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# THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

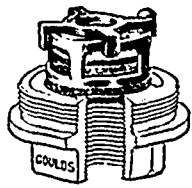
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Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 6, 1901.

No. 44

A LINE WITHOUT AN EQUAL



Gould's  
Seneea  
Falls  
Pumps

We are headquarters for the above celebrated line of Pumps. We carry all staple lines in stock and can suit most exacting customers. Our Universal brass valve and seat is equalled by none. Interchangeable in any of our cylinders. Full stock of pipes always on hand.

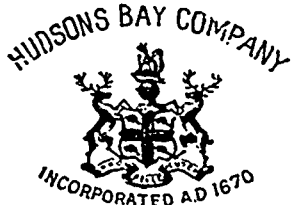
GOULD'S PUMPS FOR EVERY SERVICE.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.  
WINNIPEG

## FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.



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

HUDSON'S BAY COY

MANUFACTURERS OF

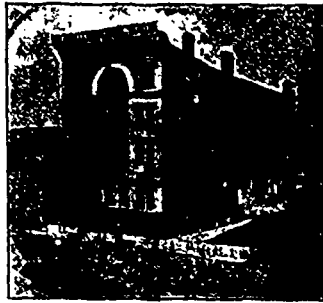
Denim Pants,  
Overalls,  
Shirts  
and Smocks

of all descriptions.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

Emerson & Hague  
WINNIPEG

CODVILLE & CO.  
Wholesale Grocers



—Packers of—

CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS  
Coffee, Baking Powder and Spices.

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

BROMLEY & CO.



Tents  
Awnings and  
Mattress  
Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

For Export  
Senega Root

J. McLEOD HOLIDAY  
173 McDermott Street.  
WINNIPEG

Write for quotations.

Wholesale  
Boots  
and  
Shoes



Our Travellers are now on the road showing a splendid line of Summer, Fall and Winter Goods at closest prices.

THOS. RYAN  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WELL KNOWN FOR  
GOOD WEAR

The Ames, Holden  
Box Calf Shoes

Men's, Boys', Youths',  
Misses' and Children's

The most satisfactory kind of leather for every day summer wear.

Immediate orders shipped same day as received.

THE AMES HOLDEN CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG.

YOU WANT

ORANGES LEMONS  
BANANAS CHERRIES  
STRAWBERRIES

We have them, and your orders will receive prompt attention. Send us your produce. Prompt returns.

LOCK BROS. & CO.

WINNIPEG Wholesale Fruit  
RAT PORTAGE and Produce

Perfection  
Brand Shirts

A line every merchant in this country should see before it is too late.

The season has so far advanced, and the fact that our fall orders show a big increase, together with the many merchants we have added to our ranks, is a most concise proof that the line is very satisfactory to the trade.

See samples with our travellers.

THE GAULT  
BROS. CO. Ltd.

Importers and  
Manufacturers

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

SEASONABLE  
NECESSITIES

To freshen your stock.

LADIES' BELTS.

In a variety of different leathers and makes. A favorite is the "Marie Antoinette Dip." Very popular with straight-front corsets.

BELT BUCKLES.

All kinds, in Jet, Steel, Oxidized and Gilt, also the "Marie Antoinette Dip" in different designs. Quick S. G. C.

CHATELAIN BAGS.

Made of Jet and Steel Beads.

SPIRAL HAIR PINS.

A very fashionable pin.

ALLOVER LACE.

(Black, white and cream) in cotton and silk; newest patterns.

BLOUSES.

A fine assortment in any material you want. We're open to give you good bargains. Don't wait until it's too late.

We're waiting for your order now.

R. J. WHITLA & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods

WINNIPEG

THE RUBLEE  
FRUIT CO. Limited

Importers of.

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

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

Good Wrapping Papers

Our Manila, red brown and violet brown, can't be equalled for the money.

PAPER BAGS, TWINES, BUTTER PAPER and PLATES.

McALLISTER & WATTS

43 Rorie St., Winnipeg.

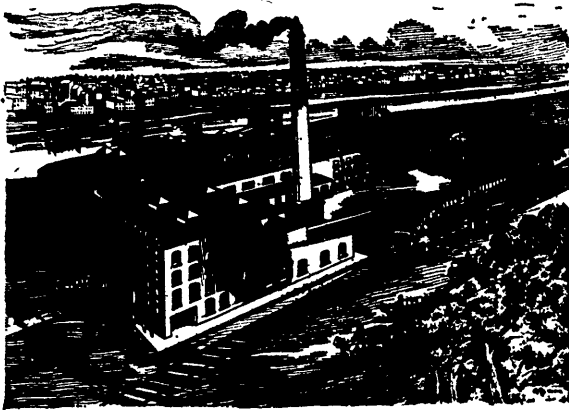
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Business College

Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

SPEED IN TYPEWRITING

The Winnipeg Business College will give valuable prizes to the fastest operators. Full information regarding the competition can be had by calling at the office of the secretary, G. W. Donald.

# GRIFFIN HAMS



ARE MADE FROM FINE, GRAIN FED HOGS. THE KIND THAT PRODUCE TENDER, JUICY HAMS. THEY ARE CURED AND SMOKED WITH PARTICULAR CARE IN ORDER TO PRODUCE THE FAMOUS GRIFFIN BRAND FLAVOR

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO. Pork Packers**  
WINNIPEG.  
Branches-Vancouver and Nelson

### Petroleum Lands.

Ottawa, June 29.—An order-in-council has been passed cancelling the regulation for the reservation of land for prospecting for petroleum on Dominion lands and the following substituted:

"All unappropriated Dominion lands in the Northwest and within the Yukon shall, after July 1, 1901, be open to prospecting for petroleum by any individual or company desiring to do so. In case there shall be any dispute as to whether the lands are or are not unappropriated the question shall be decided by the minister, whose decision shall be final. Should oil in paying quantities be discovered by a prospector and such discovery be established to the satisfaction of the minister an area not exceeding 640 acres, including and surrounding the land upon which the discovery was made, will be sold to the person or company making the discovery at the rate of \$1.00 per acre, providing such lands are available at the time application is made. Provision is made that a royalty may be levied upon the sales of petroleum, the royalty will then be fixed by an order-in-council.

