

# THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 7, 1902

No. 40

## THE Standard Oil Stoves

WICKLESS  
BLUE FLAME

SAFE  
CONVENIENT  
ECONOMICAL

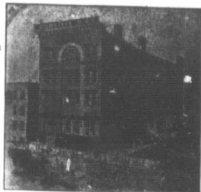
Made by  
THE STANDARD LIGHTING CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Full stock and prompt shipment at lowest prices.

**MERRICK,  
ANDERSON & CO.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## CODVILLE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers



—Packers of—

**CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS**  
Coffee, Baking Powder and Spices.

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

## BROMLEY & CO.



Tents  
Awning and  
Mattress  
Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

## SENEGA ROOT FOR EXPORT

25 Tons required for the foreign market. Ship early and get the highest market price.

Wholesale Smallware and Fancy Goods

**J. McLEOD HOLIDAY**  
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## Thomas Ryan & Co. Ltd.

We are carrying an immense stock of

### BOOTS AND SHOES

For the Spring and Summer trade. Our motto is good stock and close prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

**THOMAS RYAN & CO. Ltd.**  
King and Bannatyne Sts., Winnipeg

## Summer Shoes



Style No. 134, as Described in Catalogue.

REMEMBER

That we can fill your orders for solid wearing Staple Shoes.  
Immediate orders shipped same day as received.

**THE AMES HOLDEN CO.**  
WINNIPEG.



**FRUITS  
PRODUCE &  
COMMISSION**

SPECIALS THIS WEEK

Messins, Lemons, Med. Sweet Oranges, Egyptian Onions.

Ship us your Butter and Eggs.

## Men's Summer Underwear



Now that warm weather has come there will be run on light weight underwear. Your stock will no doubt require sorting up. If so, send us your order. We have in stock 6 lines Plain Bathing to sell from 60c to \$1.50 per suit; 6 lines of fancy stripes to sell from 50c to \$2.50; the cheaper lines in men's sizes only, the better in all cases from 34-32 to 46-44. In light weight, natural wool we have all sizes, to sell from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per suit. We also carry a line of lacrosse jerseys in pure white, with 1/4 sleeves or sleeveless, in S. mens', mens' and O.S. mens' sizes. Send us your orders for anything you may require for summer trade. They will receive our prompt and careful attention.

## The Gault Bros. Co. Ltd.

IMPORTERS and  
MANUFACTURERS  
WINNIPEG

ANOTHER CHANCE!

## New and Repeat Lines Just Opened

Cream Serge Dresses, trimmed with braid, for children from 2 to 6 years—\$2.00 and \$2.50.

Girl's Navy Serge Dresses with cream serge waists, in six sizes 21 to 34 inches, from \$2.00 each up.

Girl's White Drill Waists and Dresses from \$3.50 to \$7.20 per dozen.

Boy's White Drill Suits and Waists, from \$3.00 per dozen up.

Boy's White Drill Blouses, trimmed with butcher, in 2 sizes, \$5.00 doz. up.

Boy's Navy and White Stripe Blouses in 3 sizes, from \$5.25 up.

Children's Colored Drill Dresses, in six sizes, from \$3.50 up.

White Cambric Pinafores.

Children's Cream Cashmere Coats, Satin Trimmed, with Silk Embroidery, in two sizes, from \$2.25 each up.

This is a very fine line and you should see it, or send for a few.

We would be pleased to receive your order for an assortment of these goods to supply your waiting customers.

These are goods that sell on sight. Think it out. You can't afford to miss sales. Order now!

## R. J. Whitla & Co.

LIMITED  
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.  
WINNIPEG.

## RUBBER BALLS

Just received another lot of NEW GOODS in SOLID and HOLLOW Grey and Colored, also Cheap Baseballs.

## McALLISTER & WATTS

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG  
*Business College*

Cor. Fortage Ave. and Port St.

PREPARE

For the active duties of a business life by taking a course at the Winnipeg Business College. Annual catalogue sent free to any address.

G. W. DONALD, Secretary.

## FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:  
WINNIPEG EXPOSITION  
PARIS EXPOSITION.

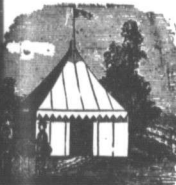
Hudson's Bay Company



INCORPORATED AD 1679

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

Hudson's Bay Co's



TENTS, FLAGS AND  
ROLLER AWNINGS

EMERSON-HAGUE  
MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd.  
WINNIPEG.

# BUTTER

Is coming in more plentifully and values are declining rapidly. A better demand is springing up at the reduced cost to buyers. Tubs are in demand but rolls are neglected.

Farmers packed is selling at from 2 to 3c per lb. over rolls packed in stores.

# EGGS

The receipts are quite liberal; and the local demand is not good. A few enquiries are coming from British Columbia this week, but the trade there seems to prefer Ontarios at quite a premium over Manitoba stock.

We solicit your consignments of Butter and Eggs. We have a good outlet at market value and can promise prompt sales.

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.**  
WINNIPEG

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND PORK PACKERS

ARE YOU IN THE MARKET  
FOR  
FANCY CREAMERY  
FINE DAIRIES  
FRESH EGGS

We are headquarters for everything in the Butter and Egg Line. Write or wire for prices. Either small or car lot orders filled with despatch and care.

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

**Stephens**  
BARN AND ELEVATOR PAINTS  
In 5 gallon Buckets and Barrels.

**SHINGLE STAINS** In gallon Tins, 5 gallon Buckets and Barrels  
Special Brushes for quick work.

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

**Wholesale Grockery**

Glassware, China, Lamps, Silverware,

New lines just received. Send your orders direct or wait for our traveller

**PORTER & CO., WINNIPEG**

**Seneca Root.**

A Minneapolis correspondent of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter thus reviews the root outlook:

"There have been constant rains over a great deal of the west and while these rains were wanted for the growth of grain and vegetation generally, they prevent the digging of Seneca root. There has been no digging offered so far this year, and no interest seems to be taken in Seneca either by dealers or diggers. It is likely that diggers have plenty of other work. Dealers are willing to start the market at about 40c. for new root and expect to get about 50c. but the latter price include baling and freight to the board. Dry root always brings the longer it is held, and sometimes of root that is carried over will bring 5 per cent. or more. In one of your previous articles your correspondent claims that there are five tons of old root in the Twin Cities. We will stake our reputation that there is not to exceed 2,500 lbs., and some estimate it at less than that. This root is nearly all in one dealer's hands. There is a lot of about a ton of old root in Winnipeg, but we cannot say but what this root has been sold. Every year the crop of Seneca seems to grow less. The reason for this is that after the ground is once plowed it destroys the plant, and land that has not been enough to grow Seneca is adapted for growing grain. Over ten years ago a crop of over 400,000 lbs. was dug and diggers only received from 20 to 25 per lb. With the high prices offered last year there was less than 75,000 dug. We have no means of knowing facts, but we cannot prophesy what prices will rule in the future. If the new root to speak of is received before August 1, the market will be entirely bare. Personally, we would rather see the root start at 30c. to diggers. This is a fair price."

**Nine Months' Grain Inspection.**

According to Inspector Horn's report, the number of cars of grain inspected at Winnipeg and stores during the first nine months of the present crop year was 48,859. During the same period in 1901, the cars inspected totalled 13,383, and for the corresponding nine months in 1899-00 the total was 25,631, this last figure being the largest of any year prior to 1901.

The total amount of grain inspected during the nine months, taking the average number of bushels per car as was as follows:

Grain	Cars	Bushels
Wheat.....	46,816	2,842,272
Oats.....	228	3,139,000
Barley.....	229	2,200,000
Flax.....	196	16,140,000

Total inspected ..... 49,859 12,421,272

During the nine months ending February 31, 1901, the total amount of grain of the 1900 crop inspected was 13,383 cars, or 11,622,550 bushels while for the nine months ending May 31, 1900 the grain of the 1899 crop, inspected totalled 4,735,350 bushels.

The following table issued yesterday by the grain inspector shows the total number of cars of each grain inspected during the past nine months as compared with the same period of the two previous years:

	1901	1900	1899
Wheat.....	190	190	190
No. 1 hard.....	141	141	141
No. 1 northern.....	16,188	1,729	10
No. 2 northern.....	19,263	1,424	14
No. 2 northern.....	119	134	8
No. 4.....	68	1	0
Feed.....	241	123	4
Rejected one.....	35	4	0
Rejected two.....	2,196	5,81	2
Rejected.....	51	2	0
Condemned.....	40	9	4

Total wheat.....	46,816	12,552,560
Outs.....	26	7
No. 1 white.....	26	7
No. 2 white.....	1,247	4
No. 2 mixed.....	320	10
Feed.....	654	57
No grade.....	54	11
Rejected.....	54	11
Total outs.....	2,658	88
Barley.....	16	19
No. 3 extra.....	122	19
No. 3.....	84	15
No grade.....	10	4
Rejected.....	27	4

Total barley.....	229	27
Flax.....	9	1
No. 1.....	91	2
Rejected.....	40	2
No grade.....	3	15
Total flax.....	146	40
Total inspection.....	49,859	12,502,272

# THE COMMERCIAL

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

Twentieth Year of Publication.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscription—Canada and the United States, \$1.00 per annum in advance, \$2.25 when not so paid; other countries \$2.50 in advance.

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

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

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.

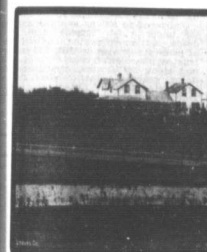
Office 213 McDermott St. Telephone 234.

D. W. BUCHANAN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 7, 1902.

## THE WAR ENDS.

The happy announcement was made on Sunday last that an agreement had been signed ending the war in



Western Farm Homes—Buildings of G. and B. Spring-Rice, Pense, Assa.

with Africa. This news was received with rejoicing throughout the empire and the event was celebrated in Canada perhaps almost as enthusiastically as in the mother country. This is the first war, we may say, in which the British Empire has been engaged. The mother country has had many wars, but the empire only one. While there was no obligation on the part of the colonies to take part in the strife, they voluntarily made it their own affair, and entered into the fight of the contest with as keen interest as if the future of each individual colony depended upon the result. This has placed the British Empire in a new light before the world. The fact has now been made apparent to the world that the different members of the empire stand united to repel an attack upon any one member of the family of nations composed of the empire. A new and greater self-power than has been, has been added, or at least has been made apparent, as a result of the Boer war. It is perhaps the greatest feature resulting from the troubles in South Africa. The fact that Canada alone, without any apparent effort, sent over 100,000 men to the war, is an indication of the mighty force which the empire could exert if fully aroused. This struggle there was never any doubt as to the final outcome, and it

must be kept in mind that at no time was the energy of the empire greatly aroused. The effort could hardly be likened to the lifting of the left arm, compared with the force held in reserve, which could have been exerted, if required. Probably the main danger was the possibility of trouble with some other nation or combination of nations, while the struggle in Africa continued. This has happily been averted, though intense hatred has been shown to the British people throughout almost all continental Europe during the progress of the strife. Now that the trouble in Africa has been settled, the empire stands forth in an almost invulnerable position.

Another feature of the war worthy of note is the establishment of a new record in the movement of forces. The greatest military force ever moved by sea, has been equipped and speedily transported thousands of miles by the British Empire. While the Boer force was not great in point of numbers, they had the vast advantage of being at home and at their base of supplies, and they held a territory which was peculiarly adapted to defensive warfare. They also had a splendid equipment of artillery. Having therefore everything in their favor it required a vastly superior attacking force to dislodge them, and afterwards garril-

which should include the two British colonies of Cape Colony and Natal. There were a great many people in these two colonies who in race, language and sympathy were with the Boers. The result, however, has been that the trouble has been wound up by the agreement of the Boers to become British subjects. It is to be hoped that they will speedily become good British subjects. As a people they possess many good points. The sturdy Dutch and French Huguenot stock from which they sprang gives them a blood record worthy of British citizenship, and of equality with the British race. The tenacity which they have shown in keeping up the struggle for a hopeless cause, has won them the respect of the British people. They will undoubtedly receive every consideration from the British residents of the country, and it is to be hoped they will speedily become reconciled to the situation.

Under British rule these South African countries will make more rapid progress than ever before. New population will flow in, and the great natural resources which languished under the Boer system of government, will be speedily developed. The climate of the country is well adapted to the development of the Anglo-Saxon type—in fact is the part of Africa best adapted to the settlement of the Brit-

ish people. There is likely to be a large flow of immigration from Great Britain to the new possessions, with the prospect that the population of British origin will soon largely outnumber those of Dutch or Boer descent.

In the rapid development of the country, which is sure to follow the close of the war, there will undoubtedly be opportunities for developing trades of which Canada should secure a liberal share. The empire can export many commodities which will be required in British South Africa. During the war some large shipments of Canadian products have been made to South Africa, and in the trade of the future with that part of the empire Canada will, no doubt, make a good showing.

The terms of surrender allowed the Boers are fairly liberal. The burghers agree to surrender all the rifles, guns and munition of war in their possession, and acknowledge British sovereignty. All prisoners are to be brought back to South Africa. No action is to be taken against the prisoners, except where guilty of a breach of the rules of war. The Dutch language is to be allowed in the schools, if desired by the parents, and used in the courts, if necessary. Rifles are allowed the Boer farmers, when necessary for their protection, but they must take out a li-

cence to keep fire-arms. The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will at the earliest possible date be succeeded by a civil government, and as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions, leading up to self-government, will be introduced. The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government. No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war. Liberal financial arrangements will be provided to assist the Boer farmers to re-establish themselves. This includes a grant of \$15,000,000 by the British government. No foreigners or rebels (a great many of whom were in the Boer ranks) will share in these financial benefits. Rebels (British subjects resident in Cape Colony or Natal) who joined with or assisted the Boers, are to be dealt with according to the laws of these colonies, but it is understood that the death penalty will not be enforced in any case.

Those terms, it cannot be said, are unreasonably liberal. The Boers, it is understood, demanded a general amnesty for their kinfolk in Natal and Cape Colony who joined or assisted them in the war, but this, it will be seen, has not been granted. No men-

tion is made of the rebels in the terms of peace, but the Boers were given to understand that the rebels would not be dealt with by the military authorities if they surrendered at once and returned to their homes. The understanding is that the Cape rebels will be disfranchised for life. In any case, they are to be dealt with by the authorities of the colonies to which they belong.

