Business transacted. Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Bank Department.
Collections made on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
Drafts sold available at all points in Europe, United States and Canada, including London, New York, San Francisco, etc.

A. F. D. MACGACHEN, Manager

DOMINION BANK

Capital Authorized, \$3,000,000.
Capital Paid Up, \$2,300,000.
Reserve Fund, \$230,000.

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

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO

WINNIPEG OFFICES:

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

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

UNION BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP - 3,000,000
RESERVE - 500,000

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Andrew Thomson, Esq., Pres. E. J. Hale, Esq.,
E. C. Thomson, Esq. Geo. J. de Harpelle
E. Givens, Esq. Wm. Price, Esq.
E. I. Webb, General Manager. J. G. Bisset, Inspector
F. W. B. Crisp, Assistant Inspector

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
WINNIPEG—GEORGE BOWLES, Manager.
Selkirk, Man. Morden, N.W.T.
Souris, Man. Neepawa, N.W.T.
Carberry, Man. Lethbridge, N.W.T.
Curlington, Man. Yorkton, Man.
Minnedosa, Man. Regina, Man.
Brandon, Man. Swift Current, Man.
Indian Head, Man. Hallowell, Man.
Hartney, Man. Calgary, N.W.T.
Crystal City, Man. Regina, N.W.T.
Flin Flon, Man. Qu'Appelle, Man.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC
Alexandria, Ont. Newwood, Ont. Smith Falls, Ont.
Burlington, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Hartfordville, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Windsor, Ont.
Montreal, Que. Chatham, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
Oshawa, Ont. Chatham, Ont.

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

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated 1822.

Head Office—Halifax Gen. Manager's Office—Toronto
JOHN Y. PAYSANT, Pres. H. C. McLEOD, Mgr. Genl.

Capital Paid-up - \$1,950,000.00
Reserve - \$2,418,000.00

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

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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

D. R. Willis, General Manager. E. Ray, Inspector.
DIRECTORS:
R. S. Howland, President. T. E. Merritt, Vice-President
T. Suberland Mayor. Wm. Ramsay Esq. John J. Barry Esq. Wm. Heald Esq.
E. H. Rogers Esq.

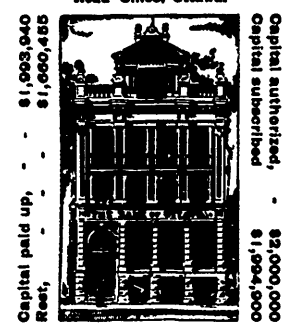
BRANCHES in the Northwest are MANITOBA, ONTARIO, QUEBEC, and the following cities:
Winnipeg, Man. Port Colborne, Ont.
Toronto, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
London, Ont. Hamilton, Ont.
Kitchener, Ont. Niagara Falls, Ont.
Oshawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Windsor, Ont. London, Ont.
Windsor, Ont. Windsor, Ont.
Windsor, Ont. Windsor, Ont.

WINNIPEG BRANCH
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.
DEBITURES—Mortgages and other Debitures purchased.
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank Ltd., 15 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued negotiable without charge at any and every of the Branches of the Bank in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world.
MONEY ORDERS issued payable at any Bank in Canada.
Notes—Under \$10, 25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1000, \$2000, \$5000, \$10000, \$20000, \$50000, \$100000, \$200000, \$500000, \$1000000.

N. C. LESLIE, Manager

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.



Capital authorized, \$1,000,000
Capital paid up, \$1,000,000
Reserve, \$1,000,000

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - J. R. MONK, Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL PAID-UP - \$5,000,000
RESERVE FUND - \$2,000,000

Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President.
H. E. Walker, General Manager.
J. H. Plummer, Asst. General Manager.
Winnipeg Branch: JOHN AIRD, Manager

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1860.

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

HEAD OFFICE—4 Grenchurch Street, London, E.C.
J. H. Foster, General Manager.
R. H. Foster, General Manager.
J. H. Foster, General Manager.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
E. H. Walker, General Manager.
J. H. Foster, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA
London, Ont. Halifax, N.S.
Montreal, Que. St. John's, N.F.S.
Toronto, Ont. Vancouver, B.C.
Winnipeg, Man. Regina, S.A.S.
Ottawa, Ont. Edmonton, A.L.S.
Calgary, A.L.S.
Saskatoon, S.A.S.
Winnipeg, Man. Winnipeg, Man.

Branches in the United States: New York—42 Wall Street, W. L. Vreese and J. C. Wash, Asst. Managers.
San Francisco—120 Sansome St., H. H. J. Mitchell and J. H. Mitchell, Agents.
Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches.

E. JACOBS

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

GREENWOOD, BOUNDARY DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)
Wholesale Manufacturers

READY MADE CLOTHING

Corner Bay and Front Streets TORONTO
Western Representatives: A. W. LASHEN W. W. ARMSTRONG.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS

PROCESSED IN ALL COUNTRIES
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PATENT LITIGATION
PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION
RIDOUT & MAYBEE, 103 BAY STREET, TORONTO

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton.

Capital (all paid-up) - \$1,860,330
Reserve Fund - \$328,903

Board of Directors
John Stuart, President. A. G. Ramsay, Vice-President
John Frazier, George Lamb, A. F. Wood, M.P.
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Forestry Building.

The building provided for the forestry exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition is an object of unusual interest on account of its peculiar style of construction.

The walls are formed of sections of timber indigenous to different Pan-American countries, and the roof of bark slabs. The foundation is of random rubble work, laid with large stone, with large granite columns for the footing of exterior posts and angles. To the visitor it has the appearance of structures found in out-of-the-way regions where construction is accomplished by men with the axe their only tool.

Thus the building which has been provided for the housing of one of the most important displays at the Exposition is made a striking exhibit in its fit. Its dimensions are 60 by 112 feet. It is situated in the southern portion of the grounds, east of the main approach. Its nearest neighbors are the Six Nation Indians' large stockade and log and bark cabins.

There will be extensive displays of forestry by various states, and Uncle Sam's new possessions will make a splendid showing of native woods. The United States government forestry exhibit will form a division of the important display to be made by the department of agriculture in the government building. It will consist mainly of photographic displays illustrating the relation of agriculture to forestry, supplemented by maps and sections of commercial timber trees from the Appalachian Mountain region.

The photographic display will embody sixty framed bromide prints enlarged from photographs, together

principal agricultural and forest sections of the United States. Fourteen colored maps of the United States will show the distribution of the principal forest types and species, the distribution of rainfall in relation to that of forest areas and in connection the location of State Experiment Stations.

Nineteen large slabs, four feet high and six inches thick, with bark attached and on one surface polished, show the size, quality and character of the commercial timber trees of the Appalachian forest region.

Agassiz Experimental Farm.

The report of Thos. A. Sharpe, superintendent of the Dominion government experimental farm at Agassiz, is here given in brief.

The winter of 1899-1900 was a very mild one, which favored the early development of the fruit buds, but as two or three light frosts occurred during the spring the apricot, nectarine and peach crops were almost complete failures. In July six arms of cut-worms made their appearance and the attack of these was so severe that roots, potatoes and pease suffered great damage, many patches of pease and potatoes being not worth the expense of harvesting. The weather during June was very rainy making the curling of clover hay difficult and some had to be put into the silo.

Clover silage is eaten with better relish than corn, does not need to be cut when putting into the silo, and as two, and sometimes three, crops can be cut each season it appears to be a better crop in British Columbia for

amount. The Danish Chevalier gave 37 bushels, 4 lbs., Prize Prolific, 36 bushels, 42 lbs., etc. Mensury was the highest producer of the six-rowed variety, yielding an average of 44 bus., 8 lbs. per acre. The next was Nugent with 41 bushels, 12 lbs., followed closely by Odessa, Claude and Yale.

Heavy rains and the cut-worm did great damage to the pea crop. The highest yield was 32 bushels, 10 lbs. per acre from the Early Britain variety.

The season was very unfavorable for the corn crop, very few of the varieties sown having ears fit for roasting by October 3, when the crop was cut.

Tests were made of twenty-eight varieties of turnips. Some damage was done by the cut-worm, otherwise the yield would have been a very heavy one. The highest yield was 1,202 bushels, 40 lbs. per acre by the Perfection Swede variety.

Cold and wet weather together with the cut-worm did considerable damage to the crop of mangels, so that the yield was only a fair one.

Fifteen varieties of carrots were sown and a heavy yield was expected until the cut-worms attacked them. Giant White Vosges yielded 1,202 bus., 40 lbs. per acre, the Improved Short White, 1,173 bushels, 20 lbs., and Half Long White, New White Intermediate and Ontario Champion were not far below these.

Owing to unfavorable conditions the experiment with sugar beets were entire failures.

Of some varieties of potatoes sown,

tures having the proper effect, therefore fungus diseases were unusually prevalent, hence many scabby apples.

All of the older or longest planted pear trees bloomed freely this year, but very few set fruit. The Bartlett, the Keiffer, Dr. Jules Guyot, Rivers Princess and Vicar of Wakefield saved crops, but very few of the other trees gave more than a dozen or two of inferior samples.

As the plum trees commenced to blossom early some were caught by frosts, particularly the Japan varieties. These latter bloom very early and even if there is no frost, the weather which is frequently wet and cold, the blossoms prevent the fertilization of the blossoms so that there has seldom been more than a very light crop of these varieties. The plum rot was very generally prevalent. The following are some of the most promising of the rot-resisting class, these being introduced very nearly free from it: Sultan, Purple Diamond Gollath, Bektan, Mallard, Lincoln, Cochet, Clyman, Grand Duke and Monarch.

The cherry trees bloomed very profusely, set fruit, and gave promise of an abundant crop, but rot attacked them and very little marketable fruit was produced.

The peach crop was, with the exception of the Amsden June, almost an entire failure, and nectarines were even greater sufferers.

The Acme apricot is the only variety among those tried that has ever borne more than a few specimens. It is a fairly good apricot and has borne three crops in succession, but the tree is tender, large limbs dying soon time to time, and this year the whole tree died.

All the varieties of mulberries fruited freely this year as they always do. This fruit is too soft for shipment, but it is a useful addition to the home supply of fruit. There is not much choice between Downing, Hicks or New American.

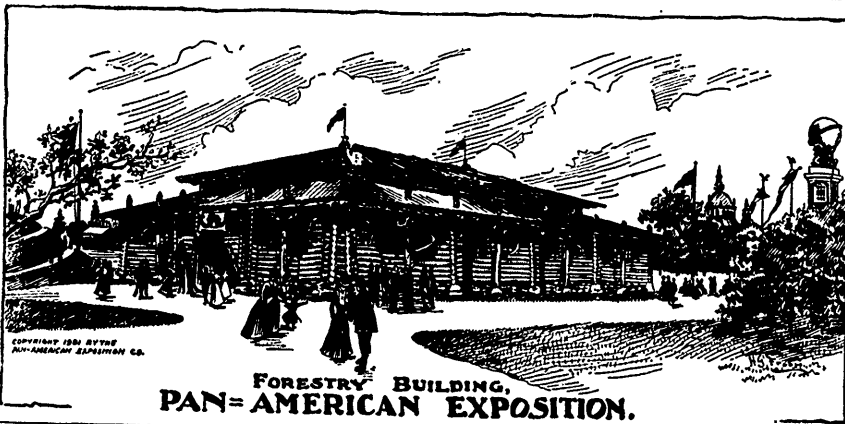
The frosts, together with cold rains, resulted in a very small yield of grapes and raspberries and the strawberry crop also was not as good as usual.

Interesting Legal Decision.

Globe Savings and Loan Co. vs. Employers' Liability Assurance Co., before Chief Justice Killam, of the Manitoba bench.—The plaintiff company took out a policy in the defendant company for \$3,000 to cover any deficiency that might arise through the default of the assured on a course of embezzlement to a large amount, he was arrested and convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Plaintiff sued to recover \$3,000, the amount of the policy, and also to recover \$700 expenses in the arrest and conviction of the assured, which amount was expended at the request of the defendants, who undertook to pay the expenses incurred in effecting the arrest and conviction. Defendants contend that they are not liable as the plaintiff's did not check over the agent's receipts and books as they should have done, and as to some of the amounts embezzled; the embezzlement took place after the plaintiff's were made aware of the agent having made default.

His lordship held that the conditions imposed by the policy had not been complied with in such a manner as to enable the plaintiffs to recover. There will be judgment declaring that the defendant corporation was not liable to reimburse the plaintiff company for any pecuniary loss sustained by the plaintiff through the dishonesty of the agent, and dismissing the action so far as it relates to a claim therefor. The judgment will, however, declare that the defendant corporation is liable to repay to the plaintiff company all sums paid by the plaintiff for expenses reasonably and properly incurred in and about the prosecution of the agent for fraud and dishonesty committed by the agent prior to the 10th of February, 1898. There will be a reference to ascertain the amount and an order to pay.

Defendants must pay the costs of the action so far as it relates to a claim for these expenses and the plaintiffs must pay all costs incurred by the addition of claims upon which they do not recover and incurred in the defence against the last mentioned claims.



FORESTRY BUILDING, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

with twenty colored and uncolored transparencies.

The bromide pictures range in size from sixteen by twenty-four to twenty-four by thirty inches, and the transparencies are from three by four to six by ten feet.

The subjects to be illustrated by bromides and transparencies comprise briefly the various methods of lumbering, their effects on forest production and on the adjacent agricultural lands, the effects of forest fires on the forest land and the effects of such denudation to the flow of water in streams and the supply of water for irrigation will be fully shown. The principal types of trees and forests will be illustrated to show the size and lumber production of forests occupying agricultural and non-agricultural lands. The value of preserving certain types of protective forests on watersheds for the conservation of water important to adjacent large areas of agricultural lands will also be illustrated. A special feature of the photographic display will be the illustration of individual trees of the mammoth Bigtree, the Giant Red Fir, White Fir and the Sugar Pines of the California Sierras forests by colored transparencies six by ten feet. It is interesting to show in this connection that these transparencies are the largest ever made. Typical agricultural valley lands in the east and west will be illustrated on the same scale, showing the special protective agencies of natural adjacent mountain forests and planted shelter belts of forest trees. The region and the subject from which these illustrations were taken are representative of the

purpose. Over thirteen tons per acre were secured from the first cutting, nearly nine from the second and over five from the third.

The fruit crop, on the whole, was a poor one, owing to frost and heavy, cold rains.

The heart-shaped Japanese and English walnuts fruited fast year for the first time bearing only a few nuts. Spanish and Japanese chestnuts also fruited and the nuts matured. The filberts made a strong growth but the crop is light. Hard shelled almonds fruited again, but none of the soft shelled varieties produced any fruit.

Forty-nine varieties of selected wheat were sown on sandy loam. Huron produced the largest yield giving 30 bushels, 20 lbs. per acre, the measured bushel weighing 1 1/2 lbs. This was followed very closely by Monarch Red Eye, Crown, and White Russian, the latter yielding 25 bushels 10 lbs. per acre.

Sixty-one varieties of oats were sown on sandy loam. Rust and the cut worm damaged some varieties, and lessened the yield considerably. Prolific Black Tartarian yielded 59 bushels 14 lbs. per acre, followed by Black Beauty, Holstein, Prolific, Thousand Dollar, Abyssinia, Columbus, Golden Giant.

Forty-five varieties of selected barley were sown on sandy loam of fairly uniform character. The two-rowed variety the Jarvis was the highest producer, yielding 41 bushels, 32 lbs. to the acre, the Nepean being just 10 lbs. per acre below that

not over one-half of the seed germinated, and the results were very poor. Reading Giant variety produced 297 bushels per acre, which was the highest yield, though Seedling No. 230 and Lizzie's Pride came very near to this with 292 bushels per acre.

Experiments were made with a number of varieties of fodder plants. The Japanese millet was found to be the best and most valuable so far tested as it has a strong growth with long, heavy heads and very leafy stalks and is readily eaten by all kinds of stock.

One acre of clover was sown in the spring with seed treated with nitrogen, but this does not appear to add to the crop or be needed in the lower mainland of British Columbia. An experimental plot of Speltz wheat was sown May 11. It grew vigorously and does not appear to be subject either to rust or smut.

Tests were made with formalin and massed powders as preventatives for smut on oats and barley, but with one exception the untreated grain gave the largest percentage of good heads. As the apple trees had, almost without exception, made a fine growth and borne very light crops in 1899, and the winter had been mild and favorable, a full crop was expected. The old trees, as well as many young ones, bloomed profusely, but cold winds and rains and several light frosts prevented proper fertilization, consequently a large share of the blossom fell and the crop on the whole was very light and uneven. Continuous rains prevented spraying mix-

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Crop Reports.

The first wheat crop reports for the year, issued by the Northern Pacific for the week ending April 30, shows that although seeding was a little later this year than last, a larger percentage of the crop is already sown. The weather conditions have been more favorable and the increased acreage will average fully 15 per cent. higher than last year.

Main Line.

North—Seeding progressing favorably and will be completed about the same time as last year; ground in good condition; weather favorable; a couple of good showers during the week will hurry along grain now in. There is still quite a lot of ploughing to be done for flax, barley and oats. Acreage will exceed that of last year by about 5 per cent, and will be mostly in wheat; oat is deep and the snow melted away so readily there should be no lack of moisture. As near as can be ascertained, there will be an acreage of 12,500 wheat, 5,000 oats, 5,000 barley and 2,000 flax, or a total acreage of 24,500 tributary to St. Mi.

St. Jean—Weather to date has been very favorable for seeding; wheat about all sown; had a good shower on 20th which will be of great benefit. Seeding commenced at the same time as last year and there is plenty of moisture in the ground. Considerable plowing has still to be done for oats and barley and prospects could not be so bright.

Lettler—There will be about 15 per cent. more land seeded this year than last; all wheat land was ploughed last fall and ground is in first class shape, about 75 per cent. of wheat being already finished and some is already up; weather and land conditions are very favorable. Acreage will be a little in excess of a year ago. As there was considerable snow in this vicinity last winter, there is plenty of moisture in the soil; a heavy rain the evening of the 20th inst., has started the grass and seed to grow and the general prospects at the present time are very favorable.

Emerson—Seeding is about one week later than last year but growth is about equal; wheat seeding is practically finished and some is already up; weather and land conditions are very favorable. Acreage will be a little in excess of a year ago. As there was considerable snow in this vicinity last winter, there is plenty of moisture in the soil; a heavy rain the evening of the 20th inst., has started the grass and seed to grow and the general prospects at the present time are very favorable.

Morris-Brandon Branch. Roland—Wheat seeding is practically finished, the acreage seeding being about 10 per cent. in excess of last year. The soil is in excellent condition. About 50 per cent. of the acreage sown is practically fallow land consisting of crop turned over last season. Grain that was seeded two weeks ago is now about two inches above ground. The weather has been an exception of one week in which we had several cold nights, has been and is most favorable to farming operations, chiefly fair with warm light winds and several refreshing showers. Vegetation in general is making rapid advancement.

Roebank—Seeding about two weeks later than last year; about 75 per cent. of the wheat crop is now in the ground. There is very little ploughing to be done this spring. Acreage to be sown being considerably in excess of a year ago. Weather for the past week has been fine and mild, with showers on the 25th which will greatly help seed sown on high lands which blow slightly with the high wind of the 21st. Present indications for a good crop are considered favorable; the soil is in much better condition than last year owing to the past winter compared with none the previous winter so that there is a good deal of moisture in the ground. Indications are also good for a big hay crop.