### Too Many Irons in the Fire.

"In addition to my regular business," wrote the dealer who had been asked for a financial statement by a house which held his order for goods, "I am vice-president of the bank, own an interest in the flour mill, run a fancy stock farm, and am a member of the board of supervisors."

But strange to say the credit man hesitated before accepting the order. Had it involved more money the order would doubtless have been rejected. As it was the credit limit for the dealer was fixed at a conservative figure, a figure that would have been considered ridiculously low by the dealer's fellow citizens, who looked upon him as a rich man. Very likely he is strong in a financial sense, but the fact that he is interested in so many ventures and an office holder besides, detracts from, rather than adds to, his standing in the eyes of an experienced credit man.

The ideal risk is the dealer who gives his undivided attention to one business and who has sufficient capital and ability to handle it in a progressive manner. Of course he must be honest. The man who has too many irons in the fire is not accounted a desirable customer unless his various enterprises are on so large a scale that the employment of thoroughly capable managers is warranted. A large percentage of the failures among small business establishments is due to the fact that the owners divide their time between too many profit-seeking ventures.

The average implement dealer resents the action of a farmer who rents his farm and opens an implement establishment in town. They say, and with truth, that he is a fool. What, then, is an implement dealer who buys a farm with money needed in his business, tying up capital that should be used to discount bills and to enlarge his stock or expand his facilities, in order that the business may be made more profitable? Time enough to buy farms and make other outside investments when one is ready to retire from the commercial field, or when his profits have given him more capital than the business requires.—Farm Implement News.

### Loss of Sheep in Australia.

The Australasian Banking Record gives some extraordinary figures relating to sheep raising in Australia. It appears that during the past eight years the stock of sheep in the Australian federation has diminished from 124,500,000 to less than 93,000,000 and that it is now probably less owing to the destruction by fire of the Queensland pastures last year. At the end of 1899 there were, according to government returns, 35,225,478 sheep in Queensland, and the number is now estimated at only 1,116,000, or less than half. But for the advance in the price of wool owing to the South African war and other causes, it is said that bankruptcy must have overtaken the squatters and sheep raisers; and the damage to the industry must in any case take years to repair. The same number of the Record which gives the figures of the losses of sheep states that the indebtedness of the Australian population to the bank is now about \$100,000,000, in addition to the public debt, amounting to nearly \$200 per head.

# POTATOES

We want a few cars good hard Potatoes, and are prepared to either buy outright or handle on consignment basis. Write or wire us for prices.



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

F. D. ROE, President

R. AHERNETHY, Vice-President

T. F. PATERSON, Sec.-Treas.

The Canadian Pacific  
Lumber Company Limited

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers  
in all Classes of British Columbia



LUMBER, LATH,  
SHINGLES,  
MOULDINGS, Etc.

PORT MOODY, B.C.

CAPACITY: LUMBER—60,000 feet per Day; LATH—20,000; SHINGLES—150,000.

We have the largest dry kiln capacity of any mill in B.C.; also the largest amount of sheds, and these are well stocked with Manitoba lumber. We have seven planers and are prepared to ship promptly. We understand the requirements of Manitoba dealers. Send to us for your next car. F. V. TOWN, Manitoba Salesman

# THE COMMERCIAL

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

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

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

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

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

Office 219 McDermott St. Telephone 224.

D. W. BUCHANAN,  
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 6, 1901.

## CANADA AT THE EXHIBITIONS.

Canada is adding still more to the renown which she already possesses by the excellent character and arrangement of the exhibits which represent the Dominion at the two great exhibitions now in progress in Scotland and the United States. It is stated by those who have gone over the exhibition thoroughly that the Canadian exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition now in progress in Buffalo is the best single exhibit there and that the building is easily the handsomest on the grounds. If this is correct the effect upon visitors should be very favorable to this country and the result should be a greatly increased demand for Canadian productions of all kinds. The time and money represented by the collection and arrangement of the exhibit will have been well spent if it enlarges the sale of Canadian goods and increases the degree to which the features and characteristics of this country are known throughout the world.

The Canadian exhibit at Glasgow is said to be an even finer one than that at Buffalo and so far has attracted more attention than any other exhibit there. Every day large crowds of people make it their objective point and many of the most distinguished people in the Empire and from the continental countries have expressed their delight at the variety and quality of the products shown. Some of the Canadian exhibits are unique in that there are no others of the same kind to be seen at the show. For instance in the mineral section Canada has a very fine exhibit of corundum, the only one there. There are also fine displays of mica and nickel, which are the only representatives of these minerals there. Another Canadian specialty which is attracting great attention is the raw and manufactured furs. This is a line in which Canada certainly does excel and the whole area of the country has been drawn upon for materials for this exhibit with really splendid results. Still another Canadian specialty is the exhibit of forest products. Everything useful in the way of wood found in the Dominion is represented and the exhibit has astonished the visitors, even those from the Dominion itself,

for there are many Canadians who have but very little knowledge of this feature of their country's natural wealth.

Canadian fruits and dairy and farm products are shown to great advantage. The apples have attracted particular attention. They are so preserved that they have the appearance of having just been plucked. This is due to the cold storage facilities provided during their transportation.

In the line of manufactures Canada is not behind the older parts of the empire and other countries, judging from the variety and quality of the exhibits at Glasgow. Many of the lines shown have had favorable mention and all are attracting attention.

If benefit does not accrue to the Dominion from this year's efforts at great exhibitions it never will, as nothing could excel the specimens of Canada's natural and artificial products shown at these exhibitions and so far the interest and attendance has been all that could be desired.