## THE DOMINION BANK.

The statement presented at the thirty-first annual meeting of the bank shows a large increase in business for the year. Circulation has gone up from \$1,790,000 to \$2,228,000. The capital stock of \$2,500,000 is now all paid up, and the premium received upon the new stock since last annual meeting has been used to bring the rest up to the equal amount, \$2,500,000. Earnings were very satisfactory, allowing for \$205,365 to be carried forward after the payment of ten per cent. of the total assets, and ten per cent. dividend. Deposits continue steadily to increase from \$577,000 a year ago to \$20,862,000 now. Readily available assets show nearly forty per cent. of the total assets, and are approximately twenty-nine millions of dollars. Altogether the statement is one which will be received with every satisfaction by the shareholders, the large percentage of earnings of the previous year having been maintained.



**INTERESTING LEGAL DECISIONS.**

The full court sat on Saturday last, and the following are the interesting cases: **Chief Justice Killam, Mr. Justice Dubuc, Mr. Justice Hall and Mr. Justice Howel, K. C., vs. Stuart.**

The plaintiffs, Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Beauséjour, near Montreal, his wife and two minor children, and the defendant, John Davidson, who was killed on Sept. 11, 1901, by the explosion of the Becking Light Co., through coming in contact with a live wire. The defendant was the son of the late John W. Coleman and W. J. Grace, of Stoneham, and T. L. Webster, of St. John, who carried on business as a fish-kill under the firm name W. Davidson & Co. The defendant was employed by the plaintiffs and remained there in unbroken health on 11th Sept., 1901. Plaintiffs alleged that the works and machinery were defective; that the defendant was not properly grounded; that the lightning arrears were neglected; that the floor in the pump was not properly drained and water would hold that the plaintiffs were not negligent in the defendant's death. Nothing having gone wrong with the lightning device went down to see what the cause was. The defendant's electric lamp in his hand and as the door was damped a short circuit was made and the current carried on his back. The defendant denied there was any negligence on his part and alleged that the defendant was not a skilled electrician and incompetent to manage the plant, and it was negligence on the part of the plaintiffs if any part was out of order and not to be repaired the same.

The case was tried before Mr. Justice Richards and a special jury who gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs and of the damages at \$1,600. Plaintiffs appeal to the full court and ask that the verdict be set aside and that they receive the amount that the plaintiffs could not recover if the deceased was a contractor in the building of the works and things to be done by him for the defendant. If he was not a workman within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, that in acceptance of the occupation he did, the deceased was negligent in the manner, there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant. Plaintiffs allege that the father, mother and three sisters of deceased and defendant contended there was no evidence of any pecuniary loss, that of an anticipated pecuniary loss through the death of deceased which plaintiffs intended to maintain. The defendant, they lived in Quebec and the deceased in Manitoba; the father was a merchant and private means, the deceased never did anything for the support of the family as there is no necessity that he should. Mr. Howel, K. C., and Mr. Phippen for plaintiffs. A lengthy judgment was read by Chief Justice Killam reciting numerous precedents in England and Ontario and his actions had not succeeded on account of the pecuniary damages, if any sustained by the surviving relatives. Lordship then referred to the facts of the case which showed that at the time of his being in Manitoba the son contributed nothing to the support of the family. The defendant sent him a few "affectionate remembrances." It was a faithful son, obedient and industrious, but his lordship held that the circumstances were not such as warrant the inference of a substantial pecuniary loss. The defendant's pecuniary loss, the interest comprising anything that the verdict could not be sustained. The defendant's estate was divided a new trial, without the former trial. Mr. Justice Howel delivered judgment, agreeing with the full court had fallen to show damages which would entitle them to maintain the action.

**Davidson vs. Francis.** In June, 1898, entered a judgment in respect to the erection of an advertisement on the front of a block of premises in Notre Dame Avenue at the corner of St. James. As a dispute arose between the parties over the payment, the matter was referred to arbitration, but defendant refused to abide by the award or to pay

the plaintiffs, so a lien was filed and this award was enforced. The work was not done satisfactorily or in the manner required by the contract, that no third arbitrator was appointed, that the arbitration and any alleged award was illegal.

He contended that the main work should be finished on Aug. 15th, 1899, and that the defendants had not done so until October 15th, 1900; that inferior material was made with flat iron of a portion of the roof, that the roof was not to 2 1/2 inches lower than the places 3 to the catch basin, so that water remained on the roof. The roof was not properly done and leaked, and defendant failed to pay another man \$2 1/2; that the work was not done in the manner required by the contract for goods stored in his cellar, which were damaged by water and for which he had lost the buildings not being ready; he also asked that \$3 a day provided for by the contract for the delay which occurred from Aug. 15th, 1899, to Jan. 15th, 1900, should be allowed to him. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Dubuc, who held that taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances, he would hold that the plaintiffs were not negligent in the defendant's death. Judgment should be entered for defendant's costs of suit.

Both parties appealed. Plaintiffs asked that a verdict be entered in their favor, and defendant asked that the verdict be set aside and that judgment be entered in favor of Mr. C. and Mr. C. was allowed for the defendant.

**Whitla vs. Royal Insurance Co.**

The plaintiffs brought this action to recover the amount of a policy effected in the defendant on the 17th of January, 1901, in the sum of \$10,000. The company's agent of the company, of Montreal, in \$3,000 on a general policy for the 10th of January. On 15th March Bourque assigned to the plaintiffs his claim against the company and his interest in the policy of the insurance. The company repudiated the liability and contended that the interest was not assigned, subject to the usual terms and conditions of the policy. The insurance was assigned with written permission by the company's agent, the broker, by the company, that in breach of the condition. Bourque, before the fire, assigned the insured property without having obtained written permission or any approval of the company. Further, that at the time he made the application to the company Bourque carried \$2,000 insurance in the Manitoba Assurance Co., though he stated to the agent that he intended to transfer the policy to the plaintiffs. The fact of fact he did not do so. The action was tried before Chief Justice Killam and a special jury who gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs by Bourque to abandon the policy in the Manitoba Assurance Co. was a condition precedent to the plaintiffs contracting with the Royal Insurance Co., taking effect and that as Bourque had not abandoned the policy, there was no completed agreement between Bourque and the Royal Insurance Co., consequently the latter company was not liable and his lordship dismissed the action with costs. Plaintiffs appealed to the full court.

**Whitla vs. Manitoba Assurance Co.**

Plaintiffs sued in this case also as assignees of a policy effected by Bourque in the defendant company. Defendant relied on the statutory condition against prior or subsequent insurance, unless assigned to. His lordship, Chief Justice Killam, tried the case and held that there had not been a breach of the condition, as there had been no completed agreement for insurance with the Royal Insurance Co., and that the condition of the condition relied on, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs for the amount of the policy.

Defendants appealed to the full court. Mr. Haggart, K. C., for

plaintiffs. Mr. Howel, K. C., for defendants. The two appeals were heard together and judgments given were also given as applying to both the cases. Mr. Justice Dubuc was the first judge, followed by one by Mr. Justice Hall; both judges agreed that both appeals should be allowed with costs; that Chief Justice Killam was right in holding that the prior insurance in the Manitoba Assurance Co. was in force and that that company was liable for the loss, and that the plaintiffs could have claim against the Jones Stacker Co. Mr. Justice Richards concurred.

**Jones Stacker Co. vs. Green.**

County court appeal. Plaintiffs sued to recover \$250, the purchase price of Jones Stacker, purchased by Green, who set up the defence that it was distinctly understood and agreed between him and the defendant that he should take the Jones Stacker in question on trial for ten days and that if it was not satisfactory to him he should be at liberty to return same. Green tried the machine and found it defective and he returned it as agreed on, to the plaintiffs agent at Boissevain and with the assistance of the defendant, who placed it in their warehouse at Boissevain. The case was tried before Judge Campbell, who gave a verdict in evidence, that the stacker did not work satisfactorily and defendant, Green, having retained the stacker for ten days, could not be held liable for the price, his honor therefore entered a verdict for the defendant.

**Plaintiffs appealed to the full court.**

Mr. Munson, K. C., for defendants. Judgments were delivered by Chief Justice Killam, Mr. Justice Dubuc and Mr. Justice Bates, all of whom in the judgment of the county court judgment should be upheld and the appeal dismissed with costs.

**The American Banana Trade.**

Persons having any conception of the magnitude of the banana trade of the United States and Canada. The following statistical review by Bradstreet's New York office shows the magnitude of this trade amounts to in a year, will be understood, of course, that the Canadian trade is included in the figures given: The magnitude which the trade in banana has assumed in this country is probably not generally realized outside of circles directly interested. The value of the banana annually imported into this country has been more than three times that of the apple and more than twice in value ended June 30, 1901, the record year in the banana trade, the value of the banana importation for that year being \$1,500,000, while the value of the exports of fresh apples for the same year was only \$2,000,000. The United States is dependent almost entirely on imports for its supply of bananas, though in the southern half of Florida the fruit has been raised to some extent for some years, but the great freeze of 1894 seems to have blasted the industry and it is slow to recover. The following statement will illustrate the small importance of the banana trade in Florida as compared with the trade in general:

	Bunches.	Value.
1880	2,264	\$1,464
1881	280	180
1882	67,283	30,229
1883	10,000	5,000
1884	8,799	4,399
1885	8,793	4,396

The chief sources of supply are Central America and the West Indies; over 80 per cent. of our imports are derived from these sources, and in no widely varying proportions. Costa Rica took the lead of the Central American States in supplying our demands in 1895-96, with exports valued at \$974,782. Since that date its annual shipments have increased almost steadily until in 1899-1900 they amounted in value to \$1,212,280 or over three times the value of total exports from Central America. The following statement shows the value of imports of the banana trade from Central America from 1898 to 1900—years ended June 30:

	Bunches.	Value.
Costa Rica	36,707,377	\$72,028,810
Guatemala	1,000	500
Honduras	50,000	25,000
Nicaragua	30,000	15,000

Totals . . . \$1,588,380 \$1,516,548 \$2,329,461

Shipments from the West Indies have been considerably smaller in recent years than they were a decade previous. On the other hand, agricultural and commercial conditions during and prior to the Spanish-American war, and the depression from Cuba, suffered a great decline. Imports of bananas from Cuba, suffered a great decline in value from Cuba, which in 1894 amounted in value to \$10,138,7, declined steadily to nil in 1898, and since that time has slightly, amounting to \$467,345, which amounted to \$1,891,081 in value in 1894, and since that time has recovered the period of disturbance. But they quickly recovered, and in 1901 they amounted to \$1,891,081. The value of the imports of bananas from the West Indies for the fiscal years 1898 to 1900 are given below:

West Indies.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Brit. W. Indies	\$1,838,836	\$2,736,415	\$1,127,429
Spain	41,258	41,258	128,019
Santo Domingo	10,000	125,000	70,000

Totals . . . \$1,950,836 \$2,902,731 \$2,409,808

The only other countries which supply bananas in large quantities to the United States in any considerable quantity are Colombia, British Honduras and Hawaii. The banana trade in the United States increased from quantities valued at \$30,715 in 1891 to a value of \$98,499 in 1892, and since that time British Honduras and Hawaii show a decidedly declining tendency, those of the former having declined from \$150,704 in 1891 to \$95,179 in 1890, and of the latter from \$115,514 in 1891 to \$3,577 in 1890.

**Openings For Trade.**

The executive of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association met in special session last week and discussed with quietude the trade in the Northwest. It had been brought to the attention of the association that quite a number of American settlers were coming into the Canadian Northwest, and were bringing with them manufactured goods of every description. As it was felt that in the future the Canadian manufacturer would be more lucrative field for Canadian manufacturers, it was important that Canadian manufacturers should know just what there much more than they had in the past.

The meeting was of the opinion that the holding of this trade for Canadian enterprise rested in a large measure upon the success of the more general exhibition. The secretary was instructed to write to the manager of the Winnipeg industrial and find out what space is available for the eastern manufacturers, and after this has been done, it is hoped to interest manufacturers in the matter and induce them to take up space.

At executive meeting to be held June 12, the members will have an opportunity of bringing up the subject of the Winnipeg industrial exhibition at the end of the convention to be held in Halifax August 13-14.

**Cereals as Food.**

Professor H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, in a discussion called for agriculture, present prevailing high price of beef, and the necessity of increasing the use of cereals as food. Professor Wiley said that, without going into the question of the nutritive value of wheat, oats, rye and rice contained, so far as actual nourishment was concerned, the cereals are perfectly adapted to supply the waste of the body and give the system, and said that it was very well to have the cereals nourished very extensively on cereals, and that the cereals are the most enduring manual labor. Meats are quickly digested and furnished an ample amount of energy to support the system, but were not retained in the digestive organism long enough to sustain permanent muscular energy. On the other hand, cereal foods were not so quickly digested, furnished the energy necessary to support the vital functions in a more uniform manner, and were better suited to sustain hard manual labor over a long period of time. The workingmen of the country, Professor Wiley said, should consider this point and accustom themselves more and more to the use of cereals in their foods. Bradstreet's

## Don't Overlook

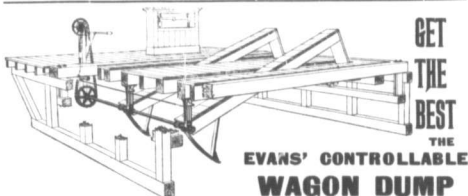
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### DONALD FRASER & CO.

Manufacturers of Fine Clothing

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**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

**Cotton Company Meeting.**

Montreal, May 29.—The Canadian Cotton Mills Company had rather a poor annual statement to make to the stockholders today. Mr. David Morrize, president, stated that the profits for the year had amounted to \$222,000. This sum came interest on the bonds, which amounted to \$111,000, and a 4 per cent dividend on the paid-up capital of \$2,700,000, amounting to \$108,000, leaving a small balance to place to the credit of profit and loss. During the year goods to the value of \$2,700,000 were manufactured, which is \$500,000 less than was manufactured the previous year. During the twelve months the sales were \$18,000,000 in excess of what they were the year previous. The stocks on hand were thus reduced to a considerable extent. Owing to the condition of the markets this was considered the best policy, and the stocks on hand were first-class in every respect. Mr. Morrize deprecated the fact that the manufacture of textiles had proved so unsatisfactory throughout Canada. What he needs is more a population sufficient to take care of a large product. Foreign importation had increased in such a way as to interfere with home industries. The two million yards of cloth of which half ran out this year had been renewed. Many had been taken up by the old holders, but he thought that the new buyers would give in the future of the company. In answer to some questions, C. D. Ovens, vice-president, stated that the present condition of the cotton manufacturing business was unfavorable, owing to the limited market and the number of mills now in operation. He stated that the competition between the mills in Canada was becoming acute. The cost of manufacturing a pound of cotton had risen to a denominated price in Canada about six cents. While on a recent trip into the southern States he had seen there factories which manufactured for 3 1/2 cents. Long hours for the hands and the most improved up-to-date machinery would account for the reduction. Mr. Morrize stated that during the year the mills owned by the company were stopped 18 per cent of the full working time, and 20 per cent of the spindles were not operated. After some discussion on the prices of cotton, Messrs. D. Morrize, Hon. G. A. Drummond, C. D. Ovens, E. S. Drumton, T. King and D. M. Morrize, Jr., adjourned.