Miami—Seeding commenced on the 1st inst., the same date as last year; wheat seeding is finished, the acreage being about 15 per cent. over a year ago. Ploughing for oats and barley is progressing and will be ready in time for seeding. Growth beginning to show in the fields. Weather has been very favorable, warm with light showers. There was a fair fall of snow during the winter which left the ground in good condition for seed. Prospects so far are bright for a good crop.

Allamont—Seeding commenced early, being but a few days later than last spring; with the exception of a fall of snow on the 15th, which stopped the farmers for a few days, the weather has been very favorable. Seeding is about half done; oats and

barley and about a third of the wheat have yet to be sown and about 15 per cent. of the land remains to be ploughed. There will be an increase in acreage this year of about 40 per cent. owing to so much land being off gradually as the snow went. There is plenty of moisture in the ground. We had heavy showers on the 25th and a few light showers on the 29th so that the seed now in should grow rapidly. If everything continues as favorable as at present, there will be a good crop.

Someraset—Seeding has been somewhat delayed on account of cold weather, operations being about two weeks later than a year ago; 25 per cent. of land has now seeded and about 25 per cent has yet to be ploughed. Weather has been quite dry, but we had a good shower on the 20th which was a great deal of good.

Swan Lake—Seeding is about two weeks later this year than last and it is going to be quite late in the season before spring work is completed. There being less ground ready for seeding than a year ago. No growth can yet be seen but as appearance is daily expected. Had a good shower on the 20th, which was very acceptable. Some farmers were complaining of ground being somewhat dry. Prospects at present are very favorable for a good crop.

Baldour—About three-quarters of the wheat is now sown, seeding being about a week later than a year ago. Weather has been favorable and seed has been put in, in good shape. Acreage under crop will be considerably in excess of last year, the greater part of the ploughing being done last fall and from the present prospects, seeding will be finished early.

Belmont—Seeding operations started if anything, a little earlier than a year ago. With the exception of one heavy snow storm, the weather has been all that could be desired. Fully 75 per cent of the wheat is now in; wheat ploughing has yet to be done for what is having not behind on account of the wet fall; about the same acreage will be sown as last year, the new ground broken equalizing that of the former fallow.

Hilton—Wheat seeding is well advanced and about 75 per cent is sown; there is an increase in acreage sown; of about 12 per cent over last year. The soil is in excellent condition and the farmers are taking advantage of it. About 40 per cent of what is sown is summer fallow from last year, and part of this is part of last year's crop. Seeding commenced about the same time as a year ago, and the early snow grain is now above the surface and coming on nicely. Weather, with the exception of one hard frost about a week ago, has been very favorable; air is quite damp in the morning which is beneficial.

Wawanesa—Weather has been very cloudy and cold, but is now clear and warm; seeding is in full swing and about 90 per cent of the wheat sown. Acreage is about the same as a year ago and all conditions are very favorable except that there is more moisture in the soil this spring.

Metuchen Junction—Seeding has been in progress since about the 21st, being about two weeks later than last year and there has been no delay to operations since beginning. Acreage is about the same as a year ago and ploughing for wheat has all been done, a little yet remaining for oats and barley. On account of the heavy rains last fall and the snow fall last winter being plentiful, together with the rains and snow this spring, the soil is good and moist. About one-half of the wheat acreage has already been sown and the prospects are very bright.

Rochtwaiite—Seeding has just commenced, being about two weeks later than last year. Farmers have not completed about half of their ploughing, and, if weather remains fine, will finish in about three weeks; all spring work should be completed by May 24 if weather permitting. The soil is in splendid condition, quite moist and much better than last year. No rain in the district at present. Everything points to a very favorable crop.

Brandon—Seeding commenced two weeks later than last year, not being general until about the 24th inst. There will probably be an increase in the acreage of about 10 per cent over last year; weather is favorable and rain is not needed yet. There were more snow last winter than usual and the ground was very wet from last year in places that have been dry for years are filled with water this spring.

Sour: River Branch, Hartney Ex. Nimette—Compared with last year, seeding commenced about the same time; weather is hardly as favorable

as in 1900, but still the grain is in very good condition, about 80 per cent of the wheat crop being under ground. Acreage to be sown will be about the same as a year ago with a small percentage of ploughing yet to be done. Up to date, the weather has been rather too cold and windy for much growth; ground very moist. No rain required as yet.

Dunrea—Wheat seeding is about half done, the acreage sown being fully 25 per cent over last year. Very little oat or barley have yet been sown; the acreage sown is about 5 per cent over 1900. Root crops about the same as a year ago; land in fairly good condition; depth of moisture in contact with subsoil. Operations about ten days later than last year. About 10,000 acres of ploughing still to be done, about 100 acres being immediately tributary to this station.

Minto—Weather in this district has been very favorable for farming operations; seeding commenced about the 15th and is about ten days later than last year. It is estimated that there will be an increase in the acreage to be sown of about 10 per cent. over 1900. A large amount of plowing still to be done owing to portions of the land being too wet. Owing to the heavy snow fall of last winter there has not been so much moisture in the soil in this vicinity for a number of years.

Elgin—Seeding commenced about the 15th, about one week later than last year. The weather has been favorable, with the exception of a few days' high winds and a light snow storm. On the whole, the wheat in the ground and the balance of the soil is in good condition and ready for the sower; ploughing was pretty well all done last fall; all that remains to be done this spring being just what is left for seed oats, barley, etc. A few trials of flax will be made this year but not to any extent. There is plenty of moisture and rain will not be an absolute necessity until the latter part of May or the first of June, and if it comes then a good crop is assured. The acreage is about the same as last year and the general conditions favorable.

Hartney—Seeding is a week or ten days later than last year and is progressing favorably. Fully 75 per cent. of the wheat is now under ground. It is estimated that about 45,000 acres will be sown naturally tributary; to Hartney; of this 90 per cent will be done. Owing to wet weather last fall, there is considerable ploughing yet to be done, but most of the wheat land is ready for seeding. Weather is, and has been, very favorable for the spring work, and the land has more moisture in it than there has been for years, owing to the heavy rains of last fall and the heavy snow fall of the past winter. Taking everything into consideration, the prospects so far are very good; better than for the past two or three years.

Portage Extension and Lake Branch. Ell—Seeding commenced on the 9th, about the same time as a year ago, with 4,000 acres to be sown, and about 4,000 acres to be done; weather conditions favorable and seeding progressing nicely; had about four or five hours rain on the 25th and 28th, but not enough to interfere with operations.

Portage la Prairie—About 40 per cent of the seeding has been done; operations being about a week later than last year. There was a heavy rain last week has not been very favorable on account of rain; acreage to be sown is about the same as a year ago; very little ploughing to be done, and depth of moisture will average about four feet.

Oakland—Wheat seeding is well under way and the weather fairly favorable. Operations have been somewhat retarded by a snow storm, and falls by a couple of heavy showers on the 25th and 29th; about 80 per cent. of the wheat is already sown. The acreage, and there should be enough moisture for some time to come, it having been thoroughly soaked last fall.

Beaver—Wheat seeding is now nearly finished. The season did not open as early as last year and operations which started about four days, but the land is in fairly good condition. The weather has not been very favorable for vegetation, being cold with quite a number of showers. The acreage in wheat will be about the same as last year.

C. F. R. Reports.

The C. F. R. are receiving seeding reports from their agents through the province and it is understood that a large increase in acreage will be shown this season. Seeding has again commenced after the wet weather and the large amount of ground where wheat was spoiled and which was plowed up last year has added, it is estimated, about 400,000 acres to the total acreage. An increase in all of ten per cent is expected, which would give about 200,000 acres over last year, which at 20 bushels to the acre would mean four million bushels of grain.

Seeding in Neepawa District.

Provincial Treasurer Davidson returned from Neepawa on Monday. In answer to an inquiry yesterday he said the seeding around Neepawa is pretty far advanced, as that part of the province escaped the recent rain-fall. The weather was, however, they have had snow, and on Monday, the states, there was several inches of the "beautiful" on the ground at Neepawa. Snow also fell in the Dauphin district.

Brandon's Demands.

An influential deputation from Brandon waited on the Government on Monday in regard to railway matters. The gentlemen comprising it were Messrs. S. W. McNinn, M. P. E.; Andrew Kelly, J. W. Murray, E. Evans, J. Hopper and John Hanbury. They were accompanied by Mr. McNinn and presented a request that Brandon's interests be not ignored in connection with the building of any railway this year in the northwestern portion of the province and that the proposed line be built this year. A lengthy conference ensued with the members of the delegation and the cabinet and the latter announced at the close that the matter would receive consideration and that Brandon's interests will receive due attention. A member of the government speaking of the matter last evening said that the new line will be built this year and will probably run northwesterly through the municipalities of Woodworth and Daly as far as the city of Brandon. Brandon people prefer that it be built by the C. F. R., but even if it is constructed by the C. F. R. they ask for a proper recognition of the interests of their town as an established commercial centre.

Stocks Advance.

Montreal, April 20.—Several small lots, totalling \$800 share to-day of the stock sold at par value to-day on the Montreal stock exchange. This stock reached this point for the first time in a couple of years. Another small lot sold at 100%.

Toronto, April 20.—To-day a rad letter dated for Toronto speculators who were long on Northern Pacific and Union Pacific and steel stocks. The remarkable advances in the prices of these securities must have netted holders in Toronto many thousands of dollars, that is, those who took their profits and cleaned up. It is probable, however, many are still holding on in expectation of further advances.

Speculation in Toronto during recent months has been of an exceptionally heavy nature. People who never bought stock before are in the market now, business men, clerks, women, even office boys who have gone into bucket shop gambling. It is indeed rather a novelty in the history of speculation in Toronto to find such a number of ladies taking flyers in stocks as there are to-day, and it is said that many of them, whose money is being handled by brokers, have come out pretty well in recent advances.

Work on the grading of the northern extension of the Canadian Northern line from end of track, seven miles west of Erwood, will be resumed this week continuing the line toward Prince Albert.

A meeting of furniture manufacturers was held at Berlin, Ont., last week for the purpose of forming an association independent of the Canadian Furniture Manufacturers' Association. After discussion, however, was decided to give the old association a chance to remedy a state of affairs which these manufacturers object to and action was deferred until after a meeting of the association could be held.

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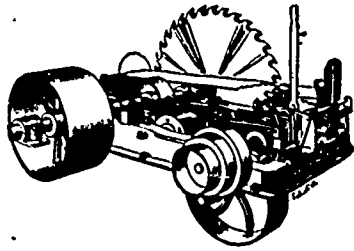
If not—why not? They are the best MONEY MAKING LINES on the market.
Fit and Finish guaranteed and always up-to-date.
Look out for our travellers with SPECIAL VALUES.

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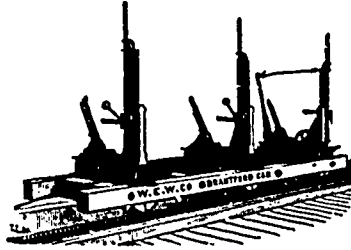
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LONDON Motors, Dynamos and Elevators.
PACKARD'S LAMPS, Transformers and Supplies.

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CROWN BRAND PURE READY-MIXED PAINTS

The quality of the oil is the life of the paint. Made with Manitoba Botted Linseed Oil.
Oil and Varnish Stains. Crown Enamels—18 Shades
Kauri Finishing Varnish. Old English Floor Wax.
Sold by all Leading Hardware Dealers between the Great Lakes and Pacific Ocean

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JOHN V. PECK & CO.

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

Have You Bought Your Bags and Wrappings

for Spring yet?

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

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

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

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RATES :
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STRATHCONA, ALBERTA

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SHIP YOUR

Hides and Furs

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Dealer in

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, SENECA ROOF.

Exporter of Raw Furs.

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

172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG.
P. O. Box 434.



Salt Fish

Large supply of "prime" Salt Mackerel in kits, Salt Herrings in half barrels and Finnan Haddies now on hand.

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

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Saturday, May 4. ANVILS—Per lb, 10¢12½¢, anvil and ... (Detailed list of hardware and metal prices including anvils, axes, saws, and various tools.)

STAPLES—Galvanized, \$3.00 per 100lb; TAR—Coal tar, per barrel, \$6.75; TIN—Lamb and flag, 60 and 25¢ ... (Detailed list of staples, tar, tin, and other materials.)

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Toronto, May 4. ANTIMONY—10½¢ per lb for Cook-son's; BARBED WIRE—Car lots, f.o.b. Cleve-land, \$2.70@2.83½; TORONTO, \$3.05 per 100 lb ... (Detailed list of Toronto hardware prices including antimony, barbed wire, and various tools.)

4, \$39; 4½, \$41.40; 5, \$47.35; 6, \$62.10. Gal-vanized pipe—½ in., \$1.00; ¾, \$5.25; 1, \$7.55; 1½, \$10.30; 2, \$12.35; 2½, \$16.50. LEAD PIPE—Ordinary pipe, 7¢; dis- count, 25 per cent. OLD MATERIAL—Agricultural scrap, 65¢ per cwt.; machinery, 1st 60¢ per cwt.; stove scrap, 50¢; No. 1 wrought scrap, 60¢; new light scrap copper, 12¢ per lb; bottoms, 11½¢; heavy copper, 13¢; coil wire scrap, 13¢; light scrap brass, 7¢; heavy yellow scrap brass, 10¢10¢; heavy red scrap brass, 10¢11¢; scrap lead, 3¢; zinc, 2¢; scrap rubber, ½¢; good country mixed rags, 5¢17¢; clean dry bones, 40¢60¢ per 100lb. PIPE—Canadian pipe, \$10.50. BIG LEAD—1½¢14¢ per lb. BIG TIN—31¢13¢ per lb. POULTRY NETTING—Discount of 55 per cent. RIVETS AND BURS—Iron, 60 and 10 per cent; iron burrs, 55 per cent, copper rivets and burrs, 35 and 5 per cent. ROPE—Sisal, 10¢; pure Manila, 13½¢. SCREWS—Flat head, bright, 5½ and 10 per cent off list; round head, bright, 8¼ and 10 p. flat head brass, 80 and 10 per cent; round head brass 75 and 10 per cent; flat head bronze, 70 per cent; round head bronze, 65 per cent. SHEET ZINC—½¢ for cask lots; 6½¢ for part casks. SLOTT—Common, \$6.50 per 100lb; chilled, \$7; bull seat and ball, \$7.50; discount, 7 per cent. SMOOTH STEEL WIRE—Nos. 6 to 8, \$2.90; No. 9, \$2.80; No. 10, \$2.87; No. 11, \$2.90. SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 and 5 per cent. SPIRIT IR—½¢16¢ per lb. SOLDER—Tin and lead, 18½¢; refined, 18¢; welding, 18¢. STEEL—Hoop steel, \$3.10; sledge shoe steel, \$2.10@2.25; tire steel, \$2.30@2.50. TERNE PLATES—I. C., \$8.50; I. X., \$10.50. TIN PLATES—Usual sizes, I. C., \$4.15; special sizes, base, \$4.50; 20x23, \$9.50. TINNED SHEETS—29 gauge, 60¢10¢. f.o.b. Toronto and west. WIRE NAILS—Base price, \$2.77½@2.85 f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London.

PAINTS AND OILS. CASTOR OIL—East India, in cases, 10 @10½¢ per lb, and 10½¢11¢ for single tins. GUM SHELLAC—In cases, 22¢; in less than cases, 25¢. LINSEED OIL—Raw, 1 to 4 barrels, 71¢; boiled, 74¢. LIQUID PAINTS—Pure, \$1.20@1.30 per gal; No. 1 quality, \$1 per gallon. PARIS WHITE—90¢@1.00. PARIS GREEN—Barrels, 16½¢; kegs, 17¢; drums, 50 to 100lb, 17½¢; drums, 23lb 18¢; tins, 1lb, 19½¢; packages, 1lb, 18½¢.

PLASTER PARIS—New Brunswick, \$1.90 per barrel. PUMICE STONE—Powdered, \$2.50 per 100lb for barrels and 45¢ per lb in small quantities; lump, 10¢ per lb in small lots, and 8¢ per lb in barrels. PUTTY—Bladders in barrels, \$2.10; bladders, in 100lb kegs, \$2.25; bulk, in barrels, \$1.90; in less quantities, \$2.05. RUBBER LEAD—Genuine, in casks of 560 lb, \$5.50, ditto, in kegs of 100lb \$5.75; No. 1 in casks of 560lb, \$5.00, do., kegs of 100lb, \$5.25. SLEAF OIL—American water white, 10½¢17¢ in barrels; Sarnia water white, 15½¢16¢ in barrels; Sarnia prime 14½¢16¢ in barrels. SEAL OIL—54¢ per gallon, and yellow seal at 45¢. TURPENTINE—In single barrels, 51¢; 2 to 4 barrels lots, 53¢. WHITING—70¢ per 100lb, gliders' whit- ing, 80¢. WHITE LEAD—Ex Toronto, pure white lead, \$3.37½; No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$3.67½; No. 3, \$3.25; No. 4, \$4.37½, dry white lead, in casks, \$5.37½.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 2,450,435 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on April 27. Receipts for the week were 39,410 bushels and shipments were 12,461 bushels. A year ago stocks in store Fort William were 3,960,734 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort Wil- liam, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winni- peg and other points are estimated approximately at 4,492,000 bushels, compared with 9,000,000 bushels a year ago, 10,000,000 bushels two years ago, and 11,228,000 three years ago, and 8,000,000 bushels four years ago, and 4,000,000 five years ago.

The Yukon trails are breaking up in some places and it is expected that navigation will soon open, although it will be later than last year. Next Thursday the property holders of Winnipeg will vote on by-laws for the raising of \$100,000 for public school uses and \$9,000 for the purpose of placing foundations under the north and south fire halls and otherwise im- proving the buildings.

IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST. WOLVERINE IS UNEXCELLED. WOLVERINE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. Branch Warehouse foot of James street, WINNIPEG.

Maple Syrup. Now in stock. Full line of famous Imperial Maple Syrup in quart, 1 gallon and 1 gallon tins. ORDER NOW. Fresh stock of Green Fruits of all kinds arriv- ing daily. BRIGHT & JOHNSTON, 137 BANNATYNE ST. WINNIPEG

Chattel Mortgage Renewal Blanks. As used by the leading implement men and private bankers in the west. Adapted for use in Manitoba. Send for samples. All kinds of Forms and Notes printed to order. Franklin Press Ltd. 293 Market St., Opp. Grain Ex., Winnipeg. BOX 883.

Tobacco

Is an important part of every general merchant and grocer's business, hence it is important that a good profit should be made on these lines.

Merchants can make big money selling the London Tobacco Co.'s goods, and at the same time give their customers the finest tobaccos in the market.

Send to

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO. Ltd.

491 Main St., Winnipeg

Sole Agents for these Goods

For a 10-lb. caddy of Pride of London — Retail 3 for 25c, and gives a profit of 33 per cent. A Trade Winner.

Bicycles Bicycle Supplies

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MARSHALL-WELLS CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
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BUY THE BEST ALWAYS IN Formalin Strychnine and Lime Juice

Write for quotations on an excellent quality of FORMALIN in 5 and 10 gallon carboys, also in pint and quart bottles. PURE STRYCHNINE in any quantity. LIME JUICE in barrels and pint and quart bottles.

These goods are the best that money can buy. We solicit correspondence.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
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BAR SHEET STEEL PLATES ANGLES, ETC.