### Sale of City Debentures.

Of the \$300,000 worth of debentures advertised by the city, tenders have been accepted for an amount a little less than \$300,000. The time allowed

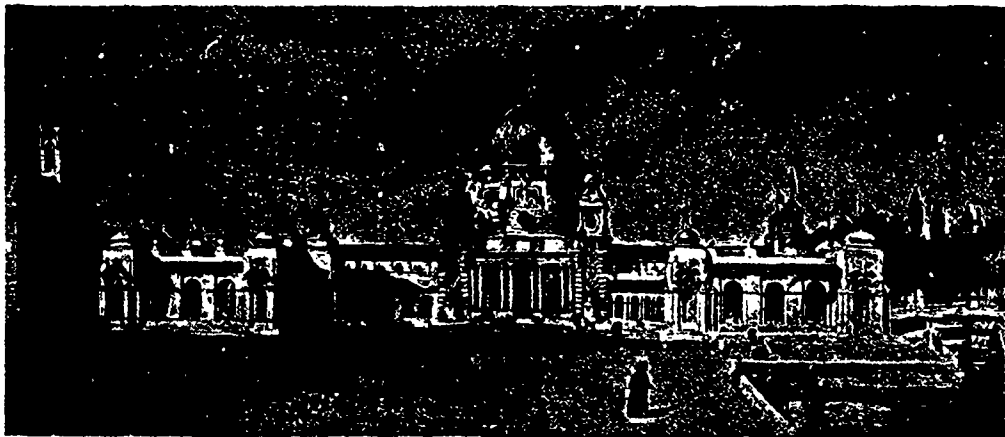
and on Tuesday last the price was marked up four cents per gallon, and late on Thursday an additional five cents, making an advance of nine cents per gallon in one week. The conditions prevailing in the market for both seed and oil has been such that higher prices were regarded as inevitable, the price for seed for some time warranting higher prices for the oil, and as lately the crushers refused orders for July and August delivery, except to supply the current needs of their regular customers, it was evident that the advance in price would not be long deferred, and it also became apparent that the supply of oil was smaller than usual. Opinions as to the course of prices during the balance of the crop year differ, some contending that prices will go still higher during July, and probably exceed the highest point reached last year, while others look for a reaction in August, if not in July. This will probably depend on the price and supply of seed. Seed available for spot sale has been coming in slowly of late, most of the arrivals being applied on contracts, consequently cash seed has been scarce and relatively high in price. The demand for oil has, during this month, been exceptionally good, and stocks have decreased steadily.

### Canadian Fat Cattle for British Markets.

The following communication, dated at Makinak, Manitoba, appears in a recent issue of the Oban (Scotland) Times:

for such numberless herds? forgetting, that though Canada is rich in supplies that the world is in want.

"But lest your readers think this imaginary soaring, allow me to bring forward a convincing statement. In 1870, amongst several thousand emigrants from all parts of the world, were a few from the little unassuming Island of Tiree, and of the few some were so poor that the careful boardings for passage money and settlers' expenses were expended before the purchase of a cow, whose milk would have been a source of sustenance to the adult, as well as to the toddling child; but the luxury was regretfully waived, and the toilers wrought patiently until two or three years later a cow was stabled beside the faithful oxen who bore the yolk in heat and cold. A few years ago those early settlers began to sell fat cattle, and three years ago your correspondent was at a point where in one season Tiree men delivered to shippers fully a hundred fat steers for a sum totalling over seven hundred pounds sterling. The subjects of my choosing are not exceptions; their admirable progress is imitated on every hand, and while they are yearly increasing their flocks the late settler is choosing the footprints of the early pioneer, and the prairies are yearly becoming more thickly and prettily dotted with lowing kine, gladdening the heart and enriching the purse of the farmer, and asking your good wives to slice the steak more liber-



In the advertisement expired Monday. Only two tenders out of those received were accepted. Hanson Bros., Montreal, tendered for \$200,000 worth of thirty year 4 per cents at \$99.06 and their offer was accepted. The other tender accepted was that of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company for \$3,721.13 twenty year 4 per cents at \$98.10.

These figures are slightly lower than those of previous years. D. S. Curry, the city comptroller, considers this an indication of national prosperity rather than local depression. In a time of commercial activity like the present, capitalists are inclined to invest in other and better revenue producing directions, and it is only in times of depression that the municipal bonds are bought up readily for the purpose of safety of investment than anything else. The price received, Mr. Curry says, is as high as that obtained by any Canadian city this year.

American capitalists, says Mr. Curry, have a national prejudice against buying Canadian bonds under most circumstances, and it is to the Englishmen of money that the country generally appeals, but the needful is rather tight across the water just now on account of the big expenditure entailed by the Boer war.

### The Advance of Linseed Oil.

What has been expected for some time in oil circles, says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of New York, has come—an advance in price of linseed oil—though it came suddenly, and the first advance was quickly followed by a second, the price now being but two to three cents below the highest point reached last year. While there were premonitory symptoms indicating an early advance, it was expected that it would be gradual, but the advance in the price of seed precipitated matters,

"Sir,—A recent issue of the Oban Times contained an article suggestive of the supply of American fat cattle for British markets diminishing, and, wishing to dispel any existing alarm, I hasten to assure you that if the American supply diminishes (which I very much doubt) the Canadian supply will manifestly increase. For, looking north and westward, we see thousands of miles of deep pastures, which flourish and fade untrodden and untasted, and away beyond our ken, where only the keen hunter and the zealous explorer traversed, are other vast stretches of prairies, meadows, and sheltering forests, interspersed with studding lakes, and throbbing with streams which join the great Mackenzie, or some such noble flow. And we conclude that Canada's resources for the production of fat stock are beyond the caprice of calculating man.

"The settlements of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have only fringed the south border of this vast domain, and even their increasing herds are already affecting the eastern markets, for though the British Isles twenty years ago knew nothing of western Canada's cattle, they are now crowding the wharves of all the large seaports, and the trade is only beginning, for the increase of multiplying herds converge eastward, and the thousands who yearly seek a home in Canada are putting forth successful efforts to augment the great supply, until a few years hence, when western influence pushes that desirable outlet to completion, greater cargoes of fat cattle will sail out of Hudson's Bay than now go down the broad St. Lawrence or out of bustling New York.

"Already the calculating rancher is brewing trouble prospective of the incalculable results of two decades, and scratching his searching cranium, he asks: 'Where shall we find a market

ally, and to look unhesitatingly for ample provision to Canada—the great caterer of the British larder—I am, etc., GLENGARRY."