**Dry Goods Trade Notes.**

There is a big demand for leather belts of medium width, in black and tan. The higher prices which ruled for wool at recent London sales have caused manufacturers to put up their retail dry goods merchants report a more active demand for outing goods since the summer season opened and what a spell would make trade hum again. Values of woollen goods, especially the woolsens, are very firm. British manufacturers are asking advances in prices of as much as one shilling per yard over old prices. The trade in cotton shirts is more active than for some time. The demand is as usual, as the cuffs sell rapidly and cannot be changed. Baby socks are an important feature in the gent's furnishings trade this season, and it looks as if they would be popular. Manufacturers have succeeded in turning out very attractive lines and it is probable that these will sell well. In men's collars, the trade is still making its way up the narrow variety, which has been so popular during the past two years. The manufacturers are doing on this style of collar because it takes more material and is harder to make. They are nevertheless obliged to make them because the demand is insistent and their popularity unmistakable. The sellers for the fall trade, at New York, as shown by the list, are shibelines, with a closely arranged line of medium weight estimates. Improved dress materials, shibelines and satin solids have also been in request. Cashmeres, henriettes, med-

lun-priced broadcloths, venetians and wildsilks have been in fair demand, and orders for the fall trade continue to come in. Canadian cotton mills do not anticipate a very favorable future. In cottons in the near future, but it is more or less likely that the jobbers will be obliged to ask better prices for the goods as the stocks they had on hand when the recent mill advances went into effect are coming back. Present and future orders will have to bear the higher prices. It is a peculiar feature of the dry goods trade that mill advances are never followed by the jobbers until they have bought on the new basis, are actually in stock, and the advances are often immediately followed.

**GROCERY TRADE.**

**The Currant Market.** Supplementing cable advices received about the middle of the month, a letter from a prominent operator in currants in Greece states that while it is impossible to estimate the damage to the coming crop from mildew there has been undoubtedly some injury sustained in several of the more important districts. The disease has been observed in the latter part of Pyrgos and Zante in the states, in both of which no estimate as to the loss sustained can be given, but he thinks it will be considerable, particularly should the weather conditions continue to be favorable for the spread of the disease. A cable states that the weather conditions are unfavorable and that the damage will undoubtedly be considerable in some sections.

**Grocery Trade Notes.**

Jamaica ginger is up 5c in eastern markets and cochon is off 5c. Canada and the United States bought 34,751,873 pounds of tea from Japan during the season 1901-02. Cable advices from the latter report a decline in the price of molasses to 11c first cost, but not including packing and other charges were reported as very light. New potatoes are becoming plentiful in the Minneapolis market and are selling at reasonable prices. The prospects are for a very large crop. The average is from 2 to 25 per cent larger. Reports of recent date from Japan, regarding the early pickings of the tea crop, are very optimistic and the market in Canada is 1/2 to 1c higher. The damage to the crop has been done by frost. A cable from Greece last week reported further damage to the coming crop of currants. The cable also reported the market there somewhat firmer. In New York the principal holders advanced quotations 1-1c, making the market 5/16c, as against 5/16c for fine Amalias, uncleaned, in barrels. According to recent mail advices, it is intimated that opening prices on the Minneapolis market for the fall season are being discussed by the packing interests. It was expected that the prices would be made on or about June 1. Distributors report a good country outlet, and the English markets are reported to be better than has been the case in months. Opening quotations were expected to be higher. Speaking of California raisins one company says: The crop in California this year is not so good as last year; whether it will be earlier or later than last year depends entirely on the season. From this forward, generally speaking, vines in the Fresno district put out the bloom late this year, but as there was no frost with fair conditions, the crop should be no smaller than early at harvest. In 1900 the minimum early at harvest was 45,000 tons; to-day there is no reason why this year's crop should not exceed that of 1900.

**Lumber Trade Notes.**

Ritchie Bros' planing mill at Ochre River commenced running last week. Lumbermen are endeavoring to secure a reduction of lake freight rates, but so far have not succeeded. New stocks of dry white pine are coming into the markets of the United States now and supplies are likely to improve in a month or so, and are, practically all ready for market. Owing to the downward tendency of

the shingle market, the Washington Red Coat Shingle Manufacturers' Association has decided a shut-down of the 300 shingle mills in the state, to last for two weeks. President D. E. Sprague and Secretary Isaac Cookbury of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, will make a trip to the Pacific coast shortly in connection with association work. The manufacturers at the coast have expressed a desire to affiliate more closely with the association. Hardware Trade Notes. Demand for sardine is active in the United States and the market firm. Blacksmith's anvils have been advanced 1c per pound in the United States. Paris green is 3/4 to 1c higher in price in the east as a result of recent United States advances.

**IMPLEMENT TRADE.**

**The Twine Market.** Chicago Farm Implements News. Conditions in the twine market remain practically unchanged. It was expected that the recent reaction in the price of sisal fibre would react into the market a number of manufacturers who have been idle or doing nothing in twine this season, but up to the present time it does not appear that the decline has produced that effect. Business is being sought by about the same houses that have been active sellers during the greater part of the season. The inactivity of certain manufacturers is not now looked upon as menacing to the supply of twine. The assurance of greatly reduced demand as compared with last season has to a large extent dispelled fears of a shortage, which there surely would have been had the demand equalled last year, or even the average of the past few years. It is now conceded that the southwest requirements will be light enough to leave upon the market a consumption. Leading manufacturers are now of the opinion that supply and demand will run a close race, with the former slightly in the lead. There has been no change in the price of sisal fibre this week. Twine prices remain as follows: Sisal ..... 11 1/2c Manila (550-foot) ..... 12 1/2c Manila (900-foot) ..... 13 1/2c Pure Manila ..... 15 1/2c Five-ton lots, 1/2 cent less. Car lots, 1/2 cent less. Fall terms.

**Implement Trade Notes.**

The small threshing machine is coming into favor in the United States. Many farmers find it economical to own a machine with which they can thresh immediately. It is also claimed that these machines do not waste grain like the large ones. Dairy Trade Notes. Siberian butter is getting a strong hold upon the British market. The cows a machine with which they can thresh immediately. It is also claimed that these machines do not waste grain like the large ones. Dairy Trade Notes. Siberian butter is getting a strong hold upon the British market. The cows a machine with which they can thresh immediately. It is also claimed that these machines do not waste grain like the large ones. Dairy Trade Notes. Siberian butter is getting a strong hold upon the British market. The cows a machine with which they can thresh immediately. It is also claimed that these machines do not waste grain like the large ones.

**Live Stock Trade Notes.**

J. D. McGreer, of Brandon, has purchased 1,000 head of stock cattle in the Ottawa Valley district for his ranch at Medicine Hat.

**Visible Grain Supplies.**

Visible grain-supply statistics as given by Bradstreet's weekly show some interesting features, pointing as they do to a rapid lessening of stocks from week to week. Of late the decline in the aggregate American and Canadian supply east of the Rockies has amounted to fully 4,000,000 bushels a week, and the result is that present total supplies are 10,000,000 bushels smaller than last year and nearly 19,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1900, while only 4,000,000 bushels larger than in 1890, and 17,000,000 bushels more than in 1888, the year of largest wheat crop also badly stratified. Corn supplies are also badly stratified, this, however, being only natural in view of the crop's very light yield. The total stock in the United States is shown to be only about one-third of that in 1900, this date in either of the position of corn supplies peculiarly critical as to the supply, and held in fifths of the entire stock, or three-fifths of the entire stock. No such close grouping of crops has been noted in recent years, and it is well seen evident that the position of operators for a year or more to say the least, a precarious one, this, too, despite the good promise of the growing crops, which, if it must be gathered, however, are yet to be gathered.—Bradstreet's.

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As the name Lee has been well and favorably known in this country for several years and as the company purpose manufacturing strictly high class garments, the success of the enterprize is practically assured.

The Company invite correspondence from merchants throughout the country re the agency for their respective towns.

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Are well known all over the Dominion as a

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We wish to draw the attention of the Shoe Trade to the fact, that the sale of shoes depends on the quality of the shoe, and having an article that you can Guarantee and recommend in every respect.

We manufacture the highest grade of Staple Lines at lowest prices, and Guarantee every pair of shoes we send out to be Solid Leather.

Travelers are now out showing Samples for Fall, and we would like you to look carefully over our lines before buying.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand, where you can do your sorting at a day's notice.

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## THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Friday, June 7.

Business during the past week has been quite active under the stimulus of better weather and increased industrial activity. Seeding is now finished throughout the country, and the crops are mostly all up and doing well. Business men look for normal June weather, that is, occasional rains and periods of sunshine, but mostly good for business. In season lines there is now an active summer sorting trade being done. Dry goods houses are particularly busy, and are increasing their help to meet the rush. Values in a wholesale way are mostly steady, a decline of 5c in sugars being the important feature of the grocery trade and an advance in the price of building paper the feature in hardware. In the world of labor the week has been marked by a settlement of the only remaining difference between the C. P. R. and its employees, namely, that with the carmen, who have been successful in a request for higher wages.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company still refuses to recognize the union of its machinists, and these men are consequently still on strike. The Paulin-Chambers difficulty is in the same position. Bank clearings at Winnipeg still continue to show expansion, as compared with previous years.

## WINNIPEG MARKETS

Winnipeg, June 7.

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

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

Demand is good, and prices remain unchanged. We quote: Rubble stone, \$4 per cord; footings, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, 10c per cubic; brick, kiln run, \$9 per thousand; veneer, \$11 per thousand; white lime, 20c per bushel; grey lime, 17c per bushel.

## HINDER TWINE.

None of the wholesale agents here appear to be bothering about twine business just at present. They say that the factories in the west are about sold up, and unless there should be a surplus in the south to be thrown into this market, there is not likely to be no more pressure to sell twine. The fibre markets are very firm, visible supplies are light, and the prospective demand should absorb all offerings. We quote: Sisal and standard, 12c per pound; manila, 500 foot, 13½c; manila, 600 foot, 14½c; pure manila, 16c, all f.o.b. Winnipeg. Five ton lots of both sisal and manila are sold at 5c less than these figures, and car lots at 5c less, fall terms.

## CURED MEATS.

The market for hog products is active, and while prices are not quotably changed, they are expected to advance we give on "prices current" page in this issue.

## DRY GOODS.

There is now considerably more stir around local wholesale houses than has been the case for some time. Summer trade is good, and retail trade is reacting upon the jobbing houses in the way of sorting orders. Cotton continues firm, and there are few spots observable in the dry goods markets. Fall prospects are excellent.

## DRUGS.

There are no changes to note in staple prices here and trade continues good. Eastern soda ash and soda rate of soda has declined from the high price which has prevailed lately but there is no indication that a further decline will follow. With regard to opium the most interesting development is the news from growing districts to the effect that the crop is being injured by drought which if continued may lead to a marked decline. Opium is firmer in primary markets and formaldehyde is lower. A list of Winnipeg prices will be found on another page.

## FISH.

The season for fresh fish is now open, and all domestic varieties are in the market in increasing quantity. We quote: Whitefish, 5c per lb.; pickerel, 4c per lb.; pike, 2½c per lb.; salmon, 9c; halibut, 1½c; fresh cod, 7c per lb.; fresh haddock, 7c; mackerel, 12c per lb.; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$4.25; salt mackerel, \$1.80 per kil; Holland herring, 12c per lb.; Dugby chicks, 18c per lb.; boneless fish, 5½c lb.

## GREEN FRUITS.

Hood River strawberries are expected in the market on Monday and will sell at \$5 per case. Lemon and orange advanced 50c per case and are now worth \$4.50. Oranges are also 50c per case higher. We quote prices as follows: Oranges, \$4 to 4.50 per case; blood oranges, 8.25 per case; lemons, \$4.50 per case; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50; pineapples, \$3.50 per dozen; strawberries in cases of 24 quarts, \$5, \$3.50 per box; \$3 cherries, per box, \$2.40; coconuts, 90c per dozen; dates, in one-pound packages, 5½c. Vegetables—Tomatoes, 8c per case; Egyptian onions, 4½c; radish, 10c; lettuce, per dozen bunches, 90c; rhubarb, 2c per pound; cucumber, dozen, \$1.5; cabbage, per pound, 5c. Honey, per pound, 14c, in 60-lb. tin; in glasses, \$2.25 per dozen; in jars, per gallon, 35c; Imperial maple syrup in gallon tin, \$12.50 per quart; in ½-gallon tin, \$6.50, quart, \$2.90.

## GROCERIES.

The changes this week here have been very few in number. The most important is a decline of 5c per bushel in the price of sugar, making the price \$3.75. Tapioca is somewhat easier and is now quoted at 4 to 4½c per bushel, a decline of ½c. Apples are exceedingly scarce and prices are correspondingly high. Choice and extra quality are 12 to 15½c. Cheaper grades are uncertain in quality. A list of Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on another page.

## HARDWARE.

The market is very active and wholesale houses are taxed to keep up with their orders. The principal change is in the price of iron, a value of 5c per roll in the price of Anchor brand building paper, plain and galvanized, is now 10c. Copper bars and rivets are higher, No. 8 being now quoted at 32c and other sizes in proportion.

## PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

The only feature to note about these lines is the growing activity of the market. Prepared paints are steady and in large demand. So also is linseed oil, turpentine and the leading staple lines. Glass is very firm. The United States glass factories have all closed for the summer and it is expected that when they open again prices will be higher.

## LEATHER.

The anticipated advance in leather did not occur this week, but the market has lost no strength and it is those in the trade seem to look for an advance in harness leathers. A Winnipeg price list is given elsewhere in this issue.

## IMPLEMENTS.

The implement trade is dull for the season, as seeding is over and summer and fall crops are hardly wanted yet. The prospects are excellent, and there are large numbers of new settlers locating in all parts of the west make it sure that there will be a big demand for breaking plows and vehicles later on. The strong position of the iron and steel and hardware lines is provoking manufacturers in all parts of this continent to talk about raising prices, and it is possible that a new advance may be made later in the year.