Imported Promptly at Lowest Prices.

Gold Rolled
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Shafting



Sanderson's
Cast Steel

In Stock.

"Cambria" make.

A. C. LELSIE & CO. Montreal

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

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A. C. McLAUCHLAN, Box 208, Winnipeg

Do You Want a Handsome Profit?



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

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

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

We are represented in the West by

MR. D. K. BOOK for Manitoba.
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MR. McMARTIN for British Columbia.

McKENNA, THOMSON & CO. CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS
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Berlin Rubbers Are the Best

Do you know we distribute these goods from Winnipeg and are SOLE AGENTS for Manitoba and N. W. T. Comparison invited. There are none better, if any to compare.

"DAISY" Brand 1st Quality.
"AMERICA" Brand, 2nd Quality.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

Are You Interested In Quick Selling Shoes?

WE HAVE THEM
FOR YOU!

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE are especially WINNERS. Designed by competent artists and constructed upon the most common sense lasts E E E E. Selected leathers only are used by us in the production of these lines. Ask to see or write for a sample dozen of our Men's Bals. No. 546, Congress No. 544. Easy sellers and long wearers.

H. G. MIDDLETON & BRO. 139 ALBERT STREET
WINNIPEG

A reduction in ocean marine insurance has recently been made from the port of Quebec but it is stated that this is not a disincentive against Montreal as if the merchandise shipped from Quebec passes Montreal by water the insurance on it between the two points will be quite equal to the reduction from Quebec on the steamship outward bound, and vice versa. If the stuff goes by train there will be the extra railway freight to more

than equal the reduction in insurance. A preliminary meeting of labor men was held in Pittsburg recently to formulate plans for a national convention, at which representatives of various labor organizations in the country will meet in Chicago about July 1, to consolidate all the labor unions into one organization of 2,000,000 men. The primary object of this movement is said to be to form a defensive alliance against the steel trust.

E. C. Peixotto's article "Paris Types," in the May Cosmopolitan, charmingly illustrated by the author, will interest those whose wish to see Paris has never been gratified, and at the same time arouse the pleasant recollections of former visitors. The fiction includes stories of love adventure and humor by such well known writers as Julian Hawthorne, Hayden Carruth, Egerton Castle, and H. G. Wells.

MARTIN QUAKER MONARCH

Brick Machines

Steam and Horse Power.
Barrows, Moulds, Brick Sanders, Iron Pug Mills.
Write for Prices.

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ACETYLENE

THE 20TH CENTURY LIGHT



The Ontario Double Generator made in all sizes from ten lights up. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold on trial. Shaffer Burners for sale.

Northwest Acetylene Gas Co.
312 Princess St., WINNIPEG

C. P. R. land sales for April, 1901, were 48,874.13 acres, for \$152,143.70. For the corresponding month of the previous year the sales were 58,457.60 acres for \$181,773.78. Though this shows a decrease for the month the aggregate is made up in the four months of this year. The sales from January up to date for the present year were 145,719.29 acres, for \$152,760.29. For the previous year up to April 1, the sales were 144,739.66 acres, for \$450,000.

A Connecticut man has invented a clock which shows the time in miles. The dial is marked on a cyclometer. Instead of observing the position of the hands on a dial you simply read the figures 7.26; presently the dial is out and is replaced by a 7.26 for minutes more the 2 gives place to a 3, in another half hour the 3 gives place to a 5. It is explained that the system has special advantages for power clocks, and that the time may be read at a much greater rate than by the old plan.

Manitoba.

F. Steele has started a lumber yard at Treherne.
A. Allan proposes opening a butcher shop in Rathwell.
Scott & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.
Roberts & Co., general merchants, Strathclair, have retired.
Wyllie & Rawson have taken over the Ideal restaurant, Winnipeg.
Morrow Bros., general merchants, Portage la Prairie, have assigned.
A. Cameron & Co., furniture dealers, Rosand, have dissolved partnership.
Thos. A. McIntosh, news dealer, Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg, is dead.
It is reported that F. L. Eames will rebuild the Queen's hotel at Brandon.
Kaiser & Bohonka have opened a jewelry shop at 220 Fonseca street, Winnipeg.
Ferguson & Brown have purchased the livery business of Squires & Son, Carman.
C. Graben, dealer in pianos, boots and shoes, etc., at Portage la Prairie, is selling out.
J. T. Smith has purchased the stock of second hand goods from John Mader, Portage la Prairie.
The Union Milk, Dairy and Produce Co., of Beauséjour, has been incorporated, capital stock, \$30,000.
T. Finkelnstein, dry goods and men's furnishings, Winnipeg, is opening a branch at Portage la Prairie.
R. Patterson, Morris, has put in a stock of fruit and confectionery in addition to his bakery business.
Notice is given that the lumber business of the late R. Shearer, Melita, will be continued under his name.
Letters patent have been issued incorporating the Northern Ice Co. of Winnipeg, with a capital stock of \$25,000.
Letters patent have been issued incorporating the R. A. Rogers Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, with a capital stock of \$75,000.
The Vulcan Iron Company, Winnipeg, has begun the erection of a new machine shop and power house to cost some \$15,000.
Nash & Hunt, dry goods merchants, of Brandon, have dissolved partnership; Hunt retiring from the business.
J. A. Coultter has purchased the Standard Machine Works, Higgins street, Winnipeg, formerly run by Wm. Winberg.
Every effort is being made to have the new home of the Commercial Club at Winnipeg opened for opening between May 15 and 20.
The stock of clothing and men's furnishings of Geo. J. Hyndman & Co., Winnipeg, will be sold on the 6th inst., at a rate on the dollar.
The cheese factory at St. Francois Xavier, owned by P. McCaughan, has been bought by a group of farmers in that parish and formed into a company.
The control and management of the daily and weekly Sun, of Brandon, has passed into the hands of J. A. Osborn, proprietor of the Fort Frances Times.
Thos. Miners and Robt. Hawthorne, blacksmiths and wagon makers, Minnola, have dissolved partnership. Hawthorne will continue both departments.
It is proposed to enforce the Winnipeg city by-law regarding the licensing of peddlers, in the case of peddlers of fruit. Steps will also be taken to prevent juveniles from peddling fruit.
In last week's issue of this paper it was stated that Sanders & McCann, implement dealers, Killarney, had assigned. This was incorrect as the firm should have read "dissolved partnership."
On Sunday morning the store occupied by the Nova Scotia Woolen Co., 545 Main street, Winnipeg, was gutted by fire. Wm. Rogers, proprietor of the store, places his loss at \$2,000, insurance for \$1,000, and Wm. Wellhead, owner of the building, says his loss at \$2,000, insurance \$1,000.

Assiniboia.

Wallace & Miron, butchers, Lethbridge, have dissolved partnership, Wallace continuing.
W. D. Whitney has purchased the livery stable business of Glass & Whitney, Lethbridge.
John J. Taylor is opening a general

store at Yellow Grass, Wilmot Johnston and Wilmon Waddell are building livery barns. This makes three general stores at this point, one hard-ware, one flour and feed, two lumber yards and two livery barns; also several implement agencies.

Alberta.

Daykin & Fletcher, butchers, at Lacombe, are retiring.
Mrs. L. Garneau has opened a grocery store at Strathcona.
The Union Bank contemplates opening a branch at Edmonton.
Wm. Eggleston, Wetaskiwin, has sold his livery stable business to J. C. McKay.
Nash & Atkins, of the American hotel, Macleod, have dissolved partnership, Atkins retiring.
L. B. Matusch has purchased the livery business of the Lacombe Co-Operative Association at Ponoka.
The ratepayers of Strathcona last week voted on two by-laws, one to raise \$3,000 for electric lighting and one to raise \$12,000 for fire protection.

Northwestern Ontario.

Mages & Gowandock, brick manufacturers, West Fort William, have dissolved partnership.
Foley Bros., who have a sixty mile contract of grading connecting Beaver Mills with Fort Frances, have undertaken to complete the work by August.
The Superior Publishing Co., Fort William, are starting a magazine, the Industrial Review, which will be devoted to the mining industries of north Ontario.
The Wablogon hotel has been taken over by Froome Johnston, late of the Northern hotel, Port Arthur, and is undergoing internal changes and re-novation.
Navigation is now open on the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods. The steamer "Keenora" of the Rainy River Navigation Company, will leave Rat Portage on Saturday, May 4, at 9 a.m.
The Sandusky Fish Co.'s twine house at their fishery on Oak Island, Lake of the Woods, was burned on April 26th, loss between \$40,000 and \$7,000. The loss is a serious one, as before they could replace the apparatus the spring run of fish will be over.
It is said that the amount of mining work ready to commence on the opening of navigation in the Wablogon and Manitow Lake districts, is greater than has ever been at this time in any previous season since the exploitation of the New Ontario gold fields. Everything points to there being an influx of capital to the Rainy River district.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.
Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows:
Montreal 172,000
Total 2 year ago 15,000
Coteau, Que. 65,000
Depot Harbor, Ont. 14,000
Kilgint 36,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin 2,052,000
Winnipeg 300,000
Manitoba elevators 1,430,000
Total April 30 4,783,000
Total previous week 4,907,000
Total 2 year ago 2,436,000
BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's April 29, were 66,223,000 bushels, an against 73,579,000 bushels the previous year.
Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 74,172,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.
Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on April 1 were 4,225,000 bushels.
THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.
The Chicago visible supply statement of 25,200,000 bushels of United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended April 27 was 26,222,000 bushels, being a decrease of 1,216,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 22,772,000 bushels, two years ago 21,144,000 bushels, three years ago 22,322,000 bushels, and four years ago 24,412,000 bushels. Six years ago 25,719,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.
The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 12,340,000 bushels, compared with 12,250,000 bushels a year ago, and with 21,210,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in America and Europe are stated for Europe April 1 in each year for a series of years, were as follows—Bradstreet's report:
1901 181,000,000
1900 182,000,000
1899 183,000,000
1898 184,000,000
1897 185,000,000
1896 186,000,000
1895 187,000,000
1894 188,000,000
1893 189,000,000
1892 190,000,000
1891 191,000,000

CROP MOVEMENT.
The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States spring wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, A-g, 1, 1900, to date, compared with the same period of last year:
Minnesota This Crop. Last Crop
Milwaukee 05,019,830 05,019,725
Duluth 7,725,520 7,725,520
Chicago 16,965,832 16,965,832
Total 29,711,182 29,711,182

TOLEDO CROP 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, July 1, 1900, to date, compared with the same period of last year:
Toledo This Crop. Last Crop
Toledo 8,650,830 8,650,830
Detroit 8,650,154 8,650,154
Kansas City 3,223,517 3,223,517
Total 20,524,491 20,524,491

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending April 30 there were 205 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows:
Wheat—1 hard 3; 2 hard, 39; 3 hard, 60; 1 white type, 0; 2 northern, 0; 1 rejected; 7 no grade, 92; condemned, 1 car.
Oats—No. 2 white, 1; 2 mixed, 3; no grade, 7; rejected, 0; feed, 2 cars.
Barley—None.
Flax Seed—None.
For the corresponding week of last year there were 308 cars of grain inspected, of which 313 graded 1 hard.

Grain and Milling Notes.

A great deal of thought is being given to the advisability of establishing flour mills and grain elevators at Sydney, Cape Breton, the intention being to have the grain transported from Montreal as a return cargo for the canal boats.
The Lake of the Woods Milling company are erecting another large barrel shed as an addition to their Sydney plant at Keewatin.
The London Economist of April 20 says: The quantity of home-grown wheat coming forward continues very small, both as far as the Mark Lane corn and country exchanges are concerned. Farmers now being busily occupied on the land. Consequently the attitude of sellers has been one of indifference and full rates were asked and obtained, where sales resulted. Foreign buyers are being very offering to a moderate extent, but while sorts attracted the chief attention in consequence of the scarcity prevailing for English, and firm rates were paid, while red sorts sold steadily.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:
Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 65c; Fort William, for cash.
Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.25; best extra, \$1.06; 75c.
Oatmeal—\$1.05 per 50 lb sack to the retail trade.
Middling Bran, \$1.30 per ton; shorts, \$1.30.
Oats—Carlots on track, 25c; 25c, according to quality.
Country wheat—\$2.45c per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at coast points.
Corn—in carlots, 50c per bushel of 56 lb.
Flax—\$1.20 per bushel.
Rye—\$1.15c per bushel.
Clover—Cranberry, 20c per lb to the retail trade.
Clover—Regular stem, 14c; 14c; to the retail trade.
Hay—10c; for Manitoba fresh, less expensing.
Hides—No. 1 hide, 7c per lb.
Wool—Dressed, 40c per lb.
Beaver—No. 1, 20c per pound.
Hay—Baled, \$6.50 per ton on cars.

The Chicago live market is firmer and some think that prices would advance if the quality of offerings were better. No. 1 butts are quoted at 7c. The strike of marine engineers on the great lakes is going to curtail carly shipments of coal from Buffalo to western ports.

Potatoes—35c/45c per bushel for farm-ers loads.
Poultry—Turkeys, 12c per lb; chickens, 11c; ducks, 10c; and geese, 9c per lb; live.
Dressed Meats—Beef, 6c; 7c; veal, 8c; 10c; fresh mutton, 10c; 11c; hogs, 9c; 10c; fresh; on mutton, 9c per lb.
Live Stock—Cattle, 2c; 3c, as to grade;

The Commercial Men.

J. H. Glass, a well known western boot and shoe traveller, was in Winnipeg this week on one of his regular western trips, and will work the country through to the coast, as usual. Mr. Glass is this spring representing J. S. Langlois & Co., a large shoe manufacturing concern of Quebec. Mr. Glass is one of the oldest and best known travellers in the west, and he has scores of friends among the business people throughout the country, who have been made such by a long and pleasant business connection, dating back to the time when most of these merchants first opened business in the west.

Arrangements have been made by the department of agriculture, Ottawa, by which the Bank of Commerce will make an exhibit of \$25,000 worth of gold nuggets at Glasgow, also a case of gold dust.

OVERALL CLOTHING. Overalls, Pants, Smocks, Shirts. UNION TRADE MARK BRAND.

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

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

SET AND CAP SCREWS

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

TO MILLERS.

The Deloraine district markets half a million bushels of No. 1 hard wheat. We want a stone mill, of not less than 300 barrels capacity, and will give a liberal bonus to the right man. S. E. Cuthbertson, secretary board of trade, Deloraine, Man.

WANTED.

Situation as Miller, first or second, fourteen years experience; had full charge of 120 bbl. hard wheat mill past five years. Good reference. Manitoba or North-west preferred. Address H. C. Klachn, Valleyfield, P. Q.

Opening for Flour Mill.

First-class opening for Great Mill in the west; thickly settled with well to do farmers. Substantial bonus to reliable party guaranteed. Address "Mill," care Commercial, Winnipeg.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES

The manufacturing public are invited to examine our plant over the Imperial Dry Goods Co.'s store, during our work at the rate of from 2,000 to 4,000 stitches per minute. J. E. BRYANS, Agent.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND WOMEN to travel and advertise for our established house of financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all paid in cash. No canvassing required. Give references, and care not self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 305 Canton Bldg., Chicago.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, May 4.

The weather this week has been favorable for business and accordingly it has been reasonably active. There is a good steady trade being done by jobbing houses and the outlook for business is quite promising. Money is scarce, but this does not appear to affect the situation as a good many traders appear to have found the secret of getting goods and doing business without money. Navigation is now open at Fort William so that there will be a large increase in the inward movement of merchandise. Building and factory operations are proceeding with considerable activity. Railway traffic is increasing, especially by the westbound passenger traffic. Bank clearings for the week have been smaller than last year, as will be noted in our report elsewhere in this issue. This is the first time for some months that this has been the case.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, May 4.

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

BINDER TWINE.

Demand for this article has become very light since prices advanced to the present level. It is thought that fully three-fourths of the orders are placed and that further buying will be deferred until near harvest time. Quotations remain at last week's level of 1 1/2¢ per pound for pure manila twine, f.o.b., Chicago, 10¢ for 600-foot manila and 8 1/2¢ for sisal and standard.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

The building movement has expanded considerably since the weather became summerlike and there is now a big demand for stone, lime and sand, and also a growing demand for brick. The latter material has declined \$1 per thousand since the season opened. We quote prices as follows: Rubble stone, \$4.00 per cord; footings, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 20¢ per bushel; gray lime, 15 to 16¢ per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand; kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

DRY GOODS.

Travellers who have been out for sorting and fall business have now covered their territory pretty thoroughly and judging from results the season's business in the west is to be fairly satisfactory notwithstanding the scarcity of money. People in the west seem to be increasing their requirements in this line as years go by and the country becomes more settled. There is a growing demand for specialties and fancy goods of all kinds and also for the latest and best in the way of dress materials. A line of goods which has been having a tremendous run lately is the straight front corset. Wholesale merchants have found it impossible to keep pace with the orders for these and are pushing factories as hard as they can to get goods forward.

FISH.

Demand is steady and the market unchanged. Fresh fish will be in next week. We quote prices as follows: Whitefish, 6 1/2¢ to 6 1/4¢ per pound; pickerel, 4¢; pike, 2 1/2 to 3¢; trout, 10¢; fresh spring salmon, 14¢ per pound; salmon, 12¢; halibut, 12 1/2¢; Lake Superior herring, 20¢ per dozen; salt cod, 6 1/2¢; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$4.00; salt mackerel, \$2.25 per kiln; boneless cod, 7 1/2¢ per lb.; boneless fish, 6 1/2¢ per lb.; Annan haddies, 8¢ per pound; fresh sea cod, big, 7¢ per pound; fresh haddock, 8¢; smelts, 7 1/2¢; mackerel, 13¢; fresh scad, 10¢; bass, 13¢; eels, 10¢; oysters, select, \$2.15 per gallon; standard, \$2.00.

GROCERIES.

Trade is fairly active, with good demand from country points, particularly in the far west. White beans are somewhat easier although probably only temporarily, and are now quoted at \$1.85 to \$1.95 for prime. Cornmeal is again higher in sympathy with the high price of corn in Chicago, and although prices have not as yet been marked up locally they must within

a few days be put up 5¢ to 10¢ per sack. Prunes are again firmer and have now got back to about their old prices, notwithstanding which the demand continues large. Corn syrup is advancing in sympathy with corn and while not yet advanced here it shows an advance of 10¢ at primary points. Winnipeg wholesale quotations will be found on another page.

GREEN FRUITS.

The warmer weather has produced a better demand for green fruit. California navel oranges are getting pretty well done and about another ten days will finish them. Apples are practically out of the market. Bananas are coming in in good shape and prices remain firm at points of shipment. Strawberries are \$2 per crate cheaper. Florida tomatoes are offering at \$1.50 per six basket crate. Cherries are now in the market at prices quoted above. So also are pineapples. Plantain has been scarce at 10¢ per pound, but lower prices are looked for next week. We quote: Apples, 8¢ per barrel; California navel oranges, per box, \$2.35 to \$4.00; lemons, per box, \$3.50 to \$3.75; bananas, per bunch, \$2.75 to \$3.00; strawberries, \$5.00 per crate of two dozen boxes; cherries, \$2.75 per 10-pound box; pineapples, \$3 per doz., figs, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 10-pound box; carton dates, per package, of 1-lb., 9¢; new dates, 6¢, elder in kegs or barrels, 35¢ per gallon, honey, 1-lb. jars, \$2.50 a dozen, maple sugar, 12¢; maple syrup, 2-lb. tins, per dozen, \$2.25; half gallon tins, \$6.50 per dozen; gallons, \$12.00. Florida tomatoes, in 4-basket crates, \$4.50; plantain, 10¢ per pound; Egyptian onions, 4¢ per pound.