### Baking Powder Decision.

The trade throughout Canada are doubtless aware of the controversy that has been going on for some years between the gigantic United States baking powder trust of New York and the independent manufacturers of baking powder.

Some of our readers may still remember the advertising war carried on between the rival cream of tartar baking powder concerns in which the terms "impure" and "unhealthy" were hurled back and forth for years. Then the rival concerns became amalgamated and a systematic scheme of specious advertising was inaugurated for the purpose of destroying the confidence of the public in every baking powder but their own. Circulars authorized and anonymously were scattered broadcast, and cleverly devised articles were inserted in the newspapers as reading matter, such articles being written by themselves and paid for as advertisements.

In many of the states attempts were made to secure legislation having for its purpose the granting of a monopoly of the business in the trust, but with one single exception they ingloriously failed. It looked for a time as though they would succeed with the Dominion government, but when the department fully understood the question they refused to be party to the outrage and with commendable promptness notified the trust to that effect.

It now seems probable that Canadians will hereafter use baking powder manufactured in Canada instead of being required to buy the imported article at exorbitant prices.



# VANCOUVER ISLAND

BY A COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Vancouver Island is separated from the mainland of British Columbia and the state of Washington by Queen Charlotte Sound and the Straits of Georgia and San Juan de Fuca. The Victoria Colonist has the following to say about its early history.

In 1592 Juan de Fuca sailed into the straits which bear his name and he was probably the first white man who set foot on Vancouver Island. Juan Perez anchored in Nootka Sound in 1774, Captain James Cook followed him in 1778, and in 1788 Capt. Meares established a trading post there which was afterwards seized by Don Estevan Martinez, in the name of the King of Spain, but restored to Great Britain in 1795. Captain George Vancouver, to whom was entrusted the arranging of details of the Spanish evacuation of Nootka, made a complete survey of the straits in 1792-3 and established the existence of Vancouver Island—previously it had been accepted as a portion of the mainland. Although visited by many adventurers in search of furs in the intervening years it was not till 1842 that a permanent settlement was made at Comox, of Fort Rupert, (now Victoria) by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1840 the Island was created a crown colony, which was granted representative government in 1856. Two years later Vancouver Island joined with New Caledonia (the present British Columbia mainland) and the two were welded by royal proclamation into the crown colony of British Columbia which became a province of the Dominion of Canada in 1871.

The coast line is indented with deep bays and long arms of the sea running miles inland, many of them affording safe anchorage for the largest ocean vessels. The island is 255 miles in length and 80 miles at its greatest breadth, containing an area of 16,400 square miles. This is covered for the most part with magnificent forests of fir, and it is not uncommon to see logs some of these trees grow to enormous size, especially the cedar and Douglas fir, and it is not uncommon to see logs 200 to 300 feet long, ranging from 6 feet to 50 feet in circumference at the base. There are saw mills at several points throughout the island, but with one or two exceptions these cut only enough lumber to supply the local trade. In addition to the timber limits held by these mills and by speculators there are large extents of fine timber still to be had and the facilities for manufacturing lumber are so very favorable that it is surprising there are not more mills being operated. The largest mill on the island, and in fact one of the largest on the Pacific coast, is situated at Chemainus, a town on the line of the railway, 52 miles from Victoria, where there is a very fine harbor. The mill has a capacity of about 350,000 feet per day, giving employment to about 200 hands. The lumber is practically all shipped to foreign parts, as the double handling, rendered necessary on account of the lack of direct railway accommodation, prevents shipping to western or eastern Canadian points. It would be expected that land which can produce such enormous trees as are found here would be very rich and where clearings have been made and crops sown this has been found to be the case as large yields have resulted. Farming operations, however, are still conducted on a very small scale, due largely to the labor and expense necessary to clear the land of the heavy growth of timber. Many farms, or ranches, have been taken up and parts of them are being cultivated with very satisfactory results. Grains and vegetables of almost all kinds do well and such fruits as plums, cherries, apples, pears and the smaller varieties grow to good size and mature well, while many other varieties are grown with varying success. A ready market at good prices is at all times found close at hand and as the lumber and mining resources are further developed a much larger market will, of course, be created. R. E. Gosnell, writing in his Year Book of British Columbia, has the following to say regarding the agricultural conditions on the British Columbia lower mainland, applying also to Vancouver Island:

"A decidedly humid atmosphere, a good deal of rain during the winter months, no extremes of heat or cold, a long growing season, cool nights and profuse vegetation. It is scarcely necessary to explain the

effects of such conditions—tree growth is generally greatly stimulated; roots and vegetables flourish; the softer grains, such as oats and barley, yield largely and grow to great perfection; grasses are abundant; fruits, such as pears, cherries and plums and all small fruits are practically indigenous to the soil and yield enormously; flowers, especially roses, and all the good old-fashioned varieties, are profuse bloomers, and shrubbery is dense. It is a country of great growth, and where fertile soil deposits exist no better results can be had anywhere. Unfortunately, the beneficial effect of the climate in contributing such favorable conditions is accompanied by corresponding disadvantages in the creation of dense forests and thick and heavy undergrowth, in encouraging the growth of weeds and in the propagation of insect pests and plant diseases once they have found a foothold. Under average conditions, to clear a farm for cultivation requires much more labor than it does to keep it in a clean, healthy condition. Eternal vigilance is the price of immunity from weeds second growth and insect pests. On the other hand extensive farming gives wonderful results."

The government has been taking steps of late with a view to the extermination of these insect pests and has been able to do considerable good in this regard.

In the mining world Vancouver Island has long been known for its coal deposits and during the last few years its metalliferous ores have been attracting attention. The first recorded discovery of coal was made in 1835 on the east coast near the north end of the island. About 1850 another deposit was found at Nanaimo and after a few years the Vancouver Coal company was formed to operate it and it is still being worked by the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land company, on an extensive scale. In 1869 the Wellington mine, near this point, was discovered by the late Hon. Robt. Dunsmuir, and has been steadily worked until last year, when it was closed down on account of the exhaustion of the seam. The Union Colliery company's mine, near Comox, was discovered in 1870. This covers 300 square miles and is one of the best steam coals in the world, and is also a good coking coal. It has been worked since 1887 and is said to be practically inexhaustible. The Extension mine, near Nanaimo, though only started in 1898, is one of the largest producers on the island, some 500 hands being employed. Estimates made of the amount of coal in this deposit show that there is sufficient known of now to last for 35 years, shipping at the rate of 2,000 tons a day, and it is confidently expected that other bodies of coal will be discovered as work proceeds.