## RAW FURS.

There are some fairly large consignments of furs in the city from the north, being the winter catch in the more remote regions. Those in the trade are looking for a great amount of them, but the fact, however, that the returns for last season have been most disappointing and that the season of an open winter made it hard for trappers to do anything big, and most of them hardly made enough to live on. Animals were especially hard to catch. We quote: Badger, prime, 25c to \$1; bear, black, small, \$50.00 to

\$15; bear, black, large, \$15 to \$25; brown, large, \$15 to \$25; beaver, small, \$15 to \$3; beaver, middling, \$3 to \$5; beaver, large, \$5 to \$7.50; fisher, \$4 to \$5; marten, \$5 to \$7; large, dark, \$5 to \$10; fox, red, \$5 to \$10; lynx, \$5 to \$10; marten, large, dark, \$5 to \$10; marten, brown, \$4.50 to \$7; marten, large, light, \$5 to \$10; muskrat, winter, 3 to 7; muskrat, spring, 4 to 9c; otter, \$5 to \$12; skunk, 25c to \$1.25; wolf, timber, \$1.50 to \$3; wolf, prairie, 50c to \$1.50; wolverine, \$2 to \$5. The above prices are those obtaining in Minneapolis for skins only. Allowance must be made for size and color, and inferior skins must only be purchased at lower prices, according to their value, in proportion to the above quotations.

## SCRAP.

The market for scrap is firm and prices hold steady here as follows: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$18 to \$14 per ton. No. 2, \$12 to \$10; wrought iron scrap, \$5 per ton; heavy copper, 7c per pound; red brass, heavy, 7½c per pound; thin, 6c per pound; lead pipe or lead, 2 to 2½c per pound; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds; rubber, 25c per pound; buckles and articles, 4½c per pound; zinc scrap, 1c per pound; bones, clean, 25c per ton; bottles, 10c per dozen; pins, 15c per dozen.

## SEEDS.

Demand for field and garden seeds is active and leading lines rule steady at the following prices: Bromo grass, 15c per pound; timothy, 8½c to 9½c per pound; clover, 8c per pound; alfalfa, 17c per pound; Hungarian, 18c per bushel of 48 pounds; millet, 19c per bushel of 48 pounds; onions, Dutch seeds, 2c per pound; potato onions, 8c per pound; chadot, onions, 8c per pound; flaxseed, \$2 per bushel; field peas, golden yield, \$3.00 per bushel for imported; field corn, Canadian Beauty, \$1.80 per bushel; speltz, \$1.75 per 100 pounds; western rye grass, 12c per pound; fodder corn, white, 12c per bushel, \$1.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The week in the wheat market has been a busy one and the most important as we have seen for a long time. The favorable weather for crops which has continued for some time in both Europe and America has had the effect of making buyers hold off. Along with this there has lately been large arrivals at European ports and a sale of Pacific coast and Australian wheat in many quantities, the wheat arriving in two days last week, and this made European markets weak with so much wheat to be purchased in care of all at once. On this side there has been lack of speculation in wheat on the part of the public, and trading in speculative markets, has been confined largely to professional traders, and has resulted, owing to dull trade and good crop prospects, in their selling out their long holdings and also buying in the week of September and December delivery. Notwithstanding this situation there is practically no change in the price of wheat, and there has been more or less fluctuation in the daily trading but the range has been very narrow. Taking the Minneapolis market as an example the closing quotations there yesterday were July and September wheat exactly the same as they were on Saturday last. The last three days there has been a slight appreciation about the weather. There is too much rain in many districts in the States, by which harvest is being delayed in some places south, while the corn crop is suffering very weedy and cultivation will be difficult on account of the water, also growing rank and roads are bad so that grain is held back. In Europe wheat is in very apt to cause loss of interest in the market, and also the market advance. The present it may be said that no real demand is being shown for this weather, and the latest crop reports are all bearish. Statisticians show that the wheat crop in the States in May and the prospect was for 425,000,000 bushels, and the European crop had gained five points in May and the prospect was for 425,000,000 bushels less than the States. The wheat crop in the States increased 2,025,000 bushels against a decrease of 2,848,000 bushels last week and a decrease of 3,150,000 bushels last

year. The world's shipments were 71,500,000 bushels against 67,750,000 last week and 8,650,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply is 6,000,000 bushels against 41,000,000 bushels against a decrease of 2,770,000 bushels and a decrease of 2,000,000 bushels.

In the local market Manitoba wheat has been exceedingly quiet. Exports are mostly satisfactory, but there is nothing to find. While the price of wheat in the American markets is exceedingly quiet, the price of wheat in the local market has been held at 1 1/4c per bushel and at the lowest of the year. The following follows: 1 hard, 74; 1 northern, 2½c; 2½c; 3½c; 4½c; 5½c; 6½c; 7½c; 8½c; 9½c; 10½c; 11½c; 12½c; 13½c; 14½c; 15½c; 16½c; 17½c; 18½c; 19½c; 20½c; 21½c; 22½c; 23½c; 24½c; 25½c; 26½c; 27½c; 28½c; 29½c; 30½c; 31½c; 32½c; 33½c; 34½c; 35½c; 36½c; 37½c; 38½c; 39½c; 40½c; 41½c; 42½c; 43½c; 44½c; 45½c; 46½c; 47½c; 48½c; 49½c; 50½c; 51½c; 52½c; 53½c; 54½c; 55½c; 56½c; 57½c; 58½c; 59½c; 60½c; 61½c; 62½c; 63½c; 64½c; 65½c; 66½c; 67½c; 68½c; 69½c; 70½c; 71½c; 72½c; 73½c; 74½c; 75½c; 76½c; 77½c; 78½c; 79½c; 80½c; 81½c; 82½c; 83½c; 84½c; 85½c; 86½c; 87½c; 88½c; 89½c; 90½c; 91½c; 92½c; 93½c; 94½c; 95½c; 96½c; 97½c; 98½c; 99½c; 100½c; 101½c; 102½c; 103½c; 104½c; 105½c; 106½c; 107½c; 108½c; 109½c; 110½c; 111½c; 112½c; 113½c; 114½c; 115½c; 116½c; 117½c; 118½c; 119½c; 120½c; 121½c; 122½c; 123½c; 124½c; 125½c; 126½c; 127½c; 128½c; 129½c; 130½c; 131½c; 132½c; 133½c; 134½c; 135½c; 136½c; 137½c; 138½c; 139½c; 140½c; 141½c; 142½c; 143½c; 144½c; 145½c; 146½c; 147½c; 148½c; 149½c; 150½c; 151½c; 152½c; 153½c; 154½c; 155½c; 156½c; 157½c; 158½c; 159½c; 160½c; 161½c; 162½c; 163½c; 164½c; 165½c; 166½c; 167½c; 168½c; 169½c; 170½c; 171½c; 172½c; 173½c; 174½c; 175½c; 176½c; 177½c; 178½c; 179½c; 180½c; 181½c; 182½c; 183½c; 184½c; 185½c; 186½c; 187½c; 188½c; 189½c; 190½c; 191½c; 192½c; 193½c; 194½c; 195½c; 196½c; 197½c; 198½c; 199½c; 200½c; 201½c; 202½c; 203½c; 204½c; 205½c; 206½c; 207½c; 208½c; 209½c; 210½c; 211½c; 212½c; 213½c; 214½c; 215½c; 216½c; 217½c; 218½c; 219½c; 220½c; 221½c; 222½c; 223½c; 224½c; 225½c; 226½c; 227½c; 228½c; 229½c; 230½c; 231½c; 232½c; 233½c; 234½c; 235½c; 236½c; 237½c; 238½c; 239½c; 240½c; 241½c; 242½c; 243½c; 244½c; 245½c; 246½c; 247½c; 248½c; 249½c; 250½c; 251½c; 252½c; 253½c; 254½c; 255½c; 256½c; 257½c; 258½c; 259½c; 260½c; 261½c; 262½c; 263½c; 264½c; 265½c; 266½c; 267½c; 268½c; 269½c; 270½c; 271½c; 272½c; 273½c; 274½c; 275½c; 276½c; 277½c; 278½c; 279½c; 280½c; 281½c; 282½c; 283½c; 284½c; 285½c; 286½c; 287½c; 288½c; 289½c; 290½c; 291½c; 292½c; 293½c; 294½c; 295½c; 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**DRESSED MEATS**—The market is quiet as available supplies of fresh meats are light. We quote: Beef, city dressed, 8 to 10 per lb.; veal, 7 1/2 to 8; mutton, 10c; spring lambs, each, \$12 to \$4.50; hogs, per pound, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2.

**HIDES**—The market is weaker. No. 1 hides, 15 1/2 to 16; No. 2, 15 1/2 to 16; No. 3, 14 1/2 to 15. Kips and calf t. hides, 15 to 16; dekins, 15 to 16; No. 1, 10 to 12; No. 2, 10 to 11.

**Wool**—The market is on a basis of 5 1/2 to 6 per lb. for unwashed fleece delivered here.

**Wool**—Low buyers are paying 5 to 6 per pound for good fleeces here, according to grade.

**MINNEAPOLIS**—There will be no root coming into this market, but if the present sunny weather continues no root may be expected very shortly. Digging should be stimulated by the good prices offering. On a basis of present prices at Minneapolis root should be worth pretty close to 40c here, and one merchant quoted as not if he gets that 40c would remain the price all liberal. It is not expected that there will be very much root dug in from this point, but the Northwest Territories may produce a good quantity if the price holds up.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**CATTLE**—The market is pretty bare of cattle and anything good will bring 3 1/2 and even 4 1/2c now. A layer paid 2 1/2c for a bunch of inferior cows this week and seemed glad to get them at that. Stockers are buying good beef in considerable numbers. Yearlings are worth as high as 10c a head at point of shipment. Two year olds are bringing \$20 to \$22 per head.

**Sheep**—There is a good demand for sheep and lambs and supplies remain light. Some eastern cold storage mutton is still reported here but for the most part the market is dependent upon fresh arrivals for supply. Sheep are coming from the Northwest in large numbers. Winnipeg and lamb are about the same.

**Hogs**—Live hogs are very scarce and packers have put up the price another 1-2c this week, making the quotation for live hogs for an average between 150 and 250 pounds, 6 1/2 to 7c. Winnipeg. Heavy and light weights are worth 1-2c more.

**MILCH COWS**—Cows are very scarce and good milkers readily bring 40 to 50 in this market. As most of the offerings are poor stock, they bring less money, the range being from \$20 to \$45 each.

**HORSES**—There is a good demand for horses and dealers find no difficulty in disposing of all they can secure. The market is being largely supplied from Ontario. Prices are high.

**GRAIN STOCKS AT LAKE PORTS.**

**Fort William.**

Stocks of grain in C. P. R. elevators at Fort William on Monday, the 2nd inst, were as follows:—

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 525,352 bushels; No. 2 northern, 279,230; No. 2 northern, 539,179 bushels; No. 2 northern, 27,521 bushels; other grades, 1,784 bushels, making the total of wheat 2,074,546 bushels. Barley—No. 2 white, 49,229 bushels. Oats—No. 2, 791 bushels. Receipts of wheat at Fort William during the week amounted to 521,449 bushels, and shipments to 487,212 bushels. Receipts of oats were 7,624 bushels, and shipments 34,456 bushels. Receipts of barley were 1,708 bushels and shipments 917 bushels.

**Port Arthur.**

Stocks in store at King's elevator, Port Arthur, on the 2nd inst, were:—

No. 1 hard, 1,721 bushels; No. 1 northern, 4,867 bushels; No. 2 northern, 1,852 bushels; other grades, 1,624 bushels; total, 12,115 bushels. Oats—No. 2 white, 1,189 bushels; mixed, 3,764 bushels; total, 4,953 bushels.

Receipts of wheat at this elevator during the week were 24,657 bushels, and shipments, 7,447 bushels.

Stocks of grain in store at the Canadian Northern elevator at Port Arthur on the 2nd inst, were as follows:—

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 19,464 bushels; No. 1 northern, 30,663 bushels; No. 2 northern, 1,046 bushels; No. 3 northern, 1,235 bushels, making a total of 33,308 bushels.

Oats—Feed, 1,661 bushels; mixed, 1,188 bushels; making a total of 2,849 bushels. Receipts for the week were 32,126 bushels of wheat, and shipments were 26,673 bushels of wheat.

**Manitoba Wheat Stocks.**

There were 2,102,747 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William and Port Arthur on June 2. A year ago there was 2,102,747 bushels in store at 1,629,000 bushels, and two years ago 2,135,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Port Arthur on June 2 were 1,000,000 bushels, and two years ago 1,000,000 bushels. Four years ago, 6,328,000 bushels five years ago, 8,000,000 bushels six years ago.

**Railway and Traffic Matters.**

The C. P. R. is preparing to complete the extension of its branch from Wellwood to Brookdale this season. The line is not yet graded and all that remains to be done is to lay the rails.

The C. P. R. has amicably settled its questions with its western carmen which has ended the Duluth strike for the past few weeks and there is now no danger of a strike. The men have been granted an advance in wages and better conditions.

The Duluth Transfer Railway has been sold to the Northern Pacific Company for \$550,000. This company's interest is considered a most important piece of terminal property and will add much to the Northern Pacific already complete system in that city.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is casting for tenders for masonry piers and abutments for its bridges at St. James and Headingly and the work will be completed this summer. The road will also replace the wooden structure over Steel Creek, near Port Arthur.

The Canadian Northern subsidy bill has been passed by the British Columbia legislature by a majority of four. One of the stipulations of the bill is that the government will make its terminus at Victoria, crossing from the mainland to Vancouver Island by ferry.

The Canadian Freight Association has sent out a circular to merchants and shippers in the east announcing that it will facilitate shipments of grain and grain products, economize car supply, and ensure uniformity of prices. The railroads have adopted an arrangement, which provides for an increase in the minimum carload weights of grain and grain products, commencing on June 9.

Rumors are now in circulation to the effect that the Crow's Nest Southern Railway lines will be extended north from Bain's Lake to the St. Mary's river district, also to the Windermere. There is no doubt that the Crow's Nest Southern looks upon the enterprise as a valuable feeder to its main line. It is probable that it will ultimately build north. The above in connection with rumors of a large saw mill plant at Windermere have some foundation.—Revelstoke Herald.

An interview on Tuesday W. B. Lanigan, general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said that last year's crop had practically moved out of the country and the railway company is sending empty box cars east which it is unable to find loads for. "There are now extra facilities for the transportation and storage of this year's crop," said Mr. Lanigan, "and I might point out that we are sending empty cars east because we have a wide different state of affairs than that predicted by a lot of agitators last winter. The crop has practically been moved out of the country."

The statement of the gross and net earnings of Canadian Pacific for the month of April and for the ten months up to April 30, 1902, has been increased over 9 1/2 per cent., and for the ten months they show the remarkable gain of over 21 per cent. If the rate of increase is kept up for the two remaining months of the company's fiscal year, the earnings will be over and above fixed charges more than 8 1/2 per cent. on its increased common share capital of \$10,000,000, and this does not include the income which the

company has from its land sales, from deferred land payments, and from various securities which it holds; the sum total of which will materially swell the surplus available for dividend purposes.