HARDWARE.

There is a considerable amount of activity prevailing in the hardware market here and we note a large demand from many parts of the west for building materials, summer lines of household goods, wire screens, netting, etc. Dealers are pleased with the outlook for the summer. Prices show but few changes this week. Stove pipe is lower, having declined 50¢ per 100 lengths. Pine pitch is 70¢ per barrel higher at \$4.50. Shot is lower, soft being quoted now at \$6.25, as against \$6.65 before, chilled at \$6.75, as against \$7.15, and buckshot at \$7.25, as against \$7.65 before, a drop of 40¢ all around. Pressed spikes at 20¢ per keg lower. Ingot tin is 2¢ per lb lower. These are all the changes that have occurred this week. For latest Winnipeg prices see another page.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Demand is active. Lined oil has advanced 2¢ per gallon, making the price here now 70¢ per gallon for raw oil and 73¢ for boiled. This advance is a result of the stronger position which oil has taken up in eastern and southern centres. There was an advance of the same amount at New York last week and this has gradually spread westward. It is understood that the prospective outputs of mills all over this continent are pretty well bought up already, so that the only chance for lower prices before another crop is to be found in the possibility of imports of British made oil putting down the price. Other lines of goods under this head hold steady and unchanged.

SCRAP.

The scrap market is fairly active and there are good prospects for an active season's business. The market for wrought iron scrap is a little stronger but there is no quotable change. Bottles are higher, quarts being now worth 25¢ per dozen and pints 15¢. This advance is due to failure of prohibition bill in Manitoba. There is a good demand for everything in the way of old materials excepting rubbers which have declined owing to weakness of southern markets. Stocks of rubber on this continent are pretty heavy. Scrap cast iron is the strongest article on our list and dealers who have stocks on hand are holding them for an advance. We quote: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$12 to \$13 per ton; No. 2, \$1 to \$5 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$7 per ton; heavy copper, 10 to 12¢ per pound; copper bottoms, 10 to 11¢ per pound; red brass, 10 to 11¢ per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 8¢ per pound; light brass, 5 to 6¢ per pound; lead pipe or tea lead, 2 to 2 1/2¢ per pound; rags, country mixed, 50¢ per 100 pounds rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and articles, 5¢ per pound; zinc scrap, 1¢ per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 per ton; bottles, quarts, 25¢ per dozen; pints, 15¢ per dozen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The markets have held moderately strong the past week and at the close of business yesterday prices showed only fractional changes from a week ago. Last Saturday a sharp advance took place in Chicago and other markets but the whole of it was lost on Monday and a further slight decline followed in the next two days. Since Wednesday the loss has been recovered. Prices in the American markets are 1 to 2¢ per bushel over what they were at corresponding date last year. Primary receipts in the States continue to exceed those of a year ago contrary to general expectation, as it has been considered that owing to the short crop in the Northwest it would not be possible that there could keep up to same rate for so long a time. It looks very much as if both the Northwest spring wheat crop and the Southwest winter wheat had yielded a larger quantity than the statistics gave them credit for. As a matter of fact the primary receipts of winter and spring wheat from the beginning of the crop year to date are fully eleven million bushels more than for the same time in 1899-1900. There has been a good demand from the continent for wheat cargoes on account of the damage to the German crop and all European markets are somewhat higher within the last few days. Millers generally report the flour trade as dull or only fair. While there is a fair amount of strength and activity in the wheat trade at present and a probability that these may last for some weeks yet, the more distant future of wheat prices is bound up in the crop prospect. If that continues favorable and results in liberal yields it is next to a certainty that prices will work towards a lower level. Except for some damage by fly and insects in the southern part of the winter wheat crop in the States, all reports are favorable and point to a large acreage and an unusually good stand. The Pacific coast has this week been visited by fine rains. Spring wheat seeding over the Northwest will be nearly completed this week under very favorable conditions, and the acreage will be increased 10 per cent or more. Except for the German crop all winter wheat crops in Europe are doing well and the weather has recently been fine for spring work. The American visible supply decreased 1,516,000 bushels last week compared to a decrease of 2,005,000 bushels the previous week and a decrease of 2,342,000 bushels same week last year. The world's shipments were 7,731,000 bushels compared to 9,031,000 bushel previous week and 7,220,000 bushels same week in 1900. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet, decreased 3,300,000 bushels against a decrease of 3,272,000 bushels the previous week and a decrease of 2,418,000 bushels for same week last year.

Lake navigation opened at Fort William on April 30th, five days later than last year. So far the opening of navigation has not roused the local market to activity, and it continues dull and very little trade passing, and prices at close of business yesterday show little or no change from a week ago. We quote 1 hard 62¢, 2 hard 66¢, 3 hard 67¢, 3 northern 62 1/2¢, tough 3 hard 62 1/2¢, tough 3 northern 58¢, dried 3 hard 67 1/2¢ and dried 3 northern 62 1/2¢, all in store Fort William.

FLOUR—Mills are running steadily and there is a ready market for all products. We quote prices as follows: Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.10; Red Patent, \$1.95; Medora, \$1.70; XXXX, \$1.20 per sack of 38 pounds. Ogilvie Milling Co., Hungarian, \$2.10; Glenora Patent, \$1.95; Alberta, \$1.75; Manitoba, \$1.60 and Imperial XXXX, \$1.25 per sack of 38 pounds.

MILFEED—There is a good demand for both bran and shorts. Prices have declined \$1 per ton and are now quoted at \$12 and shorts at \$14 per ton delivered.

GROUND FEED—Pure oat chop is worth \$27 per ton delivered, mixed barley and oats, \$25 per ton, and corn \$22.50 per ton, an advance of 50¢ in the price of the latter.

COUNTRY WHEAT—The market is almost a nominal condition as there is little or no wheat being delivered by farmers.

OATS—There is a steady demand for oats for feed purposes, to meet which the supply is so far quite sufficient. Seed oats are also in demand, the preference being for Ontario oats. No change in prices. We quote: Ontario oats, No. 2 white, 46¢ per bushel;

Alberta oats, 41 to 43¢; Manitoba grades, 30¢ to 40¢ in carlots on track here.

BARLEY—Some seed barley is being sold here at 61¢ per bushel on track.

CORN—Corn is 1/2¢ higher at 51¢ per bushel in car lots here for No. 3.

FLAXSEED—Argentine seed is about all that is offering. Holders are asking \$3.00 per bushel for this.

HAY—Hay is in good demand and seems to be getting scarce. We quote an advance of \$1 per ton in the market here this week. Fresh baled hay is now worth \$10 to \$11 per ton in carlots on track here and loose hay on the street about the same figures.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys are quoted at 11 to 12¢ per pound; chickens, 7 1/2 to 10¢; ducks, 9¢; geese, 8¢, wild geese, 70¢ each.

DRESSED MEATS—A carload of beef arrived this week from Ontario consigned to a local concern. Fresh beef is scarce at unchanged prices. We quote: Beef, fresh, 7 to 8¢ per pound; veal, 7 to 8 1/2¢ per pound; mutton, frozen, 8¢ per pound; fresh mutton, 10 to 11¢ per pound; hogs, 7¢ per pound.

BUTTER—Creamery—Some new creamery is beginning to offer. Dealers are paying 20¢ per pound for this at factories. Supplies are expected to be much larger next week as all factories will soon be in operation.

BUTTER—Dairy—Choice grades are very scarce. Inferior butter too plentiful. As high as 15¢ per pound would be paid for a really good article. Dressed beef, but the ruling quotation for best is 13 to 16¢ commission basis. Most of the offerings bring about 12¢. Second grades are not wanted, but may be quoted at 8 to 11¢ commission basis.

CHEESE—Manitoba cheese is being sold to the retail trade here at 10¢ per pound.

EGGS—We quote 10 to 10 1/2¢ per dozen for fresh eggs in cases, delivered here.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are 5¢ per bushel higher owing to active demand and light deliveries. Parsnips are 1/2¢ lower. Cucumbers are offering at \$2.40 per dozen and asparagus at \$2 per dozen. We quote: Potatoes, 50¢ per bushel for farmer's loads, carrots, 10¢ per bushel; beets, 45¢ per bushel; turnips, 20 to 25¢ per bushel; parsnips, 2 1/2¢ per pound; onions, \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel; cabbage, new, 1¢ per pound; celery, imported, 30¢ to 35¢ per dozen; parsley, lettuce, radish and watercress, 25¢ to 30¢ per dozen bunches; cucumbers, \$2.40 per dozen, asparagus, \$2 per dozen.

HIDES—The market is quiet and steady. Very few hides are offered and the quality is poor. We quote No. 1 hides, 56¢ per pound; No. 2, 4¢; No. 3, 3¢; sheep and lambskins, 40 to 50¢ each; stunks, 15¢ each.

WOOL—None offering. We quote unwashed fleece nominally worth 8 to 8 1/2¢ per pound.

TALLOW—Dealers are paying for No. 1 tallow at 4¢ per pound, No. 2 at worth 3¢ per pound.

SENECA ROOT—It is expected that new root from nearby points will be in by the end of next week or early in the week following unless something happens to delay digging. The recent fine weather has favored growth greatly. Opinion as to the opening price varies but it will not be more than 24¢ nor less than 20¢.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market quiet and with feature. Supplies of fat cattle are very light and demand good. No change in prices which we quote as follows: Choice butchers' grades, 4 1/2¢ per pound; medium to good, 4 1/2¢ and inferior 4 to 4 1/2¢ off cars here. Steers are worth about \$12 to \$14 each for yearlings. Shipments of stockers have been going south and west this week.

SHEEP—Not much demand as frozen mutton is still obtainable. We quote: Choice mutton sheep off car here 4 1/2 to 5¢ per pound. Lamb 4 1/2 to \$4.00 each.

HOGS—The ruling price for 16 hogs off cars here, choice weights, is \$5.25 per 100 pounds. Inferior weights and qualities 1/2 to 1¢ less.

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

HORSES—The demand for horses has fallen off, especially the farm demand. A considerable number are being held here awaiting better demand. Values remain about the same. Work horses will bring about \$150 from \$125 to \$200 each, according to weight and quality.

Toronto Grocery Prices.

Toronto, May 4.
SUGARS—Granulated, delivered Toronto \$1.74 (\$1.78); yellows, from \$1.63 (\$1.65).
SUGARS—Imperial gallons, medium, 22c; special bright, 30c.
MOLASSES—West India, barrels, 32c.
New Orleans, 25c; for medium, and 30c for bright.
COFFEES—Rio, green, 85c (12 1/2); Mocha, 25c; Java, 24c (32c).
TEAS—Japan, low grade, 15c (15c); for young Hyson, seconds, 10c (10c); firsts, 25c (25c); green Ceylons, 10c (10c); Indian, 1-100c; Congou, low grades, 11c (11c); medium, 22c (22c); finest, 40c (40c); Ceylons, 17c (17c); Formosa oolongs, 25c (25c).
CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 70c (87 1/2c); corn, 70c (81 1/2c); beans, 80c (100c); sifted selected peas, 1.05 (\$1.20); pumpkins, 90c; raspberries, 2c, 1c (1.60); peaches, 2c, 1c (1.00); plums, 2c, 1c (1.00); apples, 2c, 1c (1.00); do., 2 1/2c, 1c (1.00); do., 3c, 1c (1.00); plums, 2c, 1c (1.00); Salomon—China, 10c (11c); Cohoes, prime dark pink fish \$1.35 (\$1.40); sockeyes, red \$1.60 (\$1.75); lobsters, halves, \$1.80 (\$1.90); tails, lbs. \$2.50; fish, \$3.75.
RICE—Rice bags, 3 1/2c (3 1/2c); Java, 0c (0c); Patna, 5c (5c); Japan, 4c (4c).
SPICES—Ginger, Jamaica, 25c; Cochin, 25c; cloves, 25c; Siam, 15c (20c); Amboyna, 25c (27c); Penang, 30c (35c); allspice, 15c; nutmeg, 40c (40c); cream tartar, pure, 25c (25c); compound, 15c (20c); pepper, black, pure Singapore, 18c; Penang, 17c; compound, 10c (15c); pepper, pure white, 29c (30c).
DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Valencia, selected, 65c (75c); off stalk, 55c (65c); California J. crown loose Muscat, 75c (85c); Filippa raisins, 85c (95c); Patras, 95c (105c); Anzanas, 11c (12c); California dried fruits—Apples, 10c (12c); peaches, 8c (10c); prunes, 5c (6c); figs, 35c (40c); raisins to 100c, 45c (50c); Sultanas, 45c (50c); Hollowed dates, 45c.
PEARL—Oranje, 12c (13c); lemon, 10c (12c); citron, 12c (15c).
NUTS—Shelled Valencia almonds, 35c; shelled Jordan almonds, 42c; Bordeaux walnuts, 10c (11c); shelled walnuts, 22c (25c); Greenhides, 12c (14c); Sleigh Almonds 10c (12c).
Montreal Hardware Market.
Montreal, May 4, 1901.
Pig Iron—Canadian pig iron is worth \$18.00 (\$18.50), and Summerize \$20.00 (\$21.00).
Hot Iron—Rolling price, \$1.70 (\$2.00).
Black Sheets—\$2.65 for 8 to 16 gauge.
Galvanized Iron—No. 28 Queen's Head, \$1.65; Apollo, 10% ounce, \$1.50; Comet, \$1.40 (\$1.45), with 15c allowance in case lots.
Ingot Tin—Lamb and Flag, 20c per lb.
Terns Plates—\$7.75.
Lead—\$1.75 per 100lb.
Lead Pipe—7c for ordinary and 7 1/2c for composition waste, with 25 per cent off.
Iron—Black pipe, 3/4, \$3 per 100 ft.; 1/2, \$3.15; 3/8, \$3.30; 1 in., \$3.70; 1 1/4, \$4.10; 1 1/2, \$4.70; 2 in., \$5.25. Galvanized, 3/4, \$4.00; 1/2, \$4.25; 3/8, \$4.50; 1 in., \$5.00; 1 1/4, \$5.15; 1 1/2, \$5.25; 2 in., \$6.00.
Coll Chain—No. 6, 1 1/4c; No. 5, 10c; No. 4, 9c; No. 3, 8c; 1/2 in., 7 1/2c per pound; 5-16, \$4.65; 5-16 exact, \$5.10; 3/4, \$4.20; 7-16, \$4.15; \$3.75; 9-16, \$3.65; 3/8, \$3.35; 1/2, \$3.25; 3/4, \$3.20; 1 in., \$3.18. In carload lots an allowance of 10c is made.
Sheet Zinc—5 1/2c.
Antimony—10c.
Tinplates—\$3.80 (\$4 for coke and \$4.15 (\$4.25 for charcoal, immediate delivery.
Canada Plate—52c, \$2.60; 60c, \$2.70; 75c, \$2.80; full polished, \$3.45; and galvanized \$4.20.
Tool Steel—Black Diamond, 6c; less 2c.
Steel—We quote: Sleigh shoe, \$1.35; tire, \$2.00; spring, \$2.75; machinery, \$2.75; and toe-calk \$2.50.
Barb Wire—\$3.05 f.o.b. Montreal in less than carlots.
Horseshoes—Iron shoes, light and medium pattern, No. 2 and larger, \$3.25; No. 1 and smaller, \$3.75; snow shoes, No. 2 and larger, \$3.75; No. 1 and smaller, \$4.15; X 1 steel shoes, all sizes, 1 1/2, 5, No. 2 and larger, \$3.00; No. 1 and smaller, \$3.85; featherweight, all sizes, \$4.85; toe weight steel shoes, all sizes, \$5.95 f.o.b.
Horse Nails—Discount 60 per cent on oral heads, and 65 per cent on counter-sunk heads; C brands, discount 50 and 75 per cent.
Wire Nails—\$2.85 for small lots and \$2.75 for carlots, f.o.b. Montreal.
Cut Nails—\$2.35 for small and \$2.25 for carlots; four barrel nail, 75c or 75c discount, cooper's nails, 30 per cent discount.
Building Paper—Dry sheathing, 50c per roll; cyclone dry, do., 42c per roll; straw do., 30c; heavy straw do., \$1.40 per 100lb; 1 X 1, dry sheathing, 65c per roll; cyclone tarred do., 50c per roll; tarred ordinary do., 40c per roll; tarred felt, \$1.50 per 100lb; ready roofing, 2 ply, 90c per roll; 3 ply, \$1.05 per roll.
Cordage—Manila, 13 1/2c per lb for 7-16 and larger sizes, 10c per lb for 7-16 and larger, and latayra 10c per lb. In small lots, 1/2c per lb higher is charged.
Glasses—First break, \$2; second, \$2.10 for 50 feet; first break, 100 feet, \$2.50; second, \$4; third, \$4.50; fourth, \$4.75; fifth, \$5.25; sixth, \$5.75; and seventh, \$6.25.
White Lead—Best brands, government standard, \$6.25; No. 1, \$5.75; No. 2, \$5.50; No. 3, \$5.25; and No. 4, \$4.75, all f.o.b. Montreal. Terms, 3 per cent cash, or four months.

Dry White Lead—\$5.50 in casks; kegs, \$5.75.
Red Lead—Casks, \$5.25; in kegs, \$5.50.
White Zinc Paint—Pure, dry, 7c; No. 1, 6c; in oil, pure, 8c; No. 1, 7c.
Putty—Bulk, in barrels, \$1.00 per 100lb; bulk, in less quantity, \$2.05; bladders, in barrels, \$2.10; 5 barrels and over, open kegs or boxes, \$2.25; in tins, \$2.55 (\$2.65; in less than 100lb lots, \$3 f.o.b.
Linseed Oil—Raw, 75c; boiled, 75c; in 5 to 9 barrels, 1c loss.
Turpentine—Single barrels, 67c; 2 to 4 barrels, 56c; 5 barrels and over, open mixed casks—\$1.25 (\$1.45 per gal.
Scrap Metals—Heavy copper and wire, 13c (13 1/2c per lb); light copper, 12c; heavy brass, 12c; heavy yellow, 8 1/2c; light brass, 6 1/2c; lead, 2 1/2c (2 1/2c per lb); iron, No. 1 wrought, 15c (\$14 per gross ton); No. 1 cast, \$13 (\$14, stove plate, \$8 (\$9); light iron, No. 2, \$4 a ton; malleable and steel, \$4; rags, country, 70 to 80c per 100 lbs.
Petroleum—Silver Star, 14 1/2c (15 1/2c); Imperial, Acme, 10c (11c); S C Acme, 10c (11c); and Pratt's Astral, 18 1/2c (19 1/2c).