It has been proven beyond a doubt that there are extensive deposits of gold, silver, copper and iron throughout this island, but until the last two or three years little or nothing has been done to prove the value of these. In the locality tributary to the San Juan river, in the Alberni district, along the Bear and Elk rivers and in many other localities gold quartz has been discovered in paying quantities. Placer gold has also been found in most of the streams and considerable sums of money have been recovered in the past and even yet Chinese are making fair wages in some localities. Copper leads carrying gold and silver in paying quantities have been found in several localities and large deposits of iron have also been located, but while many of these are doubtless rich properties it seems to be a difficult matter to get the capital necessary to open them up. Some progress is being made toward this end, however, and after two or three mines have reached the dividend paying stage it will have the effect of bringing in the capital necessary to work other claims. The Lenora mine, on Mount Sicker, has been shipping ore for a year or more and over 7,000 tons have been sent to the smelter. The main ore body is well defined for at least 700 feet, ranging in width from five to thirty-five feet. A large amount of development work has been done in the way of tunnels, cross cuts,

etc., exposing an immense quantity of ore. Assays are said to have shown as high as \$130 in gold, or \$225 in all, to the ton, taking the gold, silver and copper. Near this are the Tyhee and the Key City claims on which considerable work has been done, more in the way of development.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway runs from Victoria to Wellington, a distance of seventy-eight miles, touching at several towns and cities.

The first and most important of these is Victoria. The foundation of this city may be said to have been laid in 1843 when the Hudson's Bay Co. established a fort on the present site. For a number of years no further progress was made towards building up a town, but in 1862 some streets were surveyed and by 1864 the population had gradually increased to 4,000. At times the population was greatly in excess of this figure, as the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in the Cariboo country and on some of the creeks on Vancouver Island and the mainland attracted large numbers of adventurers who came to Victoria to outfit so that on these occasions particularly, this was a very busy place. At the present time Victoria is one of the most important cities on the Pacific slope of North America. It has a goodly number of wholesale establishments which are on undisputed financial footing and which transact a large business all over British Columbia. There are a number of important manufacturing interests also, such as soap works, paint works, biscuit and confectionery factories, sawmills, foundries, oatmeal mill, etc. The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, show that the total value of goods entered at this port was \$3,389,811 and the exports amounted to \$2,051,954. The transactions of the Victoria clearing house for 1900 amounted to \$32,295,000. The business men here are badly handicapped by lack of railway connection with the mainland, but once this is established goods can be shipped at much less expense and with greater dispatch. Good reason has been given for entertaining the hope that this railway accommodation will be provided in the near future.

It would be hard, if not impossible, to find a more desirable place of residence than at Victoria, and the person who could find fault with the climate and situation here need hardly expect to be satisfied in this world. It is a beautiful spot at almost all times of the year, but particularly so during the spring and summer months, when the wealth of flowers, trees and shrubbery is such that the air is almost too heavy with their odor. Nearly every dwelling in the city is surrounded by a garden, and, whether large or small, the best use is made of the space, many of the places being exceedingly beautiful. There are many lovely recreation haunts in the near vicinity, principal among which are Beacon Hill park, The Gorge, Oak Bay, Esquimalt harbor, which is the headquarters for the Pacific squadron; Mount Tolmie and many other places which can be easily reached by carriage, bicycle, in boats or on foot. Although Beacon Hill park may not contain as many acres as some other places can claim, still it makes up for any lack there may be in this respect by its own beauty, as well as by the magnificent view of ocean, mountain and valley which it commands and by the invigorating freshness of the ocean breezes. Victoria has many fine buildings, chief among which are the provincial government buildings. There is a total disregard here for the rules usually governing the building up of a modern city, the largest and finest buildings being in some cases surrounded by old, tumble-down shacks which have a tendency to give visitors a wrong impression of Victoria.

Leaving Victoria the first town reached is Duncan, 40 miles distant. It is the centre for a large agricultural district, where farming operations are very successfully carried on, vegetables, fruits and grains all producing large yields. Dairying has for years received a large proportion of the farmer's attention, and as a result a large creamery was erected at Duncan some four years ago, the output of which has been steadily increasing and last year over 71,000 lbs. of butter were made. This locality has such a pleasing appearance and gives to the visitor such a sense of quiet and comfort that he is loath to leave. The district is well laid out with good roads and many pleasant drives are to be had. Then too, this is a famed resort for fishermen and

hunters. There are two or three lakes and several streams in the vicinity of Duncan which furnish good trout fishing and in the woods and hills there is both large and small game. Near this place there are some of the best timber limits on the island and a saw mill is being operated about three miles from the town. Another source of revenue is the Mount Sicker mines, from which a considerable amount of business is already received and this is certain to increase in volume as the mining operations are extended.

Chemainus is 12 miles further on the line, having been started only about a year ago. This town is located on Oyster Harbor, and is the shipping point of the coal from the Extension mines. A large proportion of the men working in these mines lives in Ladysmith and the coal company run special trains to and from the mines for their accommodation. Magnificent wharves and bunkers have been built and while a large shipping trade is already done, it is expected that this will be greatly increased before long. The business men have hopes of securing other enterprises which will bring trade to this place, but even though these should not materialize they have a sure source of revenue from the business resulting from the operations of the coal company.

Nanaimo is the last point of importance on this line, and is well to the top among the cities of British Columbia as regards size and volume of business transacted. It has a population of about 5,000, and is particularly well favored in regard to its retail stores, which are large and are stocked with goods of the best variety. It has a charming location, being built on rising ground overlooking a very beautiful harbor, which affords safe anchorage for all classes of vessels. The town itself contains many pretty houses and gardens, although there does not appear to have been a great deal of attention given to this, many of the residents, no doubt, being well satisfied with the natural beauties of the place. Some of the buildings are large and substantial, particularly among the business houses, and the post office and court house would be a credit to any place.