The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific system have been quite remarkable, but the company has other sources of income of a valuable nature, the figures for which do not figure in these weekly returns. Notable in this connection are the land sales. From July 1, 1901, to April 30th, 1902, the company sold 1,114,088 acres of land for \$5,522,108, the average price per acre being \$3.17. From July 1st, 1900, to April 30th, 1901, the sales were 300,016 acres, of a value of \$70,652, the average price being \$3.14 per acre. For the current year to date, therefore, the company's income from this source has increased almost 300 per cent. The company still owns 16,000,000 acres, of which at this year's average valuation, represents a total sum of \$50,720,000, which would almost offset the bonded indebtedness.

**Railroad to James Bay.**

A corporation of Winnipeg business men which hold a charter to construct a railway from Winnipeg to James Bay, announces its intention to commence work this year. Mr. J. W. Hoot, president of the company, in an interview, this week, said:

"There are numerous resources in that northern country. We have full reports on the fish and timber to be obtained there. The catching of the north supply the best fish in the world, for which there is a good market in the United States. Timber is growing scarce and the Manitoba and Keewatin Railway will tap great stretches hitherto unknown."

"Besides opening up the country for the development of these resources, all of which will mean outgoing traffic, the new road will form an outlet via Hudson's Bay to the old country for the products of the west. Then we will, by making connection with Lake Superior, form the third route from the Canadian west to the great lakes."

"Will your route to Lake Superior

not be too long to be practicable?" "Not necessarily. There are several factors to be considered. There will be a good volume of local traffic. Take as an example the various roads connecting the Twin Cities with Chicago. Some of them are much longer than others, and yet they all do a good business. We had a forcible reminder last year of the fact that a third road to Lake Superior, even if it were somewhat lengthy, would be of great assistance in moving the crop."

"The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000 and the officers are: President, D. W. Bay; vice-president, Chas. T. Harvery; treasurer, P. W. Stobart; secretary, H. M. Howell."

**The Wool Trade.**

Now that the season for the new clip of Ontario wool is at hand, the increasing interest is being manifested in this important staple product of the province, says the Toronto Globe. Wool is the lowest staple product the farmer has to sell, at 12 cents per pound in about the present market value of washed fleece wool. The increasing demand for meats and other inducements to grazing countries to produce the coarse wool sheep, directly competing with Canadian wool, New Zealand, Australia and South America produce sufficient coarse wool to supply the world, but the over-production of coarse wool is not alone responsible for the present low price of Canadian wool. It is partly due to the high tariff of the United States of 12 cents per pound, which does not lower with the market and, at present, one hundred per cent., against fifty per cent. in 1897. Canadian wool at that time was worth about 10 cents per pound, a considerable quantity of old fleece wool in Ontario and that must to some extent affect the value of the new clip soon to come in the markets in this province.

While furnishing The Commercial with a new list of Tuckett's cigarettes this week, T. & P. Ferro, the agents here, remarked that the "Karakas" are now, in their belief, the largest sellers in the city.

**Sheet Metal Building Materials**



On and after May 1st, we shall have a large stock in Winnipeg, together with our own warehouse and office staff.

Kindly let us know your wants. Prompt and careful attention will be given to every detail.



**THE METALLIC ROOFING CO.**  
LIMITED

Wholesale Manufacturers, Toronto.

ADDRESS—P. O. BOX 542, WINNIPEG.

Toronto Wholesale Trade.

Special to The Commercial.

Dry Goods—In Toronto, June 7, to \$5.50 better. Wool goods are selling freely. Cottons are firm. One line of cantons has advanced 1/4c. Fine woolen dress goods are steadily advancing.

Hardware—Good demand. Harvest implements are selling freely. Lawn mowers, pumps, netting and spring hinges are scarce. Iron and steel of cast iron hardware have advanced nearly all lines. Box coil stoves, gas stoves and coal and wood stoves are 5 per cent. higher. Canadian chisels and draw knives are 10 per cent. dearer. 1 1/2 inch sliding building paper is 2c per roll higher. Paris green is 2c dearer. Turpentine is 2c higher. Groceries—Good movement. All rice and sugars are 10 cents lower here since yesterday.

Toronto Grain and Produce.

Special to The Commercial.

The wheat market is dull, and prices are 2c lower than a week ago for Ontario. Manitoba wheat is 1c lower. Oats are firmer and 1c higher. Flour is dull. Receipts of choice dry butler are larger, and there is a good demand. Eggs are in good supply and firm. Potatoes are weak and lower. Wheat—Red and white, 1c lower. Best is worth 77c, middle freights spring, 75 to 77c for No. 1 extra. Manitoba wheat is worth 86c for No. 1 hard, 83 1/2c for No. 1 northern, and 82c for No. 2 northern, Toronto and west.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46c per bushel, middle freights.

Barley—No. 3 is quoted at 52c per bushel cash.

Flour—90 per cent. Ontario patents, \$2.00 in buyers' hands, middle freights. Choice brands are held 15 to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is unchanged at \$2.00 to \$2.47 for Hungarian patents and \$3.00 to \$3.00 for strong brands in carlots, bags included, on track. Toronto.

Milled—Shorts, \$20 per ton, and bran \$18.50 in buyers' hands, middle freights. Manitoba feed, \$22 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included.

Cutmeal—\$4.70 for Hungarian patents and \$4.85 in wood for carlots, Toronto.

Hay—Carlots on track, \$10.25 to \$10.50 per ton, second 12c to 13c.

Eggs—Case lots, now laid, 14c per dozen.

Rather—Pound rolls, 15 to 17c; large rolls, 14 to 15c; medium, 13 to 13 1/2c; creamery, 12 to 13c; extra, 18 1/2 to 19c; prints, 19 to 20c.

Cheese—10 1/2 to 11c.

Hides—1 1/2c for No. 1 cows, No. 1 steers, 8 1/2c; country hides, 1 1/2c under these prices, calfskins, 10c for No. 1 and 8c for No. 2; deerskins, 10c to 8 1/2c; tallow, 14c to 14 1/2c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 12c; unwashed, 7c.

Beans—\$1.30 to \$1.40 per bushel for job lots of hand picked.

Dried apples—3 1/2 to 3 1/4c for round lots, evaporated, 11c.

Maple Syrup—New is quoted here at \$1.00 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tins.

Honey—10 to 10 1/2c per pound in bulk; in frames, 8 1/2 to 8 5/8c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, dressed, 90 to 100c per pair; turkeys, 10 to 12c for old.

Potatoes—70c per bushel for carlots.

Hogs and Hog Products.

Special to The Commercial.

There is a good demand for hog products. Smoked meats are moving freely. Hams are up to advance. Live hogs are 1/2c easier.

Hogs—Dressed, \$3 to \$5.50 per 100 lb. for farmers' stock.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$22.50; heavy mess, \$21.50 to \$22.00; clear shoulder mess, \$19.00.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long, clear bacon, 10c and 11c; 1 1/2c; hams, 12 to 13c; rolls, 11 1/2 to 12c; shoulders, 10 1/2 to 11c; backs, 11 1/2 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 15c; green mess, 9 to 10c; pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Theriac, 11 1/2c; tubs, 11 1/2c; and plain, 11 1/2c.

Toronto Live Stock.

Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, June 4. Receipts at the market yesterday were 77 cars, including 1,487 cattle, 153 sheep and lambs and 600 hogs. Export Cattle—Were in good de-

mand and sold at high prices, choice ones bringing from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. and medium ones selling at \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Butcher's cattle—Were steady, selling at last week's prices, which were \$5.00 to \$5.50 per cwt. for picked lots and \$4.00 to \$5.00 per cwt. for choice ones.

Feeders and Stockers—Were steady, selling at \$1 to \$6 per cwt. for short-wool, and \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. for heavy stockers.

Sheep and Lambs—Were a little easier, selling at \$8 to \$10 per cwt. for export wethers and \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt. for yearling lambs. Spring lambs were selling at \$2.50 to \$3.

Hogs—Were 12 1/2c per cwt. easier, selling at \$6.75 to 7c per cwt. for choice ones and \$6.00 to 7c per cwt. for lights and fat.

FIDUCIARY MARKETS.

Toronto, June 7. Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 41 cars, including 700 sheep and lambs, and 1,900 hogs.

Export cattle were steady, choice selling at \$5.50 to \$6.00, butchers' cattle sold easier, best bringing \$5 to \$5.50. Feeders and stockers rule at Tuesday's prices. Export ewes are \$2.00 lower. Spring lambs 25 to 50c lower at \$2.25 to \$4.50 each. Hogs are unchanged.

Montreal Grain and Produce.

Special to The Commercial.

The grain and grain products market is unchanged from a week ago. Receipts at the market yesterday are in large demand for export. Finest creamery is firmer. Cheese is in good demand. Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, soft, May, quoted at 78c.

Barley—20c for feed.

Oats—No. 2 white oats are offering at 46c in store.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4 to \$4.70; Manitoba Superior Bakers, \$3.50 to \$4.10; straight rollers, \$3.45 to \$3.75; winter patents, \$3.30 to \$4.10.

Southern—No. 1 white, 82 to 84c; No. 2, 80 to 82c.

Feed—Manitoba bran, bags included, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Baled Hay—Choice \$9.50 to \$10, No. 2, \$8.50 to 9.

Wheat—Ontario, new make, 95c to 95 1/2c; Quebec, new make, 95c to 95 1/2c.

Butter—Creamery, finest, fresh, 19 to 19 1/2c; under grades, 18 1/2c; cream, 16 to 17c.

Eggs—Fresh case eggs, 14 to 14 1/2c per dozen, second 12c to 13c.

Maple Syrup—No. 80c for large tin, sugar, 7c to 8c for good.

Honey—White, clover, comb, in large sections, 13 to 14c; strained, 9 to 10c per lb.; buckwheat honey, in comb, 9 to 10c; all other sorts, 7 to 8c.

Potatoes—Per bag, 75 to 90c in carlots.

Poultry—Turkeys, 12 to 13c; chickens, 9 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 5c; ducks, 10 to 12c; geese, 5 to 6c.

Hogs—Fresh killed, \$9.75 to \$10.25 for best weights.

Montreal Live Stock.

Special to The Commercial.

Receipts at the market, June 3. On Monday were 400 cattle, 500 calves and 500 sheep.

The firm feeling which has characterized the market for cattle for some time, supply of all grades today was comparatively small, for which the demand was fairly good and the market firm. The choice steers offered sold at 64c, and from that down to 55c, with the lighter grades at 5 to 5 1/2c, and lower grades all the way from 3 1/4 to 4 1/2c per lb. A fair trade in sheep and calves at steady prices. Sheep sold at 3 1/2c, and yearlings at 4 to 4 1/2c per lb., with yearling lambs ranging from \$2.50 to \$4.50 each. The ton of the market for live hogs was stronger and prices down to 6 1/2c, with the pig per lb. over those paid last Thursday. The demand was good and all offerings were taken at 7 to 7 1/2c per lb.

THURSDAY'S MARKET.

Montreal, June 6.

Receipts at the market yesterday were 250 cattle and 200 sheep and lambs.

The market for beef cattle were firmer. Butcher's choice sold at 6 1/2c and fair to good at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c. Calves \$2.50 to \$11. Good large export sheep

brought 4c, butchers' 3c 1/2 to 3 1/2c; yearling lambs, 4 to 4 1/2c; spring lambs \$2.50 to \$4 each. Fat hogs, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c.

Liverpool Cattle Market.

Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, June 6. Canadian cattle and sheep 14 to 14 1/2c per pound estimated dressed weight.

London Sugar Market.

Special to The Commercial.

London, June 6. June option 1d lower, at 13 1/2d.

Liverpool Cheese Market.

Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, June 6. Finest Canadian and States colored, new, 54s 6d to 55s 6d; finest Canadian and States white, new, 54s to 55s 6d; finest Canadian colored, fall makes, 60s to 62s; finest Canadian white, fall makes, 60s to 62s; under grades, according to quality and condition, from 35s to 42s per cwt.

British Live Stock Market.

London, June 2.—The trade in cattle was firmer and prices in some cases show an advance as compared with a week ago. Choice British cattle sold at 10c and choice Canadians at 14 1/2c. American sheep sold at 14 1/2c.

Liverpool, June 2.—This market was strong for Canadian cattle and prices 1/2c higher than this day week at 14 1/2c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Chicago, June 2.—Closing wheat: July 72 1/2c, Sept. 72 1/2c, Dec. 72 1/2c. Corn: July 52 1/2c, Sept. 52 1/2c, Dec. 52 1/2c. Soybeans: July 37 1/2c, Sept. 37 1/2c, Dec. 37 1/2c. Pork: July 37 1/2c, Sept. 37 1/2c, Dec. 37 1/2c. Sugar: July 37 1/2c, Sept. 37 1/2c, Dec. 37 1/2c.

Chicago, June 2.—Closing prices for wheat were: July 71 1/2c, Sept. 71 1/2c, Dec. 71 1/2c. Corn: July 51 1/2c, Sept. 51 1/2c, Dec. 51 1/2c. Soybeans: July 36 1/2c, Sept. 36 1/2c, Dec. 36 1/2c. Pork: July 36 1/2c, Sept. 36 1/2c, Dec. 36 1/2c.

Chicago, June 4.—Closing prices for wheat were: July 71 1/2c, Sept. 71 1/2c, Dec. 71 1/2c. Corn: July 51 1/2c, Sept. 51 1/2c, Dec. 51 1/2c. Soybeans: July 36 1/2c, Sept. 36 1/2c, Dec. 36 1/2c. Pork: July 36 1/2c, Sept. 36 1/2c, Dec. 36 1/2c.

Chicago, June 4.—Closing prices for wheat were: July 71 1/2c, Sept. 71 1/2c, Dec. 71 1/2c. Corn: July 51 1/2c, Sept. 51 1/2c, Dec. 51 1/2c. Soybeans: July 36 1/2c, Sept. 36 1/2c, Dec. 36 1/2c. Pork: July 36 1/2c, Sept. 36 1/2c, Dec. 36 1/2c.

Chicago, June 4.—Closing prices for wheat were: July 71 1/2c, Sept. 71 1/2c, Dec. 71 1/2c. Corn: July 51 1/2c, Sept. 51 1/2c, Dec. 51 1/2c. Soybeans: July 36 1/2c, Sept. 36 1/2c, Dec. 36 1/2c. Pork: July 36 1/2c, Sept. 36 1/2c, Dec. 36 1/2c.