FINANCIAL
WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.
Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday, show as follows:
Week ending May 2, 1901 \$1,843,589
Corresponding week, 1900 2,012,777
Corresponding week, 1899 1,718,558
The monthly totals are as follows:
1901. 1900. 1899.
Jan. \$9,623,466; \$9,006,607; \$7,483,052
Feb. 7,158,276; 6,702,646; 6,209,471
Mar. 7,859,002; 7,320,962; 6,756,121
Apr. 7,634,214; 7,091,519; 6,016,431
May 9,762,573; 9,472,855
June 9,012,084; 8,211,710
July 9,395,425; 8,169,595
Aug. 8,173,036; 7,058,291
Sept. 7,320,147; 6,291,159
Oct. 9,181,477; 12,589,600
Nov. 11,618,053; 14,435,210
Dec. 10,869,323; 12,069,105
Totals \$100,956,792 \$107,786,514

FINANCIAL NOTES.
A Bill incorporating the Canadian National Bank has been passed and the name changed to the Sovereign Bank of Canada.
The Imperial Bank has increased its half-yearly dividend to 5 per cent, thus making the stock a regular 10 per cent. 1 sue.
The English loan offered in New York was over-subscribed four or five times as soon as it was announced, though the return to the investor is but 2 1/2 per cent, which will be reduced two years hence when the interest is reduced from 2 1/2 to 2 per cent. A small lot of Russian bonds which pay 4 per cent. to the investor have been offered several days. United States capital does not show much alacrity in regard to this class of loan.
It is reported that a number of the banks in the grain states have been compelled to pull down their signs owing to the extraordinary prosperity of the times. A banker explains the cause as follows: "The farmers have not only paid off their mortgages, but have to their credit substantial sums in the bank. They have stopped borrowing, and as a result the banks find it difficult to employ their funds. A bank cannot exist when it is compelled to receive deposits which it cannot employ. The high money rates that now prevail in the east, however, have served as an outlet to funds that have been lying idle in western institutions."
Buoyancy in bank issues was the feature of the trading on the Canadian Stock Exchanges last week. Hamilton led, 495 shares changing hands at 210 to 221, a net gain for the week of 11 per cent. Imperial was up four points, selling at 231, to 234. Commerce was 1 1/2 higher; Merchants' one point better, and Toronto and Ontario each moved up three points. In miscellaneous shares the railways developed marked firmness. C. P. R. sold above par in London and closed there at 101, a gain of 3 1/2 points during the week. It advanced \$3 per share at Toronto and closed firm. Toronto railway was higher, selling up 1 1/2 points to 112. Halifax Tramway was 3 1/2 higher. Montreal and Twin City were the exceptions, being lower this week. Richelleu was very firm on the expectation of a big increase of business in connection with the Pan-American Exposition, the stock showing an appreciation on the week's dealings of 4 1/2 points, and the range being from 100 1/2 to 118 1/2.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
Office of the Commercial

BUSINESS AT VANCOUVER.

Vanouever, April 20.
The great scarcity of money; the unusual number of bad debts, particularly among the retail grocers, and the determination of the bankers to shorten credit and shut down on very bad customers, coupled with unfavorable reports of the mining, lumber and canning industries causes a great deal of nervousness in all lines of trade in British Columbia. If the expressions of opinion by business men were chronicled it would be an unfair record of the state of trade and future trade prospects. It certainly can be said, however, in the direction of prophesying that still duller times will be experienced on the Canadian Pacific coast in the next twelve months than at present, so it behooves wholesale houses on the outside to exercise due caution. There has been no period in the history of British Columbia where more papers have been renewed. The scheme to build a railroad from the coast to the Kootenay appears to have been indefinitely postponed. The big sales of coast mines are hanging fire and unfavorable reports come from the Kootenay. It is claimed in Rossland that although a strike is imminent mine owners are not displeased at the prospect. Mine owners want to pay less money than at present, and mine workers threaten to strike for more. The idea of shutting down the mines and getting a new gang of cheaper miners would meet with the approval of the owners. In the Siocan country it is impossible for mine owners to dispose of their ore. The lumber trade is crippled by high freights, lack of ships and ruinous competition from Puget Sound, while the salmon canners claim that unless they can regulate the price of fish themselves, instead of the labor unions, they cannot compete with the Yankers and will have to close up the canneries. Thus the only really prosperous industry at present seems to be the deep sea fishing, and that is entirely in the hands of Yankers. New steamers are constantly being added to the halibut fleet, and those engaged in the enterprise are said to be making enormous profits. Numerous witnesses in the Oriental commission, now in session here, have sworn that if it were not for Chinese Japanese competition our trade would be impossible to compete with the United States in the manufacture of shingles and lumber, the canning of salmon, and to some extent also in mining. The province has, however, enormously rich mineral resources and no doubt proper measures will eventually be adopted, which will have the effect of remedying existing evils.

British Columbia Market
PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)
May 4.
FLOUR—Delivered H. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$4.90; strong bakers, \$4.80; Oregon, \$4.95 per barrel; Enderby, H. C. points, \$4.90.
WHEAT—National mill, choice, 34c per ton; bran, 20c; shorts, 22c; old meal, 25c ton. L.A. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.
HAY—Shawmut, double pressed, \$22 per ton; Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton.
MEAL—Washed, 10c; 10c; 10c; two 400 sacks, \$1.10; four 250 sacks, \$1.20; ten 70 sacks, \$2.50; salmon in bulk, 1000, \$2.35; 500 sacks, \$1.00 per 1000.
HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers, 75c per lb.; medium, 70c; light, 65c; sheep, 50c; goat, 40c; rabbit, 30c each; deer skins, green, 5c lb.; deer skins, dry, 2c lb.; wool, 60c lb; 1000, 50c; 500, 40c; 1000, 30c.
POULTRY—Not quoted.
DRESSED MEATS—Beef, \$9.50; mutton, 11c; 12c; pork, 10c.
CURED MEATS—Hams 15c; 16c; break fast bacon, 10c; 11c; back, 10c; long clear, 12c; rolls, 14c; smoked sides, 12c.
LARD—Tins, 15c per lb; tins, 12c; tubs, 12c.
BUTTER—Local creamery, fresh, 30c; Manitoba creamery, 28c; Northwest, 25c; Fresh lard, 25c; Northwest extra, 15c.
CHEESE—Manitoba, 12c; Potatoes, 35c; Fraser River valley potatoes, 30c; 32c; per ton; cauliflower, \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, \$1.75 per doz.; peas, 6c; silver chow chow, 5c; green peas, 4c; sweet potatoes, 2c; tomatoes, 3c; cabbage, 3c; asparagus, 7c; new potatoes, 2c.
FRUIT—California Apples, 5c; Washington Apples, 5c; sweet, 5c; halibut, 5c; salmon, 10c; cod, 8c per lb; cranberries, 10c; mixed salmon, 10c; mixed

halibut, 10c; smoked herring, 9c; shrimps, 20c.
GIBBEN FISHES—California savel or sines, \$2.75; leucans, \$2.50; bananas, \$2.75; cod, \$2.00 cut; Oregon apples, \$2.25; cherries, \$1.75 per box; straw berries, \$4.75 per case of 2 doz. boxes.
PEANUTS—Almonds, 10c; almonds, 15c; peanuts, 10c; cocoanuts, 50c; 60c per dozen.
SUGARS—Low priced, 10c and bar, 60c; lump, 5c; 4c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 4c; fancy yellow, 4c; yellow, 4c.
GRAIN—No. 3 gal. barrels, \$4c; No. 10 gal. tin, 3c; 5 gal. tin, 3c; 10 1/2 gal. tin, \$0.35 case, 20c.
HARDWARE—Sung, fair, 11c; good, 12c; choice, 2c; Ceria and India, fair, 2c.
RICE—Chinese rice, \$74 ton; Japan rice, \$100 ton; rice, \$100 ton.
CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.00; peas, \$1.00; tomatoes, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25.
HARDWARE—Bar iron—Base, \$2.75.
Horse shoe nails, discount, 9c per cent; horse shoes, legs, \$6.00. Wire nails—Base price, \$1.75, cut \$2.25. Rope—Manila 1 1/2 inch, \$1.50; 2 inch, \$2.25.
Putty, \$4.50. Barbed wire, \$4.75 per 100 lb. Glass, first break, \$4.75.

British Columbia Notes.

Jas. D. Warren, agent, Victoria, has assented.
 J. J. Stubbs has opened a bakery and restaurant at Kelowna.
 Parsons & Co., clothing, men's furnishings, etc., of Chilliwack, have assigned.
 The Ingram-Muir Co. are opening a wholesale grocers at Columbia and Grand Forks.
 Kirkpatrick & Wilson, grocers, Nelson, have sold out to McPherson & McPherson.
 Sidney A. Kelly has purchased the business of the Kootenay Cigar Manufacturing Co., Nelson.
 Rutherford & McClelland have succeeded Golding in the management of the Queen's hotel, Victoria.
 A movement is on foot at Nelson to have the stores closed every Thursday afternoon during the summer months.
 Rendell & Co., dry goods merchants, have sold their stock at Boundary Falls. Keith & Co., who are moving it to Rendell, on the west fork of Kettle river.
 The Pacific hotel and two dwelling houses were destroyed by fire in Port Moody last week; loss about \$2,000. The only insurance was \$700 on the hotel and furniture.
 The Revelstoke Navigation Company has been incorporated with a stock of \$25,000 for the purpose of operating a steamer on the Columbia river between Revelstoke and the Big Bend.
 A. V. Stewart, J. F. Harris and J. E. Harris, joining business as the Revelstoke Cigar Manufacturing Co., have dissolved partnership. Harris Bros. continuing the business.
 The firm of G. B. McDermott & Co., general merchants, Golden, is being turned into a joint stock company, to be known as the Golden and East Kootenay Trading Co., with a capital of \$75,000.
 Smith Bros. have been awarded the contract for erecting the new buildings for the Granby smelter at Grand Forks. This will require from a million to a million and a half feet of lumber and will be almost an exact duplicate of the present buildings. This will double the output of the reduction works.
 The attorney-general has introduced a bill providing for regulations of the salmon trade, including licensing, and leasing and the clean season. Commissioners are to be appointed and the lines generally are those indicated by a memorial from the salmon canners. The question of Dominion and provincial jurisdiction will likely arise over the bill.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial.
Nelson, May 4.
Prices are unchanged since last owing to warm weather business has shown a marked improvement.
Butter—Fresh Ontario creamery, 24 to 25c; dairy, choice, 22c.
Cheese—12c.
Oats—Per ton, \$20.
Milled—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton.
Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.20.
Hay—Per ton, \$18.
Potatoes—Per ton, \$34.
Last Monday H. E. Waller, of Carberry, shipped 1,100 head of young cattle to the ranches in the west.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.
Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, May 4.
Dry Goods—Trade has been fairly good in the sorting line. In dress goods retailers are buying chevots in black and navy and serges in black and navy, and black figured goods for dress skirts. Broad cloth and amazon cloth, cashmeres in plain color, or organdies and printed organdies are in good demand. One eastern mill is jobbing some prints. One line which has sold at 10c has just been placed at 10c. Travelers are getting good fall orders. Fancy worsteds will be more popular than tweeds, browns being favored. Rough fabrics for overcoats will be worn.
Hardware—Trade is not so heavy as last week but is still quite brisk and prices for the most part are steady. American barn door tracks have advanced 10c per hundred feet to local jobbers. Asbestos goods have advanced 10c per cent. Horse blankets for next season are 10 per cent higher. Price lists of steel in New York have been issued showing the same prices as last year. Sheet zinc is 10 shillings dearer in the primary markets.
Groceries—There is a fairly good distributive demand for staple lines. The feature in Great Britain has advanced five cents; granulated being now quoted at \$4.73 to \$4.78, and yellow at \$3.93 to \$4.58. Teas are more active and firm. Canned vegetables are in better demand and prices are steady.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial.
Toronto, May 4.
Grain deliveries have been small as farmers are busy seeding. Ontario winter wheat is in better demand for milling than for export. Buyers offer 85c to 92c for red and white on low freights to New York. Manitoba steady. Flour is firmer and Ontario patents in buyers bags are 5c higher. Oats are firm and 1c dearer. Barley is 1c dearer. Dairy butter rolls are firm and buyers are only meeting immediate requirements. Creamery is in active demand and steady. Eggs are easy on large offerings.
Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4.25; Manitoba bakers, \$3.90 for carlots at 10c; Ontario patent, \$2.95 per barrel for 90 per cent patents, middle freights.
Wheat—Ontario red and white wheat 62c, middle freights; Ontario spring, 62c; No. 1 hard, 60c; No. 2 hard, 58c. No. 3 hard, 50c, spring in transit.
Oats—No. 1 white, 32c east; 2 white, 31c, middle freights.
Barley—43c for No. 3 extra at country points west.
Hops—New York, \$14.50 per ton for cars west; bran, 13c.
Outmeal—\$3.35 for cars of bags, and \$3.45 in wood for carlots, Toronto.
Hay—Carlots on track, \$9.75 to \$11 per ton.
Eggs—10c to 11c for fresh, in case lots.
Butter—Large and pound rolls, 12c; 13c; low grades, 10 to 12c; creamery packages, 18 to 18c; prints, 19 to 20c.
Cheese—9c to 9 1/2c for choice lots of fall cheese.
Hides—6c; for No. 1 cows; No. 1 steers, 7c; country hides, 7c under these prices; calskins, 8c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2; sheepskins, 9c to 10c each, tallow, 5c to 5 1/2c.
Wool—Washed fleece, 13 to 14c; unwashed, 8c to 9c.
Beans—\$1.55 to \$1.70 per bushel for handpicked, job lots.
Dried Apples—3c to 4c for round lots, 2c for 5c.
Honey—9c to 10c per pound.
Maple Syrup—New is quoted here at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tins.
Poultry—Chickens, 60 to 90c per pair; turkeys, 11 to 12c per pound.
Potatoes—2c to 3c per bushel for carlots.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.

Special to The Commercial.
Toronto, May 4.
Hog products are in good demand, especially smoked meats, owing to light stocks. Holders are firm. Lard is scarce and strong. Dressed hogs at the farmers' market here are 10c higher at \$3.50 to \$4.00.
Canada short cut, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess, 110; shoulder mess, \$16.50 to \$17.
Smoked and dry salted meats—Long clear, tons and cases, 10c; breakfast bacon, 12c; hams, 12c; 10c; rolls, 11c; shoulders, 10 to 10 1/2c; backs, 12c;

green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.
Lard—Cases 10 1/2c, tubs, 10 1/2c, and pails 10 1/2c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, May 4.
Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 74 carloads, including 1,000 cattle, 130 sheep and lambs, and 621 hogs.
Export Cattle—Receipts large and buying heavy. Buyers were numerous, and many of them wanted cattle to fill up steamer space for which they had contracted. Prices ruled steady to firm. One lot of excellent quality sold at \$5.20, and there were numerous transactions at from \$4.90 to \$5.12 1/2. The market for choice animals is quoted unchanged at \$4.75 to \$5.10, while medium, including 1 1/2 weight, sell at \$4.35 to \$4.75.
Butcher's Cattle—Bidding was spirited, and the supply of good cattle small. There was an active demand for choice lots for the local trade, and prices for the best were steady at \$4.10 to 4.50 per cwt. Choice cattle brought \$3.85 to \$4.10, good, \$3.35 to \$3.75; medium, \$2.75 to \$3.35; and common, \$2.50 to \$3.00.
Feeders and Stockers—Short-keep were firm and in good demand at \$1 to \$4.50, and other feeders were steady. Stockers were active with prices unchanged at \$2.95 to \$3.25.
Sheep and Lambs—Run light and inquiry active. Everything sold at prices steady to firmer. Sheep are unchanged at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. for exposed ewes, and \$2.50 to \$3 each for butchers' sheep; yearlings, \$2.25 to 25c per cwt. higher at \$4.75 to \$5.00 for grain-fed, and \$4 to \$4.75 for barn-yard stock.
Hogs—Steady and unchanged at \$6.75 per cwt. for selects of 100 to 200 pounds, actual weight, and \$6.25 for lights and fats.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, May 4.
Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 73 cars of 100 sheep and lambs, and 1,400 hogs.
Export cattle in good demand for choice, with light offerings. Best sold at 10c and 20c advance. Others not considered worth prices paid for best. Keen demand for choice. Export bulls more active at same price. Short-keep feeders in good demand at \$4 to \$4.50. Sheep and lambs firm on small offerings, and all sold quickly. Ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bucks, \$3 to \$3.50. Lamb, grade, \$4.50 to \$4 per cwt. Barn-yard lambs, \$4.50.
Spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$3. Hogs are steady and unchanged.

MONTREAL GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

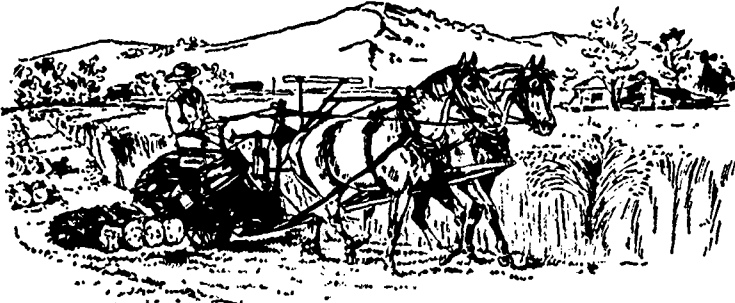
Special to The Commercial.
Montreal, May 4.
Sugar is fairly active and strong and prices 3c higher, making granulated \$14.00 and yellow, \$3.75 to \$3.80. Molasses is quiet; routing list being quoted, new, 25c; old, 27c; jobbing list, 24c to 30c. Raisins and currants are featureless. New pack of Fraser river salmon, ordinary brands offering at \$4.00; Horsetoe and Maple Leaf, \$2.75, f.o.b. coast. Teas quiet. New crop of Japan season is now open. Quality is better, but offerings are small and prices same as a year ago. Ceylon teas are strong at advance. Hams, bacon and lard are in good demand. Pork is moving in small lots and prices are firm. Hogs are stronger at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial.
Montreal, May 4.
There is a fair trade doing in wheat and prices are firmer. Oats are active and strong and 1/2c up. Barley is fairly active and 1/2c up. Flour is firm with a fair trade. Large sales of Ontario flour have been made for export. Refined oils are firm. Feed is quiet and weak. Hay is quiet. Cheese is in good demand; Old stock of colored cheese is cleaned up. Butter is steadier with good export demand. Demand for eggs is brisk and prices steady. May products are active and firm. Hides steady. Potatoes active and ready. Onions lower.
Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat 70 to 77 1/2c for heavy delivery; heavy, 70 to 77 1/2c.
Barley—Sale, No. 2 about May at 63 to 64c.
Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 37 to 37 1/2c; No. 2, 36 to 36 1/2c; ahead.