The coal mining industry forms almost the entire support of Nanaimo. This industry has assumed enormous proportions and vessels may be seen almost any day loading with coal for foreign shipment. This is the coaling station for the Pacific squadron. A good agricultural district surrounds Nanaimo, but it would seem that this is not made use of to the extent that the conditions would warrant and large supplies of farm produce have to be imported which might easily be supplied from the adjoining district.

There are several manufacturing industries at this place, including a foundry, saw mill, shoe factory, three breweries, an aerated water factory, etc. There are electric light, gas, telephone and water works systems, the latter having been recently acquired by the city. A board of trade which was formed last year has been doing good work.

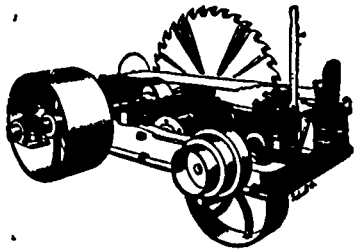
Progress in the development of the resources of Vancouver island has been very slow, but during the last year or two a step in the right direction has been taken and it would seem as if the residents have at last awakened to a realization of the vast wealth of mine and forest by which they are surrounded.

A drunken man was once lodged in the cell of a Scotch country police station, when he made a tremendous noise by kicking the cell door with his heavy, hob-nailed boots. The constable who had charge of the police station, going to the cell door, opened it a little and said, "Man, ye micht pit aff yer butts, and I'll gie them a hk rub, so that ye'll be respectable-like when ye come up afore the bailie the morn." The prisoner, flattered at the request, at once complied, and only saw his mistake when the constable shut the door upon him, saying coolly: "Ye can kick awa' noo', my man, as long as ye like."

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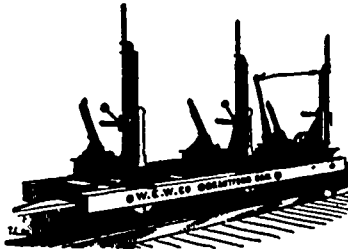


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Spring Chickens— Highest cash prices paid for choice stock.  
All varieties of fresh and salt fish constantly on hand.

**W. J. GUEST**  
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SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

**THE GROCERY TRADE.**

**THE CURRANT MARKET.**

Mail advices from London, under date of June 8, reporting on currants, state: "The monthly returns show that the stocks of currants are 4,815 tons. This shows that nearly 2,000 tons have been cleared during the last thirty days. The export demand, coupled with a moderate home demand, for good Provincial up to 33 leaves but little of this description at offer, but good value fruit is still obtainable at 31s to 35s, and Vostizza, and Gulf, 37s to 40s. Siftings have sold from 30s to 38s and are becoming very scarce. Unless clearances fall off to an unexpected extent the coming season will commence with supplies practically exhausted; but with very prospect of a large crop being harvested this will not be altogether undesirable. Compared with last year the stock here on May 31, was 4,315 tons, against 3,780 tons in 1890 and 6,110 tons in 1899."

Liverpool advices report the stock in bond there on June 1, at 587 tons, compared with 1,532 tons on the same date last year and 2,273 tons on May 31, 1899. Business, the advices state, has not been on an extensive scale but the light holdings form a feature of good strength. In this market the situation continues to present the strong features noted of late, notwithstanding in some quarters there is a disposition to regard the position as being easier. There are practically but two holders of uncleaned currants and they hold firm at the present basis. Sales were reported to-day at full prices, and while business is small we hear of no weakness affecting the situation as a whole. Stocks in bond on June 1, were 1,431,231 lbs, compared with 4,318,952 lbs., on the same date last year.

**GROCERY TRADE NOTES.**

Barbadoes molasses is being firmly held at 11c first cost at Island.

Telegraphic advices from Cuba note heavy loss on large area of growing sugar cane by frosts.

Last week's fluctuations in the Canadian sugar market were due to the state of the market at New York. On Monday there was a reduction, on Wednesday an advance, which made a net advance for the week of 10c per hundred.

Private mail advices from Greece report that the total quantity of currants held there is not above 750 to 800 tons. The advices state that there is no change in the views of holders, prices being on the basis of 32c for genuine Amalia fruit.

Cable advices from Santos said of coffee:—"Advices from the interior say that farmers' deliveries are small owing to the unsatisfactory price. Much in need of laborers. Quality about equal to last season; no better. Much disappointed in yield."

At the auction sale of teas in New York last week the tendency of prices was in buyers' favor. Formosa made a new low record, selling down to 10 1/2c in bond. Hysons and Young Hysons were easier, and India and Ceylons, it was stated, sold at the lowest figure or touched in either the New York or London markets.

Mail advices from Cuba, dated June 15, say that the cane fields exhibit a splendid appearance, the large plantings made during the spring are doing well and the weather that has prevailed during the past weeks having been quite propitious. The general condition of the cane, both the old and young, has been considerably improved.

There is much interest taken in the new apricots at San Francisco, says a Globe report. Choice royals have advanced to 9c and 10c this year is freely predicted. Many eastern local buyers are at Vavaville. Probably a 1c advance will be made soon. Five cars of green are going east to one last year. A prominent raisin grower in Fresno district anticipates a good crop and expects prices will be lower than last year.

The feature of the canned goods market during the past week has been the demand for this season's pack of strawberries for future delivery, and some large sales have taken place at \$1.50 for preserved and at \$1.35 per dozen in syrup. Business in canned vegetables continues very quiet, owing to the fact that jobbers are all

well supplied. Tomatoes in round lots can be bought at 7 1/2c per dozen. There is nothing new in salmon to note. The bulk of the orders from wholesale buyers have been booked; in consequence business has been very quiet. Clover Leaf brand is still quoted at \$4.60 for tails and at \$5.10 for flats; Horseshoe brand, \$4.60, and Rivers Inlet, \$4, f. o. b. coast.—Montreal Gazette.