Chicago, June 4.—Closing prices for wheat were: July 71 1/2c, Sept. 71 1/2c, Dec. 71 1/2c. Corn: July 51 1/2c, Sept. 51 1/2c, Dec. 51 1/2c. Soybeans: July 36 1/2c, Sept. 36 1/2c, Dec. 36 1/2c. Pork: July 36 1/2c, Sept. 36 1/2c, Dec. 36 1/2c.

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Minneapolis, June 3.—Closing prices for wheat: July 72 1/2c, Sept. 72 1/2c, Dec. 72 1/2c.

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Duluth Wheat.

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Duluth, June 4.—Closing prices for wheat were: July 72 1/2c, Sept. 72 1/2c, Dec. 72 1/2c.

Liverpool Wheat.

Liverpool, June 4.—Closing: What spot dull; No. 1 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 2 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 3 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 4 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 5 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 6 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 7 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 8 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 9 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 10 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 11 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 12 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 13 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 14 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 15 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 16 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 17 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 18 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 19 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 20 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 21 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 22 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 23 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 24 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 25 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 26 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 27 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 28 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 29 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 30 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 31 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 32 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 33 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 34 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 35 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 36 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 37 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 38 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 39 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 40 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 41 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 42 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 43 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 44 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 45 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 46 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 47 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 48 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 49 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 50 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 51 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 52 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 53 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 54 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 55 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 56 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 57 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 58 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 59 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 60 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 61 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 62 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 63 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 64 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 65 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 66 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 67 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 68 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 69 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 70 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 71 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 72 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No. 73 northern spring soft, 72 1/2c; No.



**Commercial Conference.**

The conference of delegates of Canadian boards of trade and other commercial bodies met in Toronto this week, with President of the Toronto board, in the chair. A peace resolution was the first business disposed of.

"Trade relations within the empire" was introduced by the following resolution of the Montreal board: "Whereas the Imperial government has changed its fiscal policy by imposing a duty upon imports."

"Whereas, in the resolution adopted by the London Congress of Chambers of Commerce" in London, England, in June, 1900, it was stated that an advantageous trade bond in one of the strongest links in a nation, and in the maintenance and strengthening of trade is the sustenance of a nation's successful development.

"Whereas, it is in the opinion of this conference of board of trade, the Dominion it is imperative in the interests of the empire some practical steps should be taken towards consummating such agreements."

"Whereas, the British colonies are admittedly rich in natural resources possessing as they do vast areas of arable and mineral lands yet undeveloped and those colonies are even now producing in rapidly increasing quantities, grain, forest products, live stock, as well as yields of the fisheries, forests and mines, all of which are continually required by the British consumer."

"Resolved—This conference is of opinion Britain will serve best the interests of the empire by giving the products of her colonies a preference in her markets, and by endeavoring to stimulate trade and develop manufacturing enterprises, and moreover serve to make the colonies a market not only to a large number of British subjects emigrating annually from the British Isles, but also to the surplus population of other countries, and at the same time benefit Britain by largely freeing her from dependence upon foreign countries for her food supplies."

"Resolved, the prime minister of Canada be requested to urge the Imperial conference the securing of a royal commission to inquire into the pre-conditions from Great Britain and the colonies to investigate conditions and suggest a more liberal treatment of imports from various parts of the empire as shall be best calculated to insure the foregoing objects."

Various amendments and suggestions for changes were made, including one to the effect that any preference given should be voluntary, and that we should not ask for it. A great variety of opinions were expressed regarding the resolution, but it was finally carried.

A resolution was submitted demanding retaliatory duties against Germany on account of the tariff policy of that country toward Canada. This was amended and passed in the following form:

"That the Dominion government is hereby respectfully urged to make such alterations in the tariff upon imports from foreign countries not having reciprocal trade relations with this country as will encourage a greater use of the natural products and manufactures of Canada, and as will stimulate trade, and thereby, in Canada, and such foreign countries between Canada and the resolution of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce exchange was then moved by the Hon. J. G. Bell. It asked that the premier urge upon the government of Britain the advisability of arranging an equal duty on agricultural produce into Britain, so that a preference be given to said products imported from Canada and other colonies, as against importations from other countries."

C. N. Bell, Winnipeg, in seconding the resolution, said arrangements had been made for the shipping of Canadian grain in bond in Minneapolis and its shipment over United States roads under a freight arrangement that enabled the finished product to be shipped at the same rate as grain. Immediately after this conference, western delegates would attend a conference in St. Paul to consider the question of reciprocity in natural products. In former years the United States had been able to say: "What are you able to offer us?" Now, for the first time, Canadian delegates would be able to ask this question.

The resolution was carried. Canadian grain ground in eastern Canada or in England than in the United States. The resolution was carried.

A resolution calling upon the government to allow a preferential duty on British goods only when they were imported at a Canadian port was submitted, but met with much opposition, and was withdrawn. A resolution was passed that a differential rebate on British goods entering Canada by way of the United States should be limited to 25 per cent.

A resolution was passed favoring the continuance of the embargo to remove the embargo on cattle, and instead a resolution was proposed, favoring the construction of a canal around the northern portion of the Toronto board was carried favoring the establishment of a permanent Canadian tariff commission, to be known by the Canadian government.

A resolution requesting the government to appoint commercial agents abroad, was carried unanimously. A long discussion followed on ocean steamship service, fast lines, subsidies, etc., during which a great variety of opinions was presented.

A motion calling for a re-adjustment of the tariff on lead, so as to encourage the production of this metal, was adopted.

A long discussion of defence was discussed at length and quite a number of resolutions were presented. Some of the resolutions of the Imperial conference and others maintained that Canada should do nothing but what was demanded by the Imperial conference adjourned with the matter still under discussion.

A resolution was adopted on Thursday evening, at which several of the Dominion ministers were present and spoke. The conference was continued on Friday. A resolution on defence was disposed of by the adoption of a close vote of the Montreal resolution regarding the duties of the Dominion as an important division of the empire, to participate in the cost of the general defence of the empire, and that an annual appropriation should be provided by the Dominion government for this purpose, to be expended as the Dominion government may direct.

A resolution favoring Canadian copyright laws was adopted.

The resolution affirmed that subsidies to railways, for industrial or mineral development should be given. A resolution favoring a Dominion insolvency law was adopted, also a resolution favoring a Dominion navigation. A resolution favoring further improvement of navigation along the coast route was passed without discussion.

**New Summer Time Table.**

The details of the new summer time of the C. P. R., which will be put into effect on June 15, have been completed. Details are as follows:

"Imperial Limited" train runs three days in the week. From the east arrives in Winnipeg at 6:35 a. m. on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday, leaving for the west at 7 a. m. The Imperial Limited from the west arrives at 21:20 and leaves for the east at 21:50. The

second-class express runs daily from east to west and vice versa on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. The train will arrive daily from the east at 18:05, giving a stay in the city of six hours. The train from the west will arrive at 12:30, giving a stay in the east at 14:05, which also gives a stay of six hours in the city.

The East Selkirk train leaves at 8 o'clock, and arrives at 18 o'clock. The Lac du Bonnet train leaves here at 7:40 and arrives here at 18:45.

The Glenora branch train leaves here daily at 9:05, and arrive from Winnipeg at 12:25.

The Deloraine train daily leaves here at 8:20 in the morning, and arrives here returning, at 15:15 in the afternoon.

The train for Minnedosa on the old M. & N. W. R. R. leaves here daily in the morning and arrives at 20:40.

The Brandon local daily leaves here at 11:50, and arrives here daily at 12:50.

The Moose Jaw local will run daily as far as Brandon, and then on to Moose Jaw. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday the train runs through to Moose Jaw, leaving at 7:40

in the morning, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday the train arrives from Moose Jaw. The daily time of arrival is 20:40 in the evening.

The Stony Mountain train leaves on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:20, and returns on the same days, arriving at 18:30 in the evening.

The West Selkirk train leaves on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 in the morning, and returns on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 in the morning.

The Emerson branch train leaves on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 in the morning, and returns at 17:10 in the evening.

The Great Northern service will not be changed. The train leaves at 14:10 and arrives at 13:35.

**Movements of Business Men.**

William Vallance, of the wholesale hardware firm of Wood, Vallance & Co., is in Winnipeg last Saturday.

G. A. Mantle, manager of the Brandon Fruit Co., was in the city this week. Mr. Mantle says business is better than in the previous year, and good building is quite an active proposition. He expects that the Dominion and Brandon will make a very material progress this year.

W. J. Walsh arrived in Winnipeg from the east on Friday and spent several hours looking up old friends and acquaintances. The Dominion Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern railway. He afterwards left for Fort Arthur to inspect the docks and examine into the facilities of the Canadian Northern railway at the lake port for handling coal to Manitoba, and is now the Canadian representative of the Pittsburgh Coal Company and his headquarters are at Brockville, Ont.

He says his company will send a large quantity of coal to Manitoba and the Northwest this year, and before returning east he will ascertain just how speedily the railway companies can handle it at the lake ports. The Pittsburgh Coal Company is extending its business in Western Canada, and we are anxious to know just how much coal can be handled by the railroads at the lake ports.

**THE RIGHT PLACE.**

To advertise businesses for sale, partnerships wanted, travellers or clerks wanted, or to find a location, it reaches the people you want to get at.

**STEAM LAUNDRY.**

Good opening for a man with \$1,000 capital. Address: The Commercial, Prairie, Man.

**FARM FOR RENT.**

In Winnipeg District. Apply at the Commercial office.

**WANTED.**

Traveller for Manitoba and the west, by eastern wholesale stationery house. Must have experience and connections. Address Traveller, care The Commercial, Winnipeg.

**RARE CHANCE.**

General store business and stock for sale on a fine one-half mile in Manitoba. Or would sell the hardware department. Write for terms or rent business. Address Bargain, care The Commercial.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**

The Ponoka Butcher Shop, doing a good business. Enquire of F. C. Cane, Ponoka, Alberta.

**FOR SALE.**

Butchers Refrigerator, Sausage Machine, Block, Scales, Hooks, Tools, etc. Apply to Frank Russell, Box 35, Brandon.

**TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.**

The town of Medicine Hat is prepared to receive tenders for 15th Debentures for debentures as follows: \$10,000, 10 per cent, 20 years, twenty years, date Sept. 1st, 1901, bearing interest at 4 per cent. \$20,000 annual gas debentures, 20 years, date Sept. 1st, 1901, bearing interest at 4 per cent. Highest and only tender not necessarily accepted. Address tenders in envelope for the purpose of information from W. N. ADS. T., Secretary-Treas., Town of Medicine Hat.

**Husband Wanted.**

Handsome, Intelligent American, 40 years, well educated, financially independent, assist kind husband, financially independent. 131 Van Buren street, Chicago.

**BUSINESS FOR SALE.**

Jewelry and optical business in a good location in Canadian Pacific. Good stock, Stock and fixtures invoice worth \$2,000. Can be reduced to suit. Good repair trade, well patronized. Good opening for a young man. Good real estate. Address: The Jeweller, care The Commercial, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE.**

Factory buildings for sale or to rent. Worth best of town in the province. Gas, shaftings, pulleys, etc. on premises. Located in thorough repair. For particulars address: C. Caswell & Co., South Qu'Appelle, Ass.

**LIVE OPPORTUNITY.**

For Sale—Grove store business in a good location, town in the province. Apply Stobart, Sons & Co., Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**

A. J. & J. Taylor sale, 2647 Inalte, west end, near the Dominion building. In use less than 1 year. Apply to C. E. Gutteridge, Deloraine, Man.

**Wife Wanted.**

Business man, middle-aged, with good education, home-loving wife, Address Mr. Hamilton, 40 Omaha building, Chicago.



**TENDERS.**

Sealed tenders, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies, Northwest Territories," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 19th June, 1902.

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

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

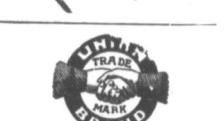
FRED WHITE,

Comptroller, N. W. M. Police,

Ottawa, 15th May, 1902.

**Employment**

is the question for many men. You can make money selling our compound. It is a sure and certain way of an assortment of fruit and ornamental plants for fall or spring delivery. Write for terms. Address—The Jewel Jewelry Co., One City, Minn. (Established 1868. Our is the grand acre.)



This Brand on Overalls

Sells Them

Write for Samples and Prices.

THE HOOPER MANU'G. CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG.



# SAVES MONEY!

To begin with, a bicycle saves money every way. If you're in a city it means money saved in car fares—outside, it means money saved in time. Also wheels are the best, the healthiest form of exercise known, and is pleasant to take on earth—none equal to them at any price—positively none at the price ours sell at.

## BRANTFORD

is the favorite—looks right, made right, sold at the right price.  
Several second-hand ladies' wheels.

**484 MAIN STREET**

**CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO. LIMITED**

### LEADING COMMERCIAL HOTELS

#### WINNIPEG

##### HOTEL LELAND.

Headquarters for commercial men.  
CITY HALL SQUARE.

#### DRYDEN, ONT.

##### DRYDEN HOTEL.

A. R. HUTCHINSON, Prop.

Headquarters for commercial and mining men and the general public.

#### RAPID CITY

##### QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THOS. EVOY, Prop.

Headquarters for commercial travellers. Free bus route all times.

#### BIRMLE

##### ROSSIN HOUSE.

B. FENWICK, Prop.

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

#### TREHERNE

##### LELAND HOTEL.

W. F. LEE, Prop.

First class accommodation for commercial travellers.

#### GLENBORO

##### QUEEN'S HOTEL.

M. E. NEVINS, Prop.

Best hotel on the Glenboro branch. Three large and first class sample rooms.

#### NAPINKA

##### HOTEL LELAND.

B. HALLONQUIST, Prop.

First class in every department. Sample rooms. Every convenience for the travelling public. Opposite C. P. R. depot.

#### DELORAINE

##### PALACE HOTEL.

LAIRD & MCGARVEY, Props.

New building, new furnishings, furnace heating, acetylene gas. First class. Large sample rooms.

#### MCCREGGOR, MAN.

##### THE STANLEY HOUSE.

E. WATSON, Prop.

First class accommodation for travellers. Commodious sample rooms. Livery and feed stable in connection. All kinds of teaming attended to.

#### ELKHORN

##### HOTEL MANITOBA.

W. J. DIXON, Prop.

New building, new furnishings, furnace heating, acetylene gas. First class. Large sample rooms.

#### FLEMING

##### WINDSOR HOTEL.

W. GEO. CLEVERLY, Prop.

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

#### RORTHERN

##### OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

E. A. McEWEN, Prop.

New house. Up-to-date appointments.

#### RED DEER, ALTA.

##### ALBERTA HOTEL.

BEATTY & BRINDLE, Props.

C and E dining hall, good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public.