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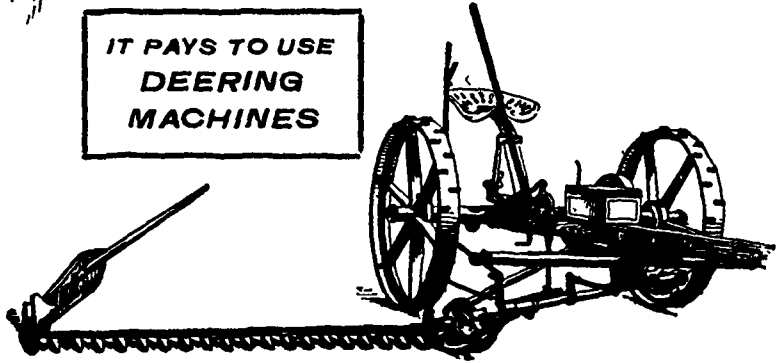
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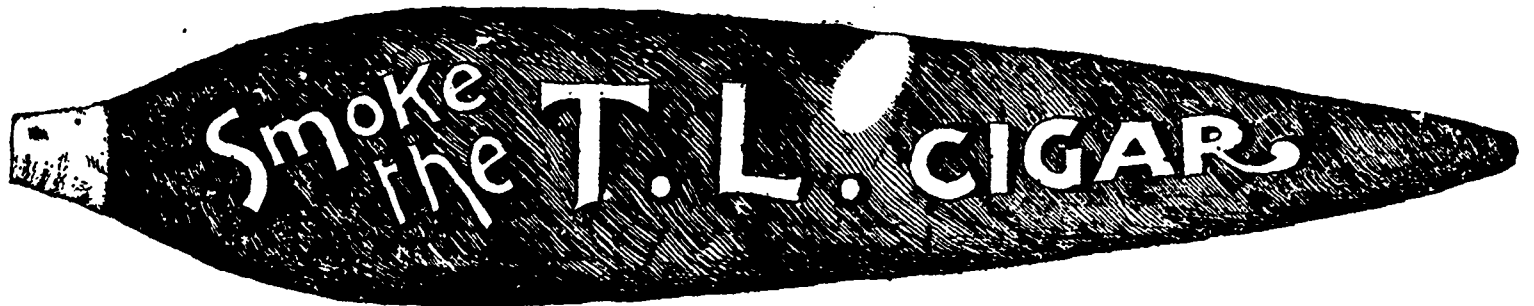
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Grocery Trade Notes.

Sugar is reported strong this week with some talk of a further advance.

About 40,000 boxes of cheese were shipped recently from Portland to Great Britain.

Although green coffee has declined there is no intimation of a drop in the price of package coffee.

The packers at San Francisco have sold the first 200 cars of raisins and have contracted for the second 200 at $\frac{1}{4}$ cent advance.

Word received from the north Pacific coast indicates that the cannery companies are anticipating an immense run this season.

Receipts of new Japan tea have been reported from the port of St. Paul, and have passed through the inspection office there, but have been in limited quantity.

Stocks of fiberts in Sicily are estimated at 8,000 to 9,000 bags, which is a rather large quantity for this time of year. The new crop apparently is progressing well.

Estimates place raw sugar afloat to the United States from Cuba and West Indies at 40,000 tons; Javas, 7,000; Hawaii, 45,000; Europe, 1,000; Fern, Demerara, etc., 15,000 tons; total 108,000, against 100,000 tons last year.

The last report of the United States fish commission shows so rapid a decline in the annual yield of lobsters that the day seems not very far distant when lobsters will be so scarce that their price will put them almost within the terrapin class.

The first express shipments of cherries from California were received in Minneapolis last week and sold wholesale at \$5 for a ten pound box, though by the end of the week prices had dropped to \$4 or \$4.50. These cherries were very good quality.

Four large steamers are now on their way from the Mediterranean to Montreal laden with oranges and lemons, the number of which is said to be 30,000,000. This will attract buyers to Montreal from all over Canada and the United States.

The refined sugar market has been very firm during the past week and an advance is expected almost any day. The situation in raw sugar is very strong and as wholesalers have been buying up large stocks of refined there seems no reason why prices should not advance.

The Raisin Growers' Association of California surprised the trade by making a drop of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. on the price of raisins to seeders. An unusually large stock was carried over from last season and as such a large surplus would demoralize next season's market this cut is made in order to increase consumption.

The receipts of coffee so far in Santos have been 7,325,000 bags, and a recent Krusche cable showed his estimate of the growing crop at 6,500,000 bags. Last December he estimated the growing Rio crop at 4,250,000 bags, making a total of 10,750,000 bags. This many in the trade consider quite enough to go round. Yet the fact that the French market advanced 1¢ on the estimate led to a sympathetic movement in the United States markets.

Willett & Gray's latest estimate of the total cane sugar crops of the world is: Total in America, 1,900-1,901, 2,200,252 tons, against 1,567,675 in 1899-1900; in Asia, 762,120; in Australia and Polynesia, 149,670; in Africa, 320,000; Europe and Spain, 33,000; grand total production, 3,465,022; European beet sugar production estimated by F. O. Licht, 6,020,000 tons; grand total cane and beet production, 1900-1901, 9,561,881, against 8,474,985 in 1899-1900. Estimated increase in world's production, 1,086,896 tons.

The directors of the California Dried Fruit Association have decided upon the following changes in placing the basic price of prunes back to 3c.—Without differentials, 100's to 120's, 1 1/2c; 120's up, 1 1/4c; the 1/2 cent differential allowed on export is removed. While these quotations remain for the rest of the season it is not expected there will be any further business, actual prices remain at 2c or a little better. The total results of the special sales for 15 days amount to 1,200 cars, or 72,000,000 lbs., leaving 55,000,000 lbs. for the probable carry-over. The association now has funds to pay 1c and a fraction dividend.

Hill Bros. report regarding the current outlook abroad: "English advices indicate a more active market, with demand for all grades, for both home and export trade. The continent

still appears to be a buyer in Greece, and it is probable that the bulk of the fruit still available for export will eventually be put forward to the continental markets. As to new crop, exporters in Patras seem loath to hazard an opinion on the extent of the coming crop, inasmuch as peronosporosis is still existent on the vines, and although the growers are using every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease still, with any encouragement from damp weather, the damage from this source might be very serious.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

SEALSKIN JACKETS.

For the art of preparing these luxurious articles of commerce for the market by plucking and dyeing we are indebted, as we are for many other good things, to the Chinese. The period at which the art of preparing the skins for use was introduced to English furriers is not known, but in the year 1790, the Russian-American company's agent at Okotsk was well versed in the various processes. First of all, the salt is washed off, and adhering blubber removed with what is called a beam knife, care being taken not to make any cuts or leave uneven places in the pelt. The skins are then stretched fur up and examined with much attention, so that grease or other impurities may be taken off. Drying on frames over a moderate heat is then proceeded with, followed by a thorough washing with soap and water. Again the fur has to be dried, the pelt, however, being kept in a moist condition. The long hairs are then carefully removed. This is a delicate operation, and has to be often repeated to ensure success. When the skins have been thus plucked, nothing, of course, remains but the soft fur. Dried once more and moistened again on the flesh side, shaving the fur takes place, which is continued until a fine and even surface is obtained. The business of "working" the skins is then begun, in order to free them entirely from grease, and render them soft and pliant. This is done by tramping upon them bare-footed in a hog-head containing fine hardwood sawdust to absorb the grease. Dyeing the fur requires much attention, and each skin requires from eight to ten coats of color, after which washing and cleansing with sawdust completes the operation.—Leather Trades' Review.

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

Men's stand-up turn-down collars are increasing in favor with the public.

It is expected that a large trade will be done during the coming summer in negligee shirts and sweaters are selling freely.

The demand for linen goods continues active and the market still shows an upward tendency. It is claimed that manufacturers have not as yet obtained anything like the advance they have paid on the yarns or raw material.

A prominent eastern woollen manufacturer who is a member of the Dominion House, in a speech on the effect of the preferential tariff on the woollen industry, stated: "In the Northwest they are beginning to grow as fine a quality of wool as is to be found in any part of the world."

L'Aiglon is the name of a new material for draperies. It is a loose, coarsely knotted mesh of heavy mercerized cotton. The colorings are mostly bright, red and green being the leading colors. It is used largely for mantle lambrequins and for covering sofa cushions.

White plaques are likely to be very popular this year and some of the larger stores in the east have been buying large lots of these in expectation of their meeting with a ready sale when the hot weather sets in. These plaques have many points that recommend them as they are attractive and inexpensive for summer wear, are durable, make up stylishly, are not costly and give good value for the wear that is in them.

It is confidently expected that woollen goods will go still higher in price. Plain dress goods are still in vogue this season. In colors the trade will be mostly in plain goods. Broadcloth, Amazon cloth and all plain face goods will be largely bought. Black figured goods in fancies will be good property for the coming fall. Serges and home-spuns will hold their own. Plain French flannels and printed opera flannels promise to have a big run.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

BELGIUM GLASS WORKERS IN HARD LUCK.

It was not always thus in Belgium, where now the glass workers are looking to the United States to send them money wherewith to buy bread. In a recent appeal, addressed to the window glass workers of the United States by the striking glass workers of Belgium, they use the following language:—

"In the Charleroi district the window glass manufacturers depend on destitution and starvation to compel the glass workers to surrender and fall back in their grasp, after fighting with admirable courage for nearly nine months for the abolition of that ignominious black list, which must be recognized as infamous by all men.

The many succors from America that have reached Mr. Edmund Gilles, president of the glass workers, have enabled him to revive and maintain the energy of the unfortunate members of the organization of which he is the head.

The Belgian Window Glass Cutters, Assorters and Packers' Union, which numbers more than 1,100, and which is not consolidated with the blowers and gatherers, have alone been forgotten by your generous and many favors. The Cutters' Union is worthy of all your interests and benevolence, for it has always followed the path of righteousness and justice.

Think that on this side of the Atlantic your boss cutters are in destitute circumstances and suffering for the want of bread. Think that for nine months the cutters have drawn no salary and have received no aid. Nevertheless they endure with fortitude all privations, to conquer the sacred right of liberty.

In the name of the Belgian Glass Cutters, Assorters and Packers' Union, in the name of humanity, allow us to make an earnest appeal to your generosity and do not forget that we will all prove our timely gratitude."

Time was when the Belgian glass workers were prosperous, if not contented and happy. And, in spite of what the solemn and sedate Dante makes dear Francesca de Rimini say down in the Netherworld where the joys of this earth are alleged to be wiped out with punishment:—

Misery hath no greater grief than the Remembrance of days of joy that are no more.

It may be well to recall the joys of other days, just for the sake of variation. And then, who shall say that Dante was not nearer right than the Italian master, when he says:—

For men's joy is the only friend
That grief can call its own.

In 1886, when the first great tank plant successfully applied to window glass manufacture in the world was destroyed by a mob at Jumet, near Charleroi, Belgium, Mr. Eugene Baudoux, the proprietor of the works, very justifiably, and also very bitterly complained of the conduct of Belgian glass workers as follows:—

"I attribute the recent riot and the destruction of the glass works to the coal miners discontent and to the dissatisfied element among the glass workers, the hatred of the other class arising from our large works, tank system, increased production and the installation of superior facilities which enable us to distance the smaller competitors in the markets. The militia failed to disband the mob, and refused to attack it, and when the soldiers rode off, they were applauded by the destructive element whom they thus left masters of the situation, and who at once set about to destroy the works, set fire to my dwelling, so that my wife and daughter were compelled to fly to the fields, from where they witnessed the total annihilation of our factory and our home. If the city of Jumet and the government will make good my loss, I will rebuild the works, but hereafter will organize and maintain a company of soldiers and provide an arsenal for future defense. As for the Belgian window glass workers, a man may exert himself in their behalf, in every imaginable way, provide for their comfort and convenience during working hours, add them financially when in need or distress, increase their wages and decrease their work, but for all this they return no thanks nor show the least

appreciation or gratitude. They look upon these things as their right, which they can demand at pleasure, and some of them even go so far as to say that an employer simply discharges his duty in such matters. They marry young and inexperienced girls, who know nothing of housekeeping. Both sexes show an inordinate desire for dress and fashion. As long as they have money they live high and fast. Many glass blowers really maintain two housekeeping (?) establishments. The single men habitually attend balls and concerts, and entertain themselves with grisettes and other ladies, and maintain lordly airs. So it is a rare occurrence, for instance, when one of these "gentlemen" repeatedly place forty sous on the contribution plate at the Cafe Chautant for a favorite songstress. They come to work in silk hats, fine hunting boots and broadcloth suits. Only lately one of these so-called big blowers, named Roller, who earns 24,000 francs per year, ordered six bottles of champagne to the rooms of one of our hotels, and in his luxurious debauch comfortably bathed his feet therein, after the high old Roman fashion during the decadence of the eternal city."—National Glass Budget.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Steam refined seal oil is reported scarce in the east.

Lined oil holds firm in the east at last week's advance.

Glass jobbers at Toronto are agitating for an advance.

Bar iron is reported stronger with the mills behind on orders.

Steel shows an upward tendency in eastern markets.

Owing to the keen competition of Canadian and United States cement manufacturers very little foreign cement is being brought in.

Negotiations are now under way for the consolidation of all the principal stove companies of the United States, upon lines somewhat similar to the United States Steel Corporation.

Lumber Trade Notes.

Advices from Ashland, Wis., report the worst forest fires of the season last week, when 1,000,000 feet of hemlock logs were burned.

Word received from Baraboo, Wisconsin, states that forest fires have been raging in that neighborhood for several days. High winds are fanning the flames, and much damage is being done to standing timber and cordwood.

The strike in the building trades in Minneapolis is approaching the acute stage. One of the strongest points of contention is the demand on the part of the men that the union label should be used on all woodwork in buildings on which union men are employed. This places the contractors at a great disadvantage as some of the local factories do not use the label on their product and when goods are required immediately they can in many cases only be had from these sources.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

Large shipments of stockers for the western ranches have been made lately from the Rosser and Stonewall districts, the average price paid being \$14 per head for yearlings.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association was held in Medicine Hat, on April 20th. The election of officers resulted as follows: President F. O. Sissons; 1st vice-president, F. G. Foster; 2nd vice-president, R. C. Becker; secretary-treasurer, J. H. G. Bray.

The Western Sheep Growers' Association held their first annual meeting at Maple Creek on the 12th of April, when the following officers were elected for 1901-2: President, C. Blair; vice-president and treasurer, J. W. Quick; secretary, F. W. Martin; executive committee, T. Johnson, C. Lee, J. Wilson, F. Grant, J. Kellett, J. McLeary, Mr. Shaw. It was decided to petition the Dominion government to set aside more land for sheep grazing purposes.

A Chicago police court jury has declared the state law closing doors on Sunday a dead letter by custom, and a verdict of not guilty was accordingly returned in a case on trial.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

BINDER TWINE.

A summing up of the binder twine situation in a wholesale way at Winnipeg shows that about 75 per cent. of the orders have already been booked many of these having been placed very early in the year or even before 1900 had passed away. Prices at that time were lower than they have been at any time since and dealers were quietly urged by manufacturers and wholesale men to get their orders in as advances were in the air. The wisdom of this advice has since been abundantly demonstrated as twine is now worth 10 per pound more than in January and there are no signs of weakness in the market worth serious consideration. It is likely that those dealers who have not already ordered their twine have made it their settled policy not to do so until the harvest is close at hand. It may transpire that these will eventually buy at as low prices as any but of course they run the risk of not being able to do so. Manitoba has a great advantage in this respect over more southern parts in the fact that the harvest here is always the last of the American harvests and if anything happens the crops to the south of us the surplus twine is often thrown upon this market with the result that late buyers get a advantage.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

R. H. Potter, general agent of the Wardner, Bushnell & Glessner Company of Chicago and Springfield, manufacturers of the Champion binders and mowers, made a trip over the M. & N. W. road this week.

The McCormick Harvester Company a few days ago loaded the first vessel to sail direct from Chicago to England and European ports. The vessel is one of a number built specially of this service and was loaded for this her maiden trip, with McCormick Harvester Company machinery. She sails via the newly deepened Canadian system of canals.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company are showing a very fine range of pneumatic tire buggies in their Winnipeg show rooms this season. They are particularly proud of these goods as they show the highest possible degree of excellence in the carriage making line and are giving great satisfaction in both city and country, where they have been sold. It has been said by some critics that the pneumatic tire was a fad which would not last, but this year's sales have shown that these goods have taken firm hold.

Fancy Goods and Stationery.

The Consolidated Stationery Company will have their travellers on the road shortly with a very fine range of fall samples. They show some new and attractive designs in pipe and match holders, also a large assortment of tobacco jars with emblems such as St. George, St. Patrick, etc., also many of our renowned army officers. In metal goods they have some very taking things in useful articles for the office, such as blotters, ink stands, paper weights, etc. Last year imitation palms took very well. These will be handled again this year and in addition a nice line of flowers will be kept. These are used both in the store and home. They have some medallions of our late queen, the present king and queen and the Duke and Duchess of York, which are nicely mounted, and, as the price is very low, these should sell readily. A full assortment of photo and picture frames of late design is shown, also framed pictures in color work, a hanging plaque in celluloid, being an imitation of the favorite wedgewood ware, is a particularly handsome ornament at a low price. A new line this year is a mirror plateau, intended to be used on a table to reflect a vase of flowers or similar decoration. In celluloid boxes they show a wide range of sizes in new and tasty designs. In leather goods they show a particularly fine assortment, probably the best they have ever carried as special attention has been given to this line. This is noticeable in fitted travelling bags and writing portfolios which are the best ever shown here. Some elegant leather travelling cases, sewing and shaving sets, and

Jewel and work boxes are also shown. A new thing for tourists and other travellers is a combination brush and soap holder for shaving purposes. This is of heavy metal with nickel finish and is made in very convenient form. This firm will again handle fans this year and have imported a line direct from Vienna, and are showing a full range of sizes and styles. The correct thing this year is a small, neat fan with lace trimmings and a jewel effect. A range of albums is shown in celluloid, plush and leather. We see here, also, an assortment of wall and alarm clocks. A very large variety of pipes is shown, comprising some 300 different kinds, also smokers' accessories such as cigar and cigarette cases, etc. The Consolidated Stationery Co. has always kept a good stock of reading matter on hand, and in this respect it would seem that they are in better shape than ever to fill orders. They are showing a good range of popular priced cloth bound books, also a profusely illustrated edition of the Bible, which can be retailed at a low figure.

MINING MATTERS.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

British Columbia Leads.

(By E. Jacobs.)

From the advance proofs of the summary statement of the mineral production of Canada for the year 1900, a good idea is obtainable of the relatively larger increase in value of the mineral output of the part of the Dominion lying west of the Rocky Mountains than on the remainder of Canada. The table given below shows the figures for the year, as prepared by the section of mineral statistics of the Geological Survey of Canada, so it may be regarded as approximately correct. For the better appreciation of the very considerable progress made in this connection during the past three years by British Columbia and the Yukon corresponding tables for the years 1898 and 1899 are also given here. The most striking feature noticeable is the increase—which may be described as phenomenal—in the gold production of the Yukon territory, which, in 1898, was estimated at \$10,000,000, in 1899 at \$16,000,000, and in 1900 at \$22,275,000. Next in importance is the very considerable expansion exhibited by the mining industry in British Columbia, the total yield for metallic minerals and coal coke having advanced from \$10,795,391 in 1898 to \$18,094,751 in 1900. The single item in which an advance in value of the year's yield was not made was in silver, and this is easily accounted for by the labor troubles from which the Slocan, hitherto the largest silver producing district in the province, had not by the end of last year fully recovered. In value of gold, copper and especially lead, in the metallic minerals, and in coal and coke, in the non-metallic minerals, a very satisfactory increase was made. It must here be admitted that in petroleum products and in those of structural materials and clay products, such as cement, pottery, bricks, stone and other non-metallic minerals, the east is exceptionally far and away ahead of the west. The comparison here being made, however, is not in respect of these but of metallic minerals, coal and coke.

Taking first the production for the year 1898, it will be seen that British Columbia's proportion of the total yield for that year of \$30,069,759 was \$10,795,391, as against \$9,274,398 for all the Dominion east of the Rocky Mountains, the remaining \$10,000,000 being the product of the Yukon. The following is the production for 1898:

PRODUCTION FOR 1898.