**THE HARDWARE TRADE.**

**UNITED STATES IRON AND STEEL MARKET.**

A phenomenal half year in iron and steel is ending, says Iron & Steel, of Chicago. What looks like another phenomenal half year is about to begin. The situation is eminently satisfactory, from whatever standpoint viewed, save from that of the buyer who cannot obtain the material he wants. The western implement people are in a happy mood. Appearances are that they will quite generally close out their stock. Their harvest is near at hand and they are rushing things at their respective plants. A few orders for material by wire are reaching those who have stocks to draw upon, and sellers who are behind in deliveries are the recipients of vigorous protestations. The first half of the year, in fact, is going out with unwonted animation.

Several small flecks are in the sky by way of labor troubles, but somehow they are not worrying people very much aside from those directly affected. Trade is too good to permit the borrowing of trouble about the affairs of others. It looks as if the Amalgamated association scales would be signed without the intervention of a strike. The bar scale is under advisement at Pittsburg to-day. If a settlement is not reached to-day or to-morrow many mills will close next Monday, to remain idle until a new scale is adopted. There are also some labor propositions at issue among the foundries and the machinists' strike drags on, though with prospects of an early demise. Notwithstanding these wage issues, there seems to be no general disturbance in trade.

Trading this week seems to be fairly good and it promises better. Buying is mainly for early requirements but inquiries are appearing, which point to some large transactions before midsummer ends. The significance of this is appreciated when it is remembered that many mills are well sold up for the year.

Prices are generally steady. In some lines of finished material, including nails and wire, mills are gaining on their orders and the phenomenal demand of the past six months cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. But, while the exact situation can only be surmised, it seems doubtful from present appearances, whether on the whole there is much gain in production upon accumulated orders, or upon consumption.

**HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.**

Cut nails advanced 10c per keg at Toronto last week.

Eastern mills are beginning to catch up with their barbed wire orders.

This year's sales of Paris green in Canadian agricultural sections have been very large owing to the number of insect pests. Prices hold steady.

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

**COTTON MARKETS FIRMER.**

There has been a marked improvement in the Canadian cotton markets this week. The causes were the advance in the prices of raw cottons, the advance in the prices of various lines of standard cotton goods in the United States and the presumption that the competition of American goods, which had been forcing down the prices of domestic lines to keep out foreign goods, will now disappear. The Canadian mills have not yet got all their prices back to former list quotations, but it is expected that if the present stream, which characterizes the outside markets continues to make itself felt it will not be long before cottons in Canada will be held higher than they are at present. The change in the condition of cotton goods for the past week has already had some effect on buyers. Country dealers in the city this week placed considerable

orders for the fall in the belief that the goods will not be available at present prices much longer. The fact that the Canadian mills are this week showing some indifference about orders from jobbers, and that they are not trying to force business as they did a few weeks ago, would seem to indicate that the manufacturers themselves look for better prices.—Toronto Globe.

**DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.**

Dry goods houses report an active trade doing in summer lines of wearing apparel. Laces and ribbons are also in big demand, also underwear and hosiery. Outing goods are being freely taken at all centres.

The New York cotton market turned strong last week owing to want of rain in some of the producing districts. Shorts became nervous and endeavored to close with the result that prices went higher. The only rainfall in Texas lately has been along the coast and even this was very light so that the plant in cotton areas is dried up.

There has been a good improvement in general dry goods this week. The weather has had the desired effect on wholesale and retail trade, and the result has been a more confident feeling among country merchants generally and increased buying both for present and future requirements. There have been quite a few buyers in the city this week. They have been picking up odd lots of goods to sort stocks, the increased demand for various seasonable lines the past ten days having made it necessary to replenish in a good many lines. Travellers' orders, too, have been of a liberal nature. Trade has been by no means confined to seasonable goods. The breaking of present stocks and the excellent crop prospects have been incentives in the preparation for the coming season.—Toronto Globe.

**THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.**

**THE TWINE MARKET.**

The opening of the wheat harvest in the early territory and the near approach of that important event in sections further north has caused an increase of activity in the twine market, says Farm Implement News. Some of the dealers who deferred purchasing are now making contracts, and others whose early orders called for less twine than their trade is likely to demand are buying small lots here and there. Unfortunately all of the dealers who bought early in the season have not been able to dispose of their stocks, nor do all of them see encouragement in the outlook. As a result many dealers are making efforts to sell their surplus stocks, at a sacrifice if necessary.

Neither wheat nor oats will require as great a volume of twine as the early outlook promised, for the straw is thin and the ground singularly free from weeds. The season will probably establish a record in this respect, that less twine will be required than ever before for the same yield of grain. However, as the oats harvest will be later than usual this condition may be changed by the time that crop is ready for the sickle.

The situation as regards prices is unchanged. A few of the largest houses are maintaining the 5 1/2c cent basis and the reputation of their product enables them to obtain a satisfactory share of current business. Other sellers are offering good twine at 8 cents and some do not pretend to ask more than that for small lots, allowing the customary discount on cartloads. Still others are quoting lower than 8 cents, reports of 7 1/2 and 7 3/4 cents being quite numerous.

**MINNEAPOLIS TWINE MARKET.**

A revival of activity is noted with pleasure by the jobbers of binder twine, says Farm Implements, and it is the generally expressed opinion that there is a considerable quantity of twine still to be sold in the northwestern territory. The excessive rainfall of the past month makes certain a heavy growth of straw, which will require an unusually large quantity of twine for binding. Harvest is but a month away, and the binder twine houses anticipate great activity during that period. For the past two weeks inquiries have been numerous, and a considerable quantity of twine has been ordered. It is the general belief, however, that many large dealers, especially in the northwestern part of Minnesota and in North Dakota, have been awaiting de-

velopments, both in the twine market and in the crop situation, before placing their orders. These concerns are now prepared to buy, and are feeling the market with inquiries for quotations.

While rumor says that some of the twine houses have weakened on the price question, and are making quotations below 5 1/2 cents in carload lots, inquiry develops that each attributes this action to the other concerns. As practically all prices are actually guaranteed until after July 1, which in reality means for the season, price cutting would prove rather expensive for any one of the large handlers who might see fit to adopt that course. Had conditions continued as they were a month ago, when it seemed as if comparatively little twine would be needed in the northwest, a reduction in price might have been confidently expected. As it is, with an extra heavy growth of straw in every part of the territory, and with good crops in all other sections, the chances of securing surplus stocks are reduced and prices are therefore strengthened.