#### WETASKIWIN, ALTA.

##### CRITERION HOTEL.

F. M. HAMILTON, Prop.

New buildings, new furnishings, hot and cold baths, heated by furnace and lighted with gas; good sample rooms.

#### STRATHCONA

##### STRATHCONA HOUSE.

W. H. SHEPPARD, Prop.

First class. Opposite depot.

#### EDMONTON

##### ALBERTA HOTEL.

JACKSON & GRIERSON, Props.

Sample rooms. Free bus. Livery in connection.

#### MACLEOD

##### MACLEOD HOTEL.

THOS. WILTON, Prop.

Commercial travellers will find good sample rooms and every accommodation at this hotel. Rates \$1.50 per day. Bus to and from all trains.

#### PINCHER CREEK

##### HOTEL ARLINGTON.

MITCHELL & DOBBIE, Props.

New buildings, new and commodious bedrooms, parlors, bathrooms and sample rooms. Newly furnished. Heated throughout by hot air; lighted by gas. Electric bells in every room. Cuisine second to none; and the best stock of wines, liquors and cigars in Alberta. Miss Mitchell, Matron.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

##### HOTEL COLONIAL.

J. E. INSLBY, Proprietor.

Special attention given to commercial travellers. Charges moderate.

#### VANCOUVER, B. C.

##### HOTEL LELAND.

R. DOWSWELL, Proprietor.

Re-furnished and remodelled. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Long distance 'phone. One block from C. P. R. depot and steamboat wharves. W. E. Grigor, Manager.

#### VICTORIA, B. C.

##### HOTEL VERNON.

JAS. PATTERSON, Mgr.

Headquarters for commercial and business men. Free bus and sample rooms.

#### KAMLOOPS, B. C.

##### GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

P. A. BARNHART, Proprietor.

The best hotel in Kamloops. Ample accommodation.

#### GREENWOOD, B. C.

##### IMPERIAL HOTEL.

GRAHAM & PARRY, Proprietors.

Headquarters for commercial travellers and all business men.

#### PHOENIX, B. C.

##### THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

B.C. Hotel Co., Ltd., B. TOMKINS, Mgr.

Electric bells, electric lighted, furnace heated, finest liquors and cigars. Sample rooms.

## British Columbia Fruit

### R. L. CODD & CO.

Wholesale Dealers.

HAMMOND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Strawberries ready the first week of June.

## WM. FERGUSON

WHOLESALE

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

8th STREET, BRANTFORD

## LEITCH BROS.

Oak Lake

"Anchor Brand" **Flours**

FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

Bran, Shorts and all kinds of Chopped Feed and Grain.

ADDRESS

OAK LAKE, MAN.

# GELLYLOID STARCH

*Has been too successful to escape imitation*

*Be wary of the "Just-as-Good."*

## The Brantford Starch Works

LIMITED

BRANTFORD, ONT.

CANADIAN PRODUCERS

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NEWPORT CHOCOLATE  
EXTRA FINE CHOCOLATE  
BOSTON CHOCOLATE

FANCY BISCUITS IN GREAT VARIETY

**D. S. PERRIN & COMPANY, Limited, LONDON, ONT.**

MANUFACTURERS OF BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

Winnipeg Warehouse—327 Notre Dame Avenue

Write for Quotations

## The Way To Make Money

In Business is invariably to have the Best Article of its special kind in the market, not merely as good as some others but Better "There is always a public willing to pay a fair price for the Best of anything." A Dealer Says



## "THE KELSEY" Warm Air Generator

Makes the Dealer Independent of all competition, because with them the results are always satisfactory." For Catalogue and Prices Write

**THE JAMES SMART MFG. CO., LIMITED**  
BROCKVILLE, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.



Lovely Lucina, the Goddess of Light, gives her fair name to the

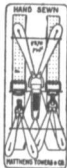
## LUCINA CIGAR

The very latest product of skill, experience and enterprise. Acknowledged by connoisseurs the BEST 10 CENT CIGAR YET PRODUCED. We ask your judgment on them.

**GEO. F. BRYAN & 60.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

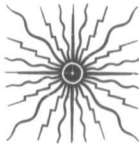


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IS OUR SPECIALTY



We give our entire attention to this branch and have the LATEST AND BEST OF EVERYTHING. We are therefore thoroughly UP-TO-DATE, and can do better for the trade than those who make Men's Furnishings a side show or department of another branch. Underwear in great variety, including the famous WOLSEY BRAND. You cannot afford to be without this line.

Shirts, Co.lars, Cuffs, Ties, Braces, Hosiery, etc.

## MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

Wholesale Men's Furnishings

14 St. Helen St., Montreal



## THE DOMINION BANK

## Proceedings of the Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders

The thirty-first annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking house of the institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 28, 1902. Among those present were noticed, Col. Mason, Messrs. Wm. Ince, Wm. Spry, A. K. Roy, Geo. W. Scott, Geo. E. Swainman, J. P. Kavanagh, H. B. Hodgins, Ira Standish, A. E. Webb, John M. Bond, Chas. Cockburn, John Stewart, H. M. Padua, E. R. Osler, M. P. W. D. Matthews, Wm. Ross, M. P. A. W. Austin, Thos. Walmesley, Timothy Eaton, Dr. J. P. Ross, W. G. Cassels, David Smith, G. W. Lewis, A. R. Hossall, P. Leadlay, Richard Brown, G. N. Reynolds, A. Foulds, V. H. E. Hutchison, W. R. Brock, M. P., J. J. Foy, K. C., John T. Small, Anson Jones, F. Wright, David Kidd, Wm. Davis, H. L. Stark, H. Gordon Macenzie, J. Gordon Jones, W. Crocker, T. G. Bronch and others.

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Ince, seconded by Mr. W. R. Brock, that Mr. E. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Bronch do act as Secretary. Messrs. A. R. Hossall, W. G. Cassels were appointed scrutineers. The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as follows:

**To the Shareholders:**  
The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending April 30, 1902—

Balance of profit and loss account, 26th April, 1901	\$10,482.15
Premium received on new capital stock	59,708.12
Profit for the year ending 30th April, 1902, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	\$33,172.54
	\$103,962.76

Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st Aug., 1901	\$1,400.00
Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st Nov., 1901	4,300.00
Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st Feb., 1902	62,808.00
Dividend 2½ per cent. payable May 1, 1902	62,808.00
Transferred to reserve	\$28,288.70
Fund available for dividends	\$30,996.87

Balance of profit and loss carried forward	\$36,356.94
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## RESERVE FUND.

Balance at credit of account 30th April, 1901	\$2,440,291.88
Transferred from profit and loss account	59,500.00
	\$2,500,000.00

Branches of the bank have been opened during the past year in Gravenhurst, Ont., Wingham, Ont., Stanstead, Que., and in Toronto, at the corners of Bloor and Bathurst streets and Queen and Teraulay streets. Promises have been secured in London, Ont., and a branch will shortly be opened there.

All branches of the bank have been inspected during the past twelve months.

E. R. OSLER, President,  
Toronto, May 28, 1902.

Mr. E. R. Osler moved, seconded by Mr. W. R. Brock, and resolved—That the report be adopted.

It was moved by Mr. John T. Small, seconded by Mr. Thos. Walmesley, and resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for their services during the past year.

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Ross, M. P., seconded by Col. Mason, and resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the General Manager, Managers, Inspectors and other officers of the bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

It was moved by Mr. Anson Jones, seconded by Mr. E. Cumberland, and resolved—That the poll be now opened for the election of seven Directors, and that the same be closed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that

hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutineers, on the close of the poll, do hand to the Chairman a certificate of the result of the poll.

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen, duly elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, M. P., T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K. C., Wm. Ince, Wilmot D. Matthews and E. R. Osler, M. P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

## General Statement.

Notes in circulation	\$1,228,106.00
Deposits not bearing interest	2,346,564.38
Deposits bearing interest	18,343,785.45
Balance due to London agents	3,325.18
Total liabilities to the public	23,441,681.01
Capital stock paid up	2,500,000.00
Reserve fund	2,500,000.00
Balance of profits carried forward	30,356.94
Dividend 2½ per cent. payable 1st May	126,000.00
Reserve for dividends unclaimed	141.25
Reserve for interest and exchange on bills discounted	180,702.70
Reserve on bills discounted	62,782.29
	\$28,999,571.19

## ASSETS.

Special deposits	\$1,018,767.44
Dominion Government demand notes	1,402,838.00
Deposits with Dominion Government for security for note circulation	100,000.00
Notes of and cheques on other banks in Canada	1,031,326.94
Balances due from other banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	705,202.29
Provincial government securities	686,794.00
Canadian municipal securities and British or foreign or colonial public securities other than Canadian	96,624.22
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	712,735.38
Loans on call secured by stocks and debentures	2,610,913.16
	\$12,104,943.33

Bills discounted and advances current	\$7,101,662.00
Overdue debts (estimated loss)	18,891.46
Real estate other than bank premises	44,000.00
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	13,721.10
Bank premises	453,132.49
Other assets not included under foregoing heads	9,778.70
	\$8,999,571.19

T. G. BROUCH, General Manager.  
Toronto, 30th April, 1902.

## To Develop Canadian Trade.

A joint deputation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the boards of trade of Toronto and Ottawa waited upon the Dominion government recently in regard to the appointment of a trade commissioner in Great Britain. The following memorial was presented: That the Dominion government be urged to secure a building in a suitable district of London for the purpose of exhibiting the food and other natural products and the manufactures of Canada; that this building contain not only exhibits of Canadian goods, but that office facilities and sample-rooms be provided there, to be rented to Canadian firms; that the whole building be under the control of a trade commissioner, appointed by the Dominion government, who shall be thoroughly acquainted with the resources and manufactures of the Dominion; that such commissioner-in-chief, and shall be appointed and remunerated by the provincial government; that the cost of the enterprise be defrayed by the annual appropriation from the Dominion government, together with the Premier Laurier intimated to the deputation that an appropriation had already been made for the appointment of a trade commissioner.

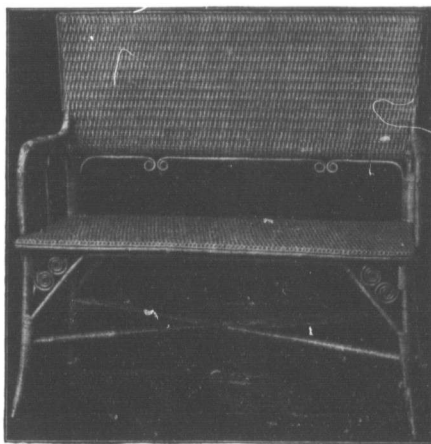
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

The largest makers of Reed and Rattan Goods under the British Flag. Our designs of Reed Goods of all kinds are specially suitable for the SUMMER SEASON.

Verandah and  
Lawn Chairs  
and Lounges

AMERICAN RATTAN FACTORY, Walkerton, Ont.—A special sheet of Lawn and Verandah Chairs has just been mailed to the trade.



ELEGANT IN CONSTRUCTION  
COMFORTABLE IN USE  
REASONABLE IN PRICE

Write for our 1902 Catalogue of  
Reed Chairs, Tables and Fancy  
Articles.

ANDERSON REED GOODS  
FACTORY, Woolstock, Ont.—

This department of our Anderson Factories produces splendid lines of Rattan Goods of all sorts—Chairs, Rockers, Armchairs in endless variety of design and finish.

Write for Reed Goods Catalogue  
No. 24.

The above cut represents one of the many new designs produced by our two Rattan Goods Factories. All communications and requests for catalogues should be addressed to Head Office.

CANADA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS LIMITED, TORONTO

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

# The Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE  
TORONTO

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

Manitoba, N. W. F. and B. C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main Street.  
CHARLES E. KERR, Sec.-Treasurer. DANIEL McDONALD, Manager.  
HENRY WORSLEY, City Agent.

Brandon Office ..... F. W. GILL, Cashier.

# Hotel Leland

RATES :  
**\$2.00 to \$4.00**  
PER DAY

SECOND TO NOTHING  
IN CANADA

The Palace Family  
and Commercial Hotel

W. B. DOUGLAS  
MANAGER

City Hall Square, Winnipeg

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

LUMBER LATH SHINGLES  
MOULDINGS  
CEDAR POSTS AND POLES

DRY KILN AND PLANERS IN CONNECTION

SAMUEL GRANT, Manager

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# Carnefac Stock Food Carnefac Poultry Food Carnefac Worm Powders

For Sale by all the leading  
Wholesale Grocers.

Manufactured by

**W. G. DOUGLAS, Winnipeg, Man.**

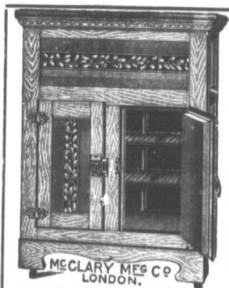
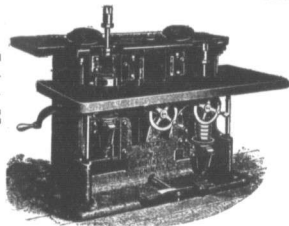
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Coal Mining and Elevating Machinery  
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Passenger & Freight Elevators  
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All Machinery Supplies

Sold at strictly manufacturer's prices by

J. L. NEILSON & CO.,  
WINNIPEG.



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Now is the time to place your orders for REFRIGERATORS and ICE CREAM FREEZERS. We are exclusive agents in Canada for the "LEONARD CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS," which are without exception the best made in the United States.

The "MODEL" (our own make) is also a first class Refrigerator, and although less in price than the "LEONARD" they are equal to the best made in Canada.

We are also agents for the "WHITE MOUNTAIN" ICE CREAM FREEZERS, which have no superior. Prices and all other information furnished to the trade on application.

THE McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.

183-185-187 Bannatyne Ave, Winnipeg.

London Toronto Montreal Vancouver St. John, N. B.



## 20th Century Ice Cream Paper Pail

AN ENTIRELY NEW THING ON THE CANADIAN MARKET.

A Paper Pail that is Waterproof, having lid to fit on inside making it also stop proof.

Put up in cartons containing 25 pails each and shipped in bundles of 100 pails, making a nice clean package, free from dust and dirt, while in store-keeper's hands.

PATENTED MARCH 13, 1900

They are suitable for Grocers' use for sending out or selling over counter to be carried away by customers such goods as Oysters, Pickles, Jams, Milk, Syrup, etc., etc., which usually require bottles, jugs, tin pails, etc., which are supposed to be returned, but seldom are.

**CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO. Ltd.**

Western Sales Agents, Winnipeg

We Know  
You Will Like



# Frost & Wood Implements

BECAUSE:

They are built of the best materials obtainable.  
They are built to last a lifetime.  
They are economical and efficient in operation.  
They save labor of men and horses.