	British Columbia.	Yukon.	All other Provinces.
Gold ..	\$ 2,884,593	\$10,000,000	\$ 815,437
Silver ..	2,375,841		2,474,457
Copper ..	874,781		1,294,775
Lead ..	1,007,581		128,818
Iron ..			152,510
Nickel ..			1,820,838
Coal ..	3,407,505		4,820,363
Coke ..	175,000		44,200
Total ..	\$10,795,391	\$10,000,000	\$9,274,398

	Total for Dominion.
Gold ..	\$13,700,000
Silver ..	2,584,408
Copper ..	2,150,550
Lead ..	1,200,390
Iron ..	152,510
Nickel ..	1,820,838
Coal ..	8,227,038
Coke ..	210,200
Total ..	\$30,069,759

The year 1899 saw an increase in the total output of the Dominion of \$3,189,779, of which \$6,000,000 came from the Yukon, \$1,391,370 from British Columbia, and only \$798,409 from all the rest of the Dominion. Gold, copper and coal all showed higher figures in this province, but, consequent upon labor difficulties, silver and lead fell off considerably, and, too, there was a slight reduction in coke. Details follow for the production for 1899:—

PRODUCTION FOR 1899.

	British Columbia.	Yukon.	All other Provinces.
Gold ..	\$ 4,292,473	\$10,000,000	\$ 817,257
Silver ..	1,603,706		170,063
Copper ..	1,351,453		1,368,800
Lead ..	578,570		18,380
Iron ..			218,372
Nickel ..			2,067,840
Coal ..	3,018,073		5,157,662
Coke ..	171,255		178,707
Total ..	\$12,158,751	\$10,000,000	\$10,072,807

	Total for Dominion.
Gold ..	\$21,040,730
Silver ..	1,834,371
Copper ..	2,653,319
Lead ..	977,250
Iron ..	218,372
Nickel ..	2,067,840
Coal ..	9,076,634
Coke ..	350,022
Total ..	\$38,259,538

Coming now to the figures for 1900, it will be seen that the total for that year, of \$53,708,812, was \$15,449,274 greater than that of 1899 and \$23,630,638 higher than that of 1898. The Yukon again lead in the advance over the previous year's production, the several proportions of the total increase being: for the Yukon, \$6,275,000; for British Columbia, \$3,908,020, and for the remainder of the Dominion, \$5,266,254. This year there was in British Columbia an increase in every individual mineral, as under.

PRODUCTION FOR 1900.

	British Columbia.	Yukon.	All other Provinces.
Gold ..	\$ 4,732,165	\$22,275,000	\$ 909,647
Silver ..	2,303,200		421,305
Copper ..	1,615,289		1,447,830
Lead ..	2,691,897		68,634
Iron ..	1,740		581,418
Nickel ..			3,327,707
Zinc ..			9,342
Coal ..	4,316,785		8,349,630
Coke ..	425,745		223,305
Total ..	\$10,094,751	\$22,275,000	\$15,339,061

	Total for Dominion.
Gold ..	\$27,010,732
Silver ..	2,730,598
Copper ..	3,063,119
Lead ..	2,760,521
Iron ..	581,158
Nickel ..	3,327,707
Zinc ..	9,342
Coal ..	12,666,475
Coke ..	640,140
Total ..	\$53,708,812

The foregoing tables contain statistics that show very conclusively that the portion of the Dominion lying west of the Rocky Mountains is producing the minerals covered by them not only in much larger total proportions than the enormously greater area of territory comprising the remainder of the Dominion, but as well to an extent increasing each year. This being so, there can be no doubt that eventually the province, from the point of view of production alone, will compel more attention and more equitable recognition in the important matter of federal appropriations for public works and general facilities for fostering trade and industry, especially as the fast-growing value of its mining products is so materially supplemented by that of the large returns from its forests and fisheries.

BOUNDARY DISTRICT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The tonnage of ore shipped by the mines of the Boundary district of British Columbia during April to 25th inst., inclusive, so far as has been ascertained from the mines, is as under:

	Tons.
Old Ironsides and Knob Hill group ..	15,737
Mother Lode ..	7,900
B. C. ..	4,685
Sundry shipments ..	125
Total ..	28,447

Shipments during 1900 and for three months of the current year ended March 31, were as follows:—

	1900.	1901.
	Tons.	Tons.
Old Ironsides and Knob Hill group ..	44,535	54,018
B. C. ..	19,494	9,852
Mother Lode ..	5,644	9,540
City of Paris ..	2,000	
Golden Crown ..	1,900	
Winnipeg ..	1,200	
Atholstan ..	1,200	
Carul (West Fork) ..		130
Sundry shipments ..	1,800	1,000
Totals ..	77,693	70,160
Grand total to date ..	292,160 tons.	

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING.

Vancouver citizens are agitating for a smelter.

Boundary ore shipments this year so far exceed 100,000 tons.

On the local exchange last week Le Roi went to 50 1/8, being an advance of 50 per cent. for the week.

A trial shipment of 150 tons of ore is being made from the Black Tail and San Poll claims, near Republic.

For the past week the B. C. mine shipped 1,800 tons of ore to the Trill smelter, which is nearly double the output for any single week for some time. During the past year this mine has shipped 13,000 tons of ore.

The Transvaal Zambesi company, an English corporation having interests in many parts of the world, has acquired the following claims in the Erie district: The Armstrong, Black Night, Myee, Erie, X-10-U-S, Bank, Alandale fraction, Harriet L., Sherman and Treasure Box.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000,000. The companies included in the consolidation are: The Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Grey Eagle Gold Mining Co., Old Ironsides Mining Co., Knob Hill Gold Mining Co., of British Columbia, and the Grand Forks Water Power and Light Co.

NORTHWEST ONTARIO MINING.

It is now generally believed that the United States Steel corporation has purchased the Atikokan iron property. add Grocery trade notes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stamperders are still rushing to Montana Creek, which is now more staked over than any Klondike creek.

A conservative estimate places the clean up this year in the Dawson camp at \$30,000,000, making it the biggest output in the history of the Klondike.

Before Placing Your Order For Yarns



See the Morden Yarn, Trade Mark

"MANITOBA"

Every skein labelled. Put up in six 6-lb. spindles, 16 oz. to the lb. If you've not seen it, write direct to the mill for samples and prices. Merchants having wool to sell would do well to write and get our prices.

THE MORDEN WOOLLEN MILLS

MORDEN, MANITOBA

Discussing the Railway Bills

House of Commons Railway Committee Continues Consideration of the Manitoba Railway Bills

Ottawa, April 20.—The Manitoba railway bills again came before the railway committee of the House of Commons this morning. Mr. Sutherland presiding. Messrs. Sifton, Tarte, Davies and Fielding were the ministers present.

Mr. Nesbitt resumed his address. He took up clause eight of the Canadian Northern contract, which, in return for the guarantee of bonds gives the lieutenant-governor power to fix the rates between points in Manitoba to Port Arthur and from Port Arthur to points in Manitoba. Clause eleven was then taken up which deals with the disposition of the earnings of the road. The first change proposed being expenses before the interest on the bonds, or the rental of the Northern Pacific lines are paid, in default of any earnings over and above working expenses the province undertakes to pay nearly half a million dollars. His clients object that there was no control at all by Manitoba over working expenses, which the province must allow to be paid before it can recoup itself for the half million dollars a year. The company can expend all their earnings including the betterment of the 40 miles in Minnesota as to which the company may do anything they please. Mr. Nesbitt pointed out that in return for this fixed liability Premier Roblin had asked that Manitoba was getting absolute control of the freight rates. Mr. Roblin added that the railway committee exercised only a perfunctory control, and that "the only relief was for Manitoba to take the power to itself with the railway corporation to control the matter direct." That was Mr. Roblin's stand upon which he induced a majority of the legislature to pass these contracts as to rates from points in Ontario to Manitoba. Mr. Roblin went so far as to argue that if the company charged high local rates on the Ontario and Rainy River road it would redound to the advantage of Manitoba. Mr. Nesbitt pointed out that the Railway Act of Canada stipulated for equal rates and no discriminations. "Now," said Mr. Nesbitt, "Mr. Roblin says it is to our advantage that higher rates should be charged by the company from Port Arthur to the north boundary and lower rates within the limits of the province of Manitoba. Is that your ideal of Dominion control?"

Mr. Blair—"Does Roblin take that attitude?"

Mr. Nesbitt—"Yes, here are his words: 'If the company charge high rates in Ontario to the boundary, and low rates fixed by the Manitoba government from thereon, it would redound to the advantage of Manitoba.'"

Mr. Blair—"I think the committee will agree that position would not be tolerated, but is it not possible to introduce a provision in the bill safeguarding that?"

Mr. Nesbitt—"Yes, if you will accept a clause I will draw." (Laughter.)

Mr. Blair—"I think the committee will agree at once that the position you represent to us would not be tolerated. Could you not," added Mr. Blair, "that they have the right to fix the rates so long as they do not exceed the rates fixed by the governor-general-in-council, or allow secret rebates or concession in violation of the railway act?"

Mr. Nesbitt—"My answer is certainly you can. The moment you do that do you suppose the legislature of Manitoba would assent to that? You will have to send it back to them for consideration."

Mr. Blair—"The basis of the argument there, you say, was to discriminate and deal unfairly with certain portions of Canada in favor of one portion of Canada?"

Mr. Nesbitt—"That cannot be done."

Mr. Nesbitt proceeded to read an elaboration by Mr. Chris Robinson. The opinion from the legal council has already been published. This opinion holds down the Dominion Government constitutionally exclusive control of rates. The province cannot, therefore, secure them. Mr. Nes-

bitt added that Premier Roblin got the consent of the Manitoba legislature to these contracts under the understanding that he was securing the control, and the regulation of rates which it was now plain could not be secured. If under this new clause, Mr. Nesbitt urged, the Dominion put forth its controlling hand as a matter of public policy what answer has Manitoba to make?"

Mr. Monk, the first Opposition lieutenant, interjected—"They knew the law when they made the agreement. They are supposed to."

D. C. Fraser made some remarks as to it not being vital to quote Roblin's speech. To which Mr. Nesbitt warmly replied—"It is responsible premises that my followers certain assurances upon which he secured their verdict, and another parliament knowing that was the case, passed a bill professing to give relief, but containing a new clause directly in the teeth of these assurances it would be tough, to quote Christopher Robinson's opinion as read to-day. 'I assume,' said Mr. Roblin, 'that under the contract rates is obtained by the province, the main object of the whole transaction will be defeated.'"

Mr. Monk—"To say for thirty years we have the control of rates to forfeit our right to legislate in respect to rates otherwise is a proposition to which I cannot assent."

Mr. Nesbitt argued that parliament could do as it pleased in its controlling hand at any time. He stated that it intended to abdicate its right of control for thirty years. It should now refuse to sanction these contracts otherwise it would be a breach of faith to the people of the province. He considered of control by the province and in two or five years or ten years step in and pass legislation exercising Dominion jurisdiction. "I say exclaimed Mr. Nesbitt, with considerable heat, 'with considerable haste if such a course is adopted, if in spite of this contract you would take back power into your hands, then, gentlemen, I am sorry for it.' Talking up the new bill, Mr. Nesbitt stated that under pressure from the Winnipeg board of trade a clause was inserted in the Manitoba bill providing that the mortgage might vary from the terms of the contract, and this was put forward to meet all objections. Now the new bill presented to the committee yesterday contains no clause that these difficulties might be remedied by the mortgages. It had been abandoned and struck out by Mr. Lash and properly so."

Mr. Nesbitt argued strongly that this being the case it was a new contract which they had no right to make without sending it back to Manitoba for consideration."

Mr. Russell—"Did Premier Roblin contend for a control of rates independent of the Dominion authorities?"

Mr. Nesbitt—"That was the dominant note of the contract. Mr. Roblin, it will be remembered, said to the board of trade, 'If we can't get control of rates then the contract is bad. The whole consideration offered by the company was control of rates. Absolute control was the expression. By the changes made in the bill, added Mr. Nesbitt, you are asked to validate a different contract from the one passed by the legislature and which is in the most initial features. Instead of inserting a clause giving Manitoba the control of rates it is proposed to insert a clause expressly reserving the control of the Dominion authorities. "Why," exclaimed Mr. Nesbitt, "as the bill stands now Premier Roblin could not have got a corporal's guard to put through his contract."

A controversy here took place as to whether the contracts were represented by the people or Manitoba and Mr. Oliver put some questions to Mr. Nesbitt which the latter considered offensive, and which caused Mr. Nesbitt to say: "It may be turned out of this committee but I have yet to learn that I can be addressed in that tone of voice."

After order had been restored, Mr. Nesbitt said: "The people of Manitoba have a right to say whether they agree to an alteration which takes away the sole consideration for this enormous aid."

Some discussion took place with Mr. Wade as to whether a rate could

not be fixed by Manitoba within the maximum fixed at Ottawa without a conflict.

Mr. Nesbitt replied that under this new bill there would be necessarily a conflict, but it was difficult to say what would be the effect of parliament confirming this clause of the C. N. railway contract.

Mr. Blair—"We only confirm it so far as it does not conflict with the rights and power of the Dominion."

Mr. Nesbitt—"But is that consistent with the legislation of Manitoba?"

Mr. D. W. Bole addressed the committee which by this time impatient and tired. Nevertheless Mr. Bole secured a fair hearing and made an excellent address. He said that Manitoba did not want to block legitimate railway enterprise, nor had they any prejudice against the promoters of the Canadian Northern railway. He gave a reason why there was no greater agitation in Manitoba while the contracts were pending. The people waited for the promised amendments, but when they came they were framed in the contract as consideration was the control of rates, and as to that, added Mr. Bole, "you have been advised." And as to who represented the sentiments of the people in this matter, he asked that never any gentleman who pushed those things through the legislature, nor the policy embodied in these contracts were ever before the people of Manitoba.

At this point a motion to adjourn until Tuesday was made and passed.

Ottawa, April 30.—The railway committee of the Commons met this morning at eleven to resume consideration of the Manitoba railway bills. Mr. Sutherland presided and all the lawyers had promoters and opponents were present.

There was a preliminary discussion as to whether there should not be a limit set to speeches from outside. They wanted to see "the end in sight."

"Yes," ejaculated Sam Hughes, "let us know who are to talk, and it is common sense." (Laughter.)

Mr. Bole came forward to resume his address when Mr. McIsaac started in to suggest what Mr. Bole should, or should not say. Mr. Charlton resented this and said they could not do as they liked. Mr. Bole would not say. Mr. Bole commenced by saying he did not propose to echo what Mr. Nesbitt had said as Mr. McIsaac was afraid of, but would touch on the merits of the contracts. He said that the government had stimulated competition, and reminded the committee that the province had paid a large sum to get the Northern Pacific into the province, and now it was proposed to take it out of the province again. "Refer this matter back to the legislature," said Mr. Bole, "and some kind of arrangement might be come to whereby the Canadian Northern could secure the fifty miles out to Portage Lake and have the rest of the line through to the west. Then we will have the C. P. R. a complete system, and the Northern Pacific a complete system. Under these contracts there is introduced and not an increased competition."

On Mr. Bole referring to the other offers, Col. Hughes asked, "Were these other offers before the Manitoba legislature?"

Mr. Bole—"Some of them."

Mr. Hughes—"You want us to teach the Manitoba legislature its duty?"

Mr. Bole—"Well, you might very well say that." (Laughter.) Mr. Bole quoted the figures of earnings and expenses submitted to the board of trade committee by Mr. Roblin and went on to correct an impression sought to be created here that the whole of the Conservative party and a large section of the Liberal party were in favor of the contracts. In regard to this Mr. Bole said: "I will pledge my word that no such combination exists. Presently leading Conservatives signed a manifesto against the contracts and published it." Mr. Bole quoted several of their names, such as Mr. Gilroy, Mayor Arbutnot, and Messrs. Haslam, F. W. Thompson, A. J. Andrews and others, and said, "If those gentlemen were taken out of the Conservative party in Winnipeg and Manitoba I would have some doubts about the future of that party."

Here Sam Hughes objected to listening to Mr. Bole's views on politics as merely his private views.

Whereupon Mr. Bole replied: "I give you my views because they are the best I've got."

Mr. Richardson—"They are the views of a majority of the people."

There was a slight uproar at this point, but Mr. Bole took it calmly and went on to refer to the new aspect of matters caused by the new bill, he passing on which he claimed that it constituted a breach of faith with the Manitoba legislature. The proposed new bill was not a bill for which the petition had been presented and is not properly before parliament. This bill now is not a bargain for the Manitoba legislature was willing to endorse. The people of the province certainly understood that the local government were securing absolute control of rates under the present bill. The contrary is made clear. The bill which passed the legislature took the power to vary the contract in the mortgage. There is no such provision in the bill now before this committee. A specific provision is made which such a present bill does not authorize. Mr. Bole presented a forcible argument along these lines having made a clear and argumentative address of one hour.

Mayor Arbutnot, on motion of Mr. Bole, and Mr. Bole, moved that the committee be the feeling of Winnipeg against the contract. Winnipeg was offering now nearly a million dollars in debentures, so Winnipeg had many improvements in view, and was keenly interested in preserving the credit of the province. In reply to circulars sent to the rural municipalities eighteen replies against the contract were received and only five or six in its favor.

Mr. Nesbitt addressed the committee for a few minutes. He said it was provided that the mortgage shall contain certain amending and drastic clauses necessitated by the attitude of the board of trade. He said that the committee had said, "votes on it."

Mr. Nesbitt—"I think not."

Mr. Fortin—"If the province has no control of rates, what consideration does Manitoba receive for her bargain?"

Mr. Nesbitt—"Nothing at all."

Mr. Sproule—"May not the province have sufficient control for their purpose?"

Mr. Nesbitt—"I think not."

Mr. Lash, K. C., counsel for the Canadian Northern, rebutted Mr. Nesbitt's argument that there was a forcible and forcible address. As a matter of law he gave reasons to show that while the Manitoba legislature had no legislative control over the rate of interest, the province nevertheless the crown could acquire a proprietary interest in a Dominion railway.

"All we are asking," said Mr. Lash, "is that these railways should be authorized to lease their railways to His Majesty as represented by the executive of Manitoba, and to assign that lease immediately to another corporation under the control of the province. If we were going to ask authority to operate by the government the Northern Pacific lines, something further would be on the face of it. The law is to be assigned immediately to a company over which this parliament has complete jurisdiction."

Mr. McCreary—"The point made by Mr. Nesbitt was rather that the option was contained in the lease was illegal."

Mr. Lash—"I will deal with that later. Here is the Canadian Northern Railway company subject to your jurisdiction, the legislative of this province and bound under the Railway Act of Canada by the obligation that it cannot charge a dollar of tolls until it submits for approval to the government section of the control of this tolls and charges—that is the law which applied to that company when this contract was made and applies all the time with reference to the Ontario section. It is before the court for a dollar of tolls submit these tolls to the Ottawa authorities. It may also have to submit the tariff with reference to these leased lines. Until this is done the company has no right at all to collect any tolls."

Mr. Charlton—"Then what consideration in the shape of control does Manitoba get?"

Mr. Lash—"I will answer that." Cobwebs have been spun around this question by speakers here and by the newspapers. The word 'fix' in the contract is the same as in the Railway Act. The railway, mortgage and tolls to be considered. "and," continued Mr. Lash, "the Canadian Northern has merely made a contract

with the Manitoba government for a valid consideration under which the railway says this: 'We are now subject to the Railway Act of the Dominion and the laws of Canada and the control of the governor-general-in-council. We have the right to fix and regulate our own tolls under the Dominion Railway Act. Now, we will for valid consideration, contract to let you fix them for us. It is not vesting in Manitoba any legislative authority. It is not divesting this parliament of its, or depriving the governor general in council of any control or this parliament of any of its rights. Is it Manitoba that operates this road or receives the tolls? No, certainly not, it is the company, and they have a right to say to the province we will charge no more than you consider fair under agreement.'