HOW WELL THEY ARE MADE is the point  
with you, isn't it?

Try them and be your own judge.  
You will always find samples with our agents.  
Call and see them.

THE Frost & Wood Company  
LIMITED

Northwest  
Branch

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**STATISTICAL WHEAT REPORT.**

**WHEAT IN CANADA.**

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

Montreal	570,000
Toronto	150,000
Port Huron, Ont.	270,000
London, Ont.	150,000
Kingston	10,000
Port William, Port Arthur and Keweenaw	2,450,000
Winnipeg	2,500,000
Manitoba elevators	2,500,000

Total May 24, 1913 12,167,000  
 Total previous week 12,348,000  
 Total a year ago 12,300,000

**BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS**

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountain, as reported by Bradstreet's May 24, were 4,962,000 bushels, as against 4,657,000 bushels the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 5,063,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on May 1 were 3,883,000 bushels.

**THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.**

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountain, for the week ending May 31 was 2,990,000 bushels, being a decrease of 25,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 3,362,000 bushels, two years ago 4,124,000 bushels, three years ago 4,185,000 bushels, four years ago 2,587,000 bushels, five years ago 1,690,000 bushels.

**STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.**

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountain, as reported by Bradstreet's May 24, was 11,218,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 4,227,000 bushels, compared with 10,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

**WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.**

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

1902	126,000,000
1903	142,000,000
1904	148,000,000
1905	150,000,000
1906	150,000,000
1907	150,000,000
1908	150,000,000
1909	150,000,000
1910	150,000,000
1911	150,000,000
1912	150,000,000
1913	150,000,000

**WHEAT MOVEMENT.**

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States wheat markets from the beginning of the crop movement, Aug. 1, 1901, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

	This crop.	Last crop.
Minneapolis	10,125,400	7,038,560
Duluth	18,828,214	16,622,261
Chicago	37,191,206	40,989,729
Total	166,944,118	138,738,755

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, July 1, 1901, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

	This crop.	Last crop.
Toledo	8,624,288	8,965,059
Des Moines	2,909,862	2,909,078
St. Louis	17,982,866	20,296,486
Kansas City	18,578,698	20,804,017
Total	48,195,714	63,184,661

**Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.**

Following were Winnipeg prices this date last year:

- Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard wheat closed 75 1/2 in store Port William.
- Flour—Jobbing price per sack: Patent, \$2.45; best bakers', \$1.95.
- Millsflour—Bran, \$1.50 per ton; shorts, \$1.50 per ton, delivered.
- Barley—None offered.
- Corn—In carlots 54 1/2c per bushel of 26 1/2 for No. 3 corn.
- Oats—Cargoes on track, Alberta, 45¢ per bushel; Manitoba, 44¢ 1/2.
- Butter—Dairy, 1 1/2¢ to 1 3/4¢ per lb., common quality; best grade, creamery 1 3/4¢ to 1 7/8¢ for fresh make at factories.
- Cheese—New, 7¢ per pound net.
- Eggs—In net for fresh, 10¢ per dozen.
- Potatoes—Farmers' loads on the street, 5¢ per bushel.
- Dressed Meats—Beef, 7 1/2¢ (8¢ for city dressed); country, 1¢ under these figures; hogs, 7 1/2¢; mutton, fresh, 11¢; hogs, 8 1/2¢.
- Poultry—Live chickens, 50¢ per pair.
- Hides—No. 1 hides, 50¢ per lb.
- Wool—7 1/2¢ for unwashed fleece.
- Beena 200—20¢ per lb.
- Baled Hay—10 1/2¢ per ton in car.
- Live Stock—Cattle, 45¢ (46¢ for stockers), yearlings, \$1.00 (95¢ per head); sheep, 45¢ (50¢ for hogs, 55¢ packers' price).

**United States Crops of 1901.**

The statistician of the United States department of agriculture has completed his estimates of the acreage, production and farm value of the principal crops of the United States in 1901, the grand totals being as follows—

Crop	Acrea	Bushels	Value
Corn	91,268,283	1,827,089,291	\$93,536,708
Wheat	49,985,514	24,660,718	47,330,126
Oats	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	20,000,000
Barley	4,200,741	169,823,224	48,706,163
Rye	1,387,265	20,244,226	36,909,743
Buckwheat	81,164	12,934	8,823,208

In the preparation of this report, Statistician Hyde states, all proper weight has been given to the recently published census report on the crops of 1899.

**Winnipeg Grain Inspection.**

During the ten days ending May 31 there were inspected at Winnipeg 1,227 cars of grain, comprising the following:

- Wheat—No. 1 hard, 186 cars; No. 1 northern, 560 cars; 2 northern, 453 cars; 3 northern, 1 car; rejected, 1 2 cars; rejected 2 2 cars; no grade, 33 cars; rejected, 1 car; condemned, 6 cars; making total, 181 cars.
- Oats—No. 1 white, 1 car; No. 2, 11 cars; 2 mixed, 7 cars; feed, 24 cars; rejected, 3 cars; total, 48 cars.
- Barley—No. 3, 4 cars; feed, 3 cars; total, 7 cars.
- Flax—None.

For the previous week the returns included 1,408 cars. For the corresponding week last year the inspections were 240 cars of grain, and two years ago 819 cars.

For the whole month of May the inspections show as follows:

- Wheat—1 hard, 942 cars; 1 northern, 2,220 cars; 2 northern, 1,097 cars; 3 northern, 50 cars; No. 4, 4 cars; feed, 1 car; 1 rejected, 14 cars; 2 rejected, 7 cars; no grade, 107 cars; condemned, 6 cars; rejected, 9 cars; making a total of 5,062 cars.
- Oats—No. 1 white, 3 cars; 2 white, 49 cars; 3 mixed, 33 cars; feed, 27 cars; rejected, 4 cars; total, 117 cars.
- Barley—No. 3, 9 cars; feed, 12 cars; rejected, 1 car; total, 22 cars.

**Grain and Milling Notes.**

W. J. Lindsay, of Brandon, will build an elevator at Beresford, Man., with a capacity of 35,000 bushels.

It has been definitely decided that the new C. P. elevator at the head of the lakes will be located at Port Arthur.

The new elevator at Gainsboro, Ont., which is being built by the Winnipeg Elevator Company, is nearing completion. It is 75 feet high and has a capacity of 27,000 bushels.

While visiting Fort William a few days ago, Sir Thom. Shaughnessy, assured the mayor and citizens of that town that within a few years the C. P. R. would increase its grain storage capacity at that point to 25,000,000 bushels.

The consumption of wheat per head in a moderate climate averages from 4 1/2 to 5 bushels yearly. Multiplying the entire population of a country by five gives the number of bushels of wheat required for home consumption in one year.

The general manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company says that his company will erect 17 new elevators in the west this year. He does not look for an increase in the western wheat acreage of the country by five gives the number of bushels of wheat which will leave at intervals as the flour is manufactured.

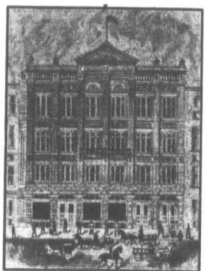
The first train load of flour of the big order given to the Ogilvie Company by the British government for the army's requirements in South Africa, left Winnipeg for Montreal this week. The full order was for 70,000 tons, about ten train loads. The other nine trains will leave at intervals as the flour is manufactured.

Oil, Receipt and Drain Reporter: The movement given to the oil, diminishes receipts being light at all points, and the visible shows a further decrease of 250,000 bushels. It is yet too early to get any definite idea of what the acreage will be, further than that an increase is likely for the country of the west weather in the Northwest causing a diminished wheat acreage, a considerable part of which will be sown in flax.

**United States Enterprises in Ontario.**

The already large list of American concerns having branch establishments in Canada is constantly receiving additions. The American Wire and Steel Company has been incorporated in Ontario under the title of the Canadian Wire and Steel Company; it has arranged for temporary factory buildings at Hamilton, Ont., and is now running three machines with a capacity of thirty-five tons daily. H. K. Lamb, of Michigan, has just established a factory for woven wire fencing at London, Ontario. The Port Huron Engine and Thresher Company of Michigan, has located a branch factory at Sarnia, Ontario, and will employ \$200,000 capital in the Canadian and export trade. The plan of the John A. Bell Threshing Machine and Thresher Works, Toronto, has been purchased by the Advance Thresher Works, of Battle Creek, Mich. This establishment is sold to be the largest of the kind in the Dominion, and has for years supplied many of the machines for Manitoba and the great wheat region of the Canadian Northwest. The object of Americans in operating these factories is to avoid the duty, which is so high as to allow little profit on machinery when sent across the boundary line—Bradstreet's.

The New York Cotton Exchange has decided to boycott the bucket-shops. An amendment to its constitution excludes from membership on the exchange any person or firm who conducts bucket-shop business, or any representative of same.



**WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE**  
 C. A. YOUNG, President.  
 GEO. V. HASTINGS, CHAS. N. BELL, Vice-President. BEY-TREAS.

LICENSED AND BONDED.  
**THOMPSON, SONS & CO.**  
 GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
 All grades of Wheat, Oats and Barley handled. Best prices, prompt returns. Liberal advances on B. L. Write for further information.  
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**ALEX. McFEE & CO.**  
 GRAIN EXPORTERS.  
 MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG.  
 C. A. YOUNG, Manager.

**H. D. METCALFE**  
 GRAIN EXPORTER  
 128 GRAIN EXCHANGE 12 STOCK EXCHANGE  
 WINNIPEG MONTREAL  
 Direct connection with European market.

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 GRAIN EXPORTERS  
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 GRAIN EXCHANGE  
**KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON**  
 Montreal.  
 Consignments of Grain and Country Produce solicited.  
 F. O. B. Offers of Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc. requested. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded.

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**ROBT. MUIR & Co.**  
 GRAIN DEALERS AND MILLERS  
 SHIPPERS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX, FLOUR, BRAN, BUCKWHEAT, CORN  
 Buy or sell on commission. Before buying or selling grain in car lots, write or wire us for quotations. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded.  
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 GRAIN EXPORTERS  
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 ROYAL DOMINION MILLS, TORONTO.  
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TO

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FIRST CLASS C. P. R. SLEEPERS on all through trains.

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THE ORIENT,

THE ANTIPODES.

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**C. E. McPHERSON,**  
General Passenger Agent,  
Winnipeg, Man.



**THROUGH TICKETS**

TO ALL POINTS

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Trains leave Winnipeg daily at 1.6 p. m. from Canadian Northern Railway station, Water street. First-class equipment, including Pullman and Dining Cars.

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Nunidia ..... May 21  
London ..... May 31

Dominion Line—From Montreal.  
Lake Champlain ..... May 22  
Lake Ontario ..... May 29  
Dominion ..... June 21

Dominion Line—From Portland.  
Colonian ..... May 24

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Campania ..... May 24  
Umiria ..... May 31

Cunard Line—From Boston.  
Ivernia ..... May 27  
Carthaginian ..... May 21

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St. Louis ..... May 23  
Philadelphia ..... May 23

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Vorderland ..... May 21  
Koningston ..... May 28

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Columbian ..... May 31

Allan State Line—From New York.  
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RATES—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second Cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.

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

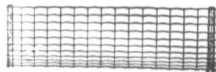
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71-73 Albert St.  
South of McDermot  
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**Engine Repair Work  
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General Machine Work  
of all kinds**

Prompt attention to all orders and good work guaranteed.  
**WALTER S. BRICE**



**The Page**

**COILED SPRING WOVEN WIRE FENCE**

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General Agents, Winnipeg.

**A FRAGRANT Smoker's "Flor de Tom Lee"**  
(CLEAR HAVANA)



**Cigar**

It satisfies the smoker who demands the rich Havana flavor.

It is delightfully fragrant and not harmful to heart, head or nerves.

You'll find it occupying a prominent place in all cigar stands. Other leading brands are:

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- "LEE'S PERFECTOS"
- "The T.L."
- "ROSA LINDA"
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Ciga-value and Cigar-satisfaction in any of the n.

"THAT GOOD TASTE IS HAVANA"

**WESTERN CIGAR FACTORY**

T. LEE, Prop. WINNIPEG

**WHOLESALE MILLINERY**



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**New White Sailors  
White Dress Hats  
Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments**  
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Private telephone systems and wiring. Bells and electro-medical supplies.  
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

**W. G. FONSECA**

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Manufactured in Canada, especially to withstand the severe contraction of the frost. American paper roofing is a failure in this respect. Eleven years' experience has established the enduring quality of the All Wool Mica Roofing. It is perfectly wind, water and fire proof. It is economy to use the best roofing. Send for samples and booklet.

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GLOVE WAREHOUSE  
No. 285 Market St.**

N.B.—Merchants can assort their stocks quickly by ordering direct from Winnipeg.  
**A. E. CLEARHUE, Manager.**

**CITY BOX FACTORY**

**Czerwinski & Grant**  
Manufacturers of all kinds of boxes, crates, butter and egg cases and liners. Lock corner and printed boxes.  
**93 and 95 LOMBARD STREET  
WINNIPEG.**

## How is Your Stock of Butter Paper?

We have an A 1 line of the best papers on the market. Prices right.

Wax Manilla,	sizes—	8x12	12x18	24x36
No. 2 Parchment		8x12	12x18	24x36
No. 1 Pure Vegetable Parchment		8x12	12x18	24x36

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**BUTTER PLATES**—best clean stock 1lb., 2lb., 3lb., 5lb., in crates of 250.

**WRAPPING PAPER**—Violet Brown 3/4c per lb. For a cheap paper this is the best

value on the market to-day.

Also Butchers' Straw—Red, Brown; Butchers' Manilla, Standard Manilla.

Bags—the largest stock in the west. Prices same as the East, plus the freight.

**CLARK BROS. & CO.,** Wholesale Stationers, P.O. Box 1240, Winnipeg

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FRUIT AND  
PRODUCE CO'Y

We handle all kinds of green fruits and are prepared to fill your orders for same promptly.

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

Settlements made promptly.

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LATH, SHINGLES,  
SASH,  
DOORS**

AND ALL KINDS  
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Manufacturers of

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Offices and Mills corner King and Suther-  
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## W. W. OGILVIE MILLING CO.

BY ROYAL WARRANT

### MILLERS

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OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN—the World's Best Family Flour

Ask for OGILVIE'S

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AND OTHER STATIONERY.

**SEND FOR SAMPLES**

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"REFINED ALE"

"Which sparkles like Champagne," is the standard by which others are judged. Always the same; purity guaranteed, flavor most pleasant. As a table ale it cannot be excelled. Bottled in half-pints for family use.

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Manufacturer and Importer  
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### Oak Leather Belting

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