Mr. Barwick was next heard on behalf of the Manitoba government. He gave an absolute denial to the representations made by the Winnipeg delegation as to the statement of Mr. Roblin in regard to rates. Mr. Barwick read from speeches of Mr. Roblin and Attorney General Campbell as to what they had said in the legislature on the subject. He ridiculed the idea of the Winnipeg delegation appearing as a representation to the public safety of Manitoba. Mr. Barwick then pointed out that in 1887 Sir John Macdonald and his government had never disallowed any of Manitoba's railway bills because the province was not allowed to build to the boundary line, but on account of public policy. They were all disallowed on grounds of public policy. Mr. Christopher Robinson may have given an opinion of this question, but it must be remembered that Christopher Robinson had argued the same point in the supreme court, and the supreme court had decided against him. The government of Manitoba and the legislature of Manitoba had passed these contracts, other railway in Canada. It will have to conform to the Railway Act in reference to discrimination. It has got to obey the law. The Manitoba government and the Manitoba legislature went into the bargain with their eyes open. They were both perfectly well aware that the rates might be reduced.

Mr. Richardson—"But, they might be raised."

Mr. Lash—"We cannot raise them under a contract. The company went into the contract with the Manitoba government on certain terms. The Dominion was not abdicating any authority. Mr. Nesbitt has referred to a foreign power, but surely, said Mr. Lash, the province of Manitoba could not be regarded as a foreign power. Manitoba was part of the Dominion and the Dominion part of which the people of Manitoba wanted, notwithstanding that fifteen people of Winnipeg constituted themselves into a committee of public safety."

Mr. Bourassa asked for the opinion of the minister of railways as to jurisdiction.

Mr. Blair said that parliament could validate any agreement between the province and any company or between two companies, and it would not be abrogating any legislative functions. The present was an exceedingly awkward question, one of greater magnitude than parliament had had before it for many a day. He might not feel like saying that it was an improvident bargain, or that the people had been carried away in their desire to get better rates into making a bad contract, but it was a serious undertaking to ratify the agreement. It might be, Mr. Blair pointed out, to the interest of the Canadian Northern and the province of Manitoba to have a tariff of rates as high as possible outside the province of Manitoba in order to neutralize the liabilities of the province under the reduced rates in Manitoba, and in this it appeared to him laid the possibility of conflict between the provincial government and the government of the Dominion in regard to the control of rates.

Lieut.-Col. Hughes asked whether the people of Manitoba did not pay higher rates to Montreal and Boston than the farmers of the western states.

Mr. Blair said that the case which Mr. Hughes referred to was governed by the Railway Act. There was the danger, if this agreement was confirmed, that under the operation of the lease and the contract, the government of Manitoba would as far as its power went compel a condition of

things to exist, which if it did exist would compel the Dominion government to take action to redress the grievances of the people discriminated against.

Mr. Cochran suggested that the same condition existed in Ontario with reference to the rates on freight from Chicago to the seaboard passing through Ontario.

Mr. Blair said that it did not, and quoted the provision of the Railway Act which provided for cases when there was competition, and it was necessary to make rates in order to secure trade. He suggested that there should be a clause put in the terms of the general Railway Act providing against discrimination in rates, and against secret rebates or concessions. There could be, he said, no objection to such a clause going in the bill and the presence of such a clause in the bill would be advantageous and have a restraining influence.

Mr. Lash, on behalf of the Canadian Northern railway, said he would accept the clause suggested by Mr. Blair.

Ottawa, May 1—Again the railway committee room of the Commons was crowded with members, ministers, legal counsel and press correspondents, and again the Manitoba railway bills were called. Following was the array of counsel this morning: Mr. Lash, K. C., for the Canadian Northern; Mr. Barwick, K. C., for the Manitoba government; Mr. Nesbitt, K. C., for the Manitoba delegates; Mr. Ewart, K. C., for the Northern Pacific; and Mr. Irving, K. C., for the Ontario government. Messrs. Blair, Fielding, Sutherland and Dobbell were the ministers present. Mayor Arbutnot, Mayor Fraser and Mr. Bole were in attendance.

It at once became evident when the committee was called to order by Chairman Sutherland that all the lawyers had reached an agreement to say nothing more on the general questions. The discussion was thus up to the members and Mr. Puttee took the floor. He began by pointing out the importance of the subject to Manitoba, and went on to say that the territorial members were in favor of these bills because they thought if Manitoba is pinned down to no discrimination in rates the Territories would get as low rates as Manitoba and at the expense of that province. "All I ask," said the member for Winnipeg, pointing his index finger at the members of the government present, "all I ask, is that this matter shall be delayed one year as it would be in a matter of disallowance in order to give the people of Manitoba a chance to say whether or not they want to enter into these contracts, and during that time we could get the opinion of the people, and if they are opposed to it that will settle it. I tell this committee that the people of Manitoba are opposed to this deal." Discussing public ownership, Mr. Puttee disputed the assertion some times made that this deal was a step towards public ownership. "Mr. Chairman, I repudiate that altogether," exclaimed Mr. Puttee, vehemently, "on the contrary," he added, "the passage of these bills will stop all hope of public ownership of railways there." Mr. Puttee went on to advocate the doctrine of the supremacy of the will of the people to which he would be the first to bow, but he pointed out how in the course of the progress of the deal through the local legislature there was no opportunity for public opinion to be brought to bear. In Winnipeg, however, where the state of the case quickly became known, there was a decided protest. "I assert," he exclaimed, "that ninety per cent of the people of Winnipeg are against this gigantic deal."

Mr. Bourassa raised the question of control by the Dominion of the rates, holding that if it had control, it could increase as well as decrease the rates.

Mr. Blair, minister of railways, rose and said:—"I think there is no doubt about it. The governor-general-in-council fixes the maximum rates. There are provisions in the Railway Act prohibiting discriminatory rates, or rebates, or secret concessions. Whatever is done must be done openly and above board. The power enjoyed by the railway committee of the privy council as such is limited to seeing that such violations of the law are not continued. The jurisdiction of the railway committee of the privy council is of an administrative capacity. It does not fix, the governor-general-in-council determines that and determines the maximum rates. He has nothing to do with the minimum rates, except in so far as he has the power to supervise any decision

the committee arrives at, and its jurisdiction to intervene when there has been any discrimination or violation of the rates fixed in the way of favoring one locality as against another."

Mr. Bourassa, continuing, argued that if the Ottawa authorities had control over discriminatory rates, and could lower them it could also raise them. If Manitoba, for any reason, wished to reduce rates over the branch of this system leading to the United States, Ottawa could order that such rates be increased so as not to discriminate against that branch of the system running to Port Arthur.

Mr. Blair—"They would have to equalize, and if they could not put them all down on all sections they would have to put them all up."

Mr. Bourassa—"That is what I contend, that in the exercise of federal control these rates may not only be lowered but increased also."

Mr. Blair—"Within the maximum."

Mr. Bourassa—"Yes, but the maximum is not what the people of Manitoba want. The interstate commission of the United States is sometimes called upon to increase rates." He warned the committee that there would be difficulties if this legislation passed.

Mr. Oliver enlarged upon the assertion that the C. P. R. imposed discriminating rates now.

Mr. Blair, interrupting, asked:—"Do you imagine that Manitoba is going to pay to prevent that?"

Mr. Oliver—"I am coming to that." He went on to argue that there was a legitimate discrimination recognized by law and in that case Manitoba could discriminate for cause.

Mr. Richardson said Mr. Oliver had failed to justify the contracts. The member for Lisgar informed the committee that government ownership of railways was the paramount issue at the last general election for the local legislature, and that was the reason Mr. Greenway was turned out. If the members of the Manitoba legislature, even of the executive, had understood this question of the control of rates and that federal authorities could order them to make equal rates on the Ontario end they would never have sanctioned the contracts. "These contracts," said Mr. Richardson, "sink Manitoba deeper than the lost continent of Atlantis." (Derisive cheers.)

Mr. Oliver put some questions to Mr. Richardson, whom he charged along with counsel, with misrepresenting the facts. There was some confusion in the committee, and finally the chairman said: "You can't compel Mr. Richardson to give an answer that he does not want to."

Mr. Richardson—"I object to the chairman's insinuation. It will take him all his time to look after the interests of the corporations, and I will look after the interests of the people of Manitoba." He went on to impress upon the committee their responsibility. "You must remember," he said, "that the members of the Manitoba legislature know very little about these things. They are nearly all inexperienced and young. Why they are absolute children in the hands of—" The rest of the sentence was drowned in shouts and uproar, but it was afterwards learned that "these railway corporations" were the concluding words.

Cries of question.
Mr. McCreary—"Has the Manitoba government agreed to these changes in the bill?"

The chairman—"Their counsel, Mr. Barwick, is here."

Mr. McCreary—"Does he consent?"
Mr. Barwick—"Certainly. This bill expresses exactly what was the law when the Manitoba legislature passed the bills."

Mr. Scott said if they were ratifying something different from what the Manitoba legislature agreed to, the local executive could not be forced to carry it out. If the contract is the same then they were merely ratifying something passed by the legislature representing the people.

Mr. John Charlton made a speech against confirmation of the contracts. "This bargain," he said, "is a monumental piece of folly. It was not a matter of provincial rights. There is no attempt to set aside a provincial statute, but a request for concurrent legislation which this parliament is free to give or to withhold. This bargain was made hastily, and without due knowledge of its effects. The government of Manitoba had made a mistake and I believe to-day the people of Manitoba, when this case is presented to them, would by a vote of two to

one or more reject the proposition." He urged that the matter be sent back to the Manitoba legislature. "We are told," he said, "that the executive has consented to this bill as it stands now, but the executive is not the legislature. Before sitting down Mr. Charlton commented on what he termed the levity and rashness which had characterized the conduct of this committee and its treatment of this bill. Defer it, he concluded, not defeat it."

"Shall the preamble be adopted," said the chairman. "All those in favor say 'Yes.'"

The room resounded with a chorus of "Yes."

The chairman—"All those against say 'No.'" "No," shouted half a dozen voices, but scarcely more. "I think the yeas have it," said Chairman Sutherland and nobody disputed the obvious fact.

Mr. Nesbitt objected. The joint bill was then considered clause by clause, more than half of the committee, and some of the other half, expressing a desire to legislate by calling "carried" every time anybody objected.

Mr. Britton referred to a statement at the last meeting that the Northern Pacific solicitor was on his way down and wondered that he being here had nothing to say. It was explained by the chairman that by agreement his point had been adjusted.

On the dropping of the clause inserted by the Manitoba legislature giving the lieutenant-governor-in-council power to vary the terms of the contract in the mortgage, and on the question of amending clauses making it clear that the Federal control of rates is absolute and not affected by this bargain. Mr. Nesbitt said the sanction of the legislature was obtained to these contracts by the promise of certain amendments to be made in the mortgage, but under the bill they could not fulfill that promise. They have not the power, "I say, therefore," added Mr. Nesbitt, "that Manitoba is getting nothing."

Mr. Blair—"It is in the bill No. 103, and your point is that if it was inserted there and deemed necessary for the protection of the people of Manitoba why is it left out of the Amending Act."

Mr. Nesbitt—"Yes, but Mr. Lash has already dropped that clause."

Mr. Lash—"I have no objection to putting it in."

Mr. Hughes—"This committee will not do it."

Mr. Nesbitt—"Then Manitoba does not get the benefit of the validating power of this parliament for what they put in, and if these things are not in then Manitoba does not get the consideration for which it stipulates."

Mr. Barwick said that the clause remained in the local bill passed at Winnipeg, and the company would be bound by that and the government, in settling on the terms of the mortgage, would be bound in good faith.

Mr. Blair—"Then you say you do not want that clause in this bill?"

Mr. Barwick—"We do not want it. If the company does not accede to that then Manitoba will not guarantee its bonds."

On sub-section "C" of the new bill, Mr. Blair's amendment was incorporated, which was intended, he said, to make it cover, not only higher rates, but to recognize the federal jurisdiction in its entirety.

An important new amendment was made to sub-section "B" of clause 3. As it stood it declared the federal government would not be directly or indirectly under any liability obligation in respect to these contracts, and Mr. Fielding moved to add the words "or in any way arising therefrom."

This was carried and shows the determination not to come to Manitoba's relief in any shape in the event of deficits and damaged credit, or in any way, arising out of these liabilities.

The six clauses and all the sub-clauses were passed and it was ordered to report the bill to the House. The report was received from the committee in the House later on in the day.

Editor—Were there any novel features connected with the automobile collision?

Reporter—No. Two coachmen and five women all hollered out "Whoa!"

"What time is it?" asked his wife, suspiciously, as he came in.

"About one."

Just then the clock struck three.

"Gracious! When did the clock commence to stutter?" he said, with a feeble attempt at justification and a joke.—Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Whyte's Trip to Russia.

Montreal, April 24.—For some months President Shaughnessy, always on the look out for traffic for the Canadian Pacific railway and a new market for Canadian products, has been considering the advisability of sending a representative along the line of the trans-Siberian railway, who would go over the entire country from the heart of old Russia to the Pacific port of Vladivostock. He has finally decided on Mr. Wm. Whyte, of Winnipeg, as the proper man for the mission.

President Shaughnessy is under the impression that the agricultural possibilities of that greater Russia beyond the European border cannot be over estimated, and he sees an extensive market for farming implements of all kinds and other products of the Canadian mechanic and manufacturer. Should this opinion turn out to be a correct one, and many far-seeing men say it undoubtedly will, there will, of course, be a mighty avenue of trade for the people of this country. It was the president's wish that Mr. Whyte should leave immediately and meet Mr. Shaughnessy in London, en route for the Russian capital, but the former has certain business matters to arrange in Winnipeg, and it may be some weeks before he will be able to start on the mission across the Russian empire.

Mr. Whyte will go first to London and St. Petersburg in order to be properly and officially accredited to the various people with whom he will come into business contact, and it is understood that the trip will take three months, or perhaps a greater length of time. The trans-Siberian railway is not yet completed and will not probably be terminated for two or three years, but in spite of this, Mr. Whyte says he will get through to Vladivostock and come home by the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Whyte said he was very glad that his duties would not necessitate his leaving Winnipeg and the numerous friends he had here. Winnipeg is now a very important centre and the company evidently feel the requirement of having an official here to advise the president on matters pertaining more particularly to the west. The circular outlining Mr. Whyte's duties states that he will advise the president in all matters connected with the colonization extensions of the company's system, the development of industries along the lines, the establishment of new business connections and the administration of the company's lands, townships and other properties of that description.

"I will not sail for Russia," said Mr. Whyte, "until the return of President Shaughnessy from abroad. That means I will not leave before June 1."

"Whom do you take with you?" asked the reporter. "I am desirous of a companion to go with me in case I should be taken ill and also intend taking a secretary who understands the Russian language to act as interpreter. I expect to obtain one at the British foreign office."

From London Mr. Whyte goes to St. Petersburg and then across Russia and Siberia to the Pacific. His object will be to look into the opening of a market for Canadian goods, especially in the line of agricultural implements and similar manufactured articles. He will also see whether the prospects are favorable for the establishment of a line of steamers from Vancouver to Vladivostock.

Among the changes that will go into effect next month, with the transfer of general superintendents, will be the change of master mechanics. It is understood that Master Mechanic Ord, of the western division, has been offered the same position with General Superintendent Osborne of the Atlantic division. Mr. Leonard will take Mr. G. S. McKinnon, his master mechanic, to Winnipeg, and Mr. Timmerman will take Mr. Spragg now master mechanic at St. John to Toronto. Mr. Ord has been master mechanic at Winnipeg for a little over a year, having been previous to that in charge of the air brake instruction department. Mr. Ord is now on a trip of inspection in the west but is expected to return to-day.

On the opening of navigation for the C. P. R. passenger steamers on the great lakes a steamboat express will run from Fort William to Winnipeg every Thursday until the Imperial

Limited train is put on when the service will be daily.

Siberian Railway Described.

Washington, April 28.—An interesting description of the trans-Siberian railway is given by Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, of the revenue cutter service, in a personal letter to a friend in Washington. Lieut. Bertholf is now in Eastern Siberia on a mission for the interior department to obtain herds of reindeer for transportation to Alaska. He presented letters from this government to the Russian officials at St. Petersburg and travelled east over the trans-Siberian road. His letter is written from Irkutsk, Siberia, where he was received and entertained by the governor of the province. He expects to meet the revenue cutter Bear in the vicinity of Baronoskof bay, Siberia, about the middle of May. In the meanwhile he will make a sledge trip of about 800 miles to the head of Okhotsk sea, collecting reindeer, if possible, in that vicinity, to be shipped to Port Clarence, Alaska, on the Bear. He was executive officer of that vessel during the Arctic cruise last year, and is well-known as a member of the famous overland expedition to relieve the ice-bound whalers at Point Barrow in the winter of 1897-98.

Lieut. Bertholf describes the trans-Siberian railway at some length in his letter. He says that the road is much better in general equipment than is commonly supposed in the United States, and is bound to become a great factor in the development of Siberia, whither American eyes are now turned in search of important openings for our commerce.

An extract from his letter is as follows:

"The railway brought me here from Moscow in eight and a half days, 5,200 versts, which in America can be done in about five days. But the rails are light and they cannot make speed. The Siberian express is a fine train. Better (except for speed) than our sleepers. The car is one with compartments and an aisle along the side. The berths are sofas in the day time, and of course one can lie at full length; four berths in a room, two upper and two lower. I had a room for only myself and interpreter. Between the seats is a table that can be extended and meals can be served in the room. Heat and ventilation can be regulated in each room.

"Electric lights, with a portable one to put on the table, and one can read lying down at night. Good dining cars, meals from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. at any time. In the middle of the car is a larger open compartment, with a table (two tables), sofa and easy chairs, for a lounging room. In one end of the dining car is a fine bath room, hot and cold water and shower bath and a bicycle exercising machine, dumb bells, etc.

"Everything was comfortable, but eight and a half days is a long time to remain in one car. It is not cold so far, not more than 15 degrees below at Reamur, but it will probably be much colder as we go farther north, and then the first part of May or the latter part of April, it will be warmer."

No. 1 buff hides have practically advanced 1/4c at Chicago although some reports still quote 7 3/4c. It is however admitted that no further business can be done on that basis as holders are asking 8c now for this grade. Some hides are still being delivered on old contracts at 7 3/4c.

The Winnipeg city building inspector reports that since the beginning of the year he has issued 140 building permits, the cost aggregating \$308,355. The same period last year showed seventy-nine permits with a cost of \$310,000. An increase of seventy-one buildings and cost of \$198,355, was thus shown up to date for the present year.

A steamship service has been inaugurated between Chicago and Europe. Four vessels of 3,200 tons each will be put on this service and will make regular trips during the summer. The first steamer left Chicago on Wednesday. In addition to a through cargo, 50,000 bushels of grain were taken to Buffalo. This will act as ballast for the lake trip and its unloading at Buffalo will lighten the steamer sufficiently to pass down the St. Lawrence canal, and additional freight will be taken on at Montreal for the ocean trip.

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