Manila has always been the favorite twine in the northwest, and so continues this year. Inquiries for this grade are more numerous than for any other, but as manila fibre of any quality is difficult to obtain, and all twine factories have practically withdrawn quotations on pure manila twine, the trade are compelled to be satisfied with whatever grades may be obtained.

Quotations for twine continue on the same basis as for the past three months, as follows:

	Cents.
Sisal.....	8 1/2
Standard.....	8 1/2
Standard manila.....	9 1/2
Manila.....	10 1/2
Pure manila (650 feet).....	12 1/2

Discount for carload orders, 1/4 cent per pound, for 10,000-pound orders, 1/2 cent per pound.

**IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.**

United States manufacturers of wagons are discussing an advance in prices.

A new binder twine plant is to be established in Peterboro, Ontario. The factory will have a capacity of five tons of twine per day, besides an equal quantity of rope.

The market for sisal hemp weakened last week at New York. The decline amounted to 1/2c per pound. This will not materially affect the twine prices for this year as July hemp cannot be manufactured in time for most harvests and moreover manufacturers are already well supplied.

An official system of inspection and grading for hemp is to be established in the United States if binder twine manufacturers have their way. They are now discussing the form of legislation best adapted to this purpose and when a basis has been agreed upon pressure will be brought to bear upon the government, to have a law made in accordance.

**Lumber Trade Notes.**

The white pine lumber manufacturers of the United States purpose revising their price list on dimension and heavy timber this month. The changes will be in an upward direction as the situation has become stronger of late. Demand is reported to be very heavy.

**Manitoba Cattle for Buffalo.**

The following is a copy of the circular recently sent out to stockbreeders by the provincial government:—

"I have the honor, by direction of the minister, to advise you that he is anxious to learn whether there is any desire on the part of stockmen to exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. Assistance is offered by the Dominion government in the way of transportation of stock and attendants free, also feed while in Buffalo. If any general movement is undertaken by stockmen in Manitoba it is possible that Mr. E. B. Elderkin, superintendent of Canadian live stock, would come to Manitoba to assist in making the selection. Entries for exhibit should be made not later than July 15. Kindly report at your earliest convenience what your wishes or views are regarding the matter."

The British coal tax provision passed the House of Commons on Friday morning by a majority of 86.



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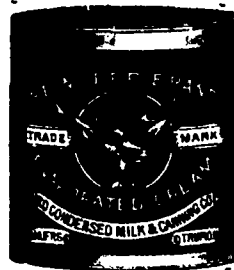


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**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

8th STREET, BRANDON

We make a Specialty of large collections of Fine Furs and pay extra prices for them. Held until returns approved if requested.

Veneered Diamonds.

(London Tid-Bits.)

The demand for Jewellery has of late years increased to such an extent that it has been found necessary to cope with it by artificial means. Quite recently, M. Molson, a French scientist, has discovered how to make real diamonds out of sugar with the aid of electricity, and other savants have been equally successful with carbon, but the stones are small, and do not meet the requirements of the million, which prefers large jewels at a low price.

It is at Clerkenwell that the artificial gem fraternity gather, and more "diamonds" emanate from that prosaic neighborhood in the course of the year than from Kimberley, although their respective values cannot be compared. Every precious stone is now successfully imitated and sold from sixpence to as much as £5, according to size and quality.

Artificial diamonds have been made for more than a hundred years, the process being first discovered by a German named Strass, and the peculiar kind of glass that bears his name exactly resembles the diamond when cut. Strass is nothing more than rock crystal, to which borax, arsenic, potash and other chemicals have been added. The ingredients when thoroughly pulverized and sifted are placed in a crucible and subjected to enormous heat in a furnace. The melting occupies from twenty to thirty-five hours, and skill is needed to see that the proper temperature is maintained or the strass comes out cloudy and utterly useless.

At the expiration of that time the crucible is removed and placed in another chamber where the heated atmosphere is permitted to gradually cool and solidify the mass, which is then ready to be cut as required. Exactly the same process is followed in making emeralds, except that large proportions of fine white sand and green oxide of chrome are melted into the strass. Opals are by far the most difficult stones to imitate; indeed, it is only within the last decade that they have been successfully copied with the aid of electricity and solution of silicates.

So far the work has been practically easy, but it now becomes difficult in the extreme and only the most skilful workmen are engaged in the department through which the strass next passes. The "diamonds" that are sold for a few pence each are merely pieces of white strass cut by machinery, and a yellow tint can be detected in them. But the more costly gems, though made of the same material are subjected to a delicate process known as "facing-up."

Every one is aware that when real diamonds are cut a quantity of fine dust is given off which is apparently valueless. But lapidaries collect the sweepings from the tables and sell them to the makers of artificial gems at £4 per pound, who purify them with acid that destroys everything but the pure diamond dust. This is mixed with another acid and placed under enormous pressure, which results in sheets of diamond dust as thin as paper being given off.

The facets of the sham stones are then covered with transparent cement and a layer of diamond paper laid upon them. When dry, the false jewels, veneered with real dust, are so similar to the genuine stones that they are often set in pure gold, for no one but an expert can detect the difference and then only with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass. This is, of course, the most expensive artificial gem made, inasmuch as one that has been properly veneered cannot be purchased for less than 10s.

Thus it will be seen that no small amount of skill is required to make imitation stones, and the workmen in the cutting, polishing and facing-up departments can command high wages. In the first named, £2 10s to £5 a week as the average salary, while those who undertake the delicate task of veneering are by no means too highly remunerated at the rate of from £3 to £6 per week. No metal work is done at the factories where these stones are made, the setting being left to other firms, who receive the gems in cases holding from 100 to 500 each. Large quantities are used for theatrical purposes, the best are set in gold rings and brooches, but the majority find their way into the collections of "jewel" owned by ladies among the poorer classes.

"Papa, what is a syndicate?"  
"My son, it is a body of human beings entirely surrounded by money--Life."

**Statistical Wheat Report**

**WHEAT IN CANADA.**

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

Montreal	218,000
Toronto	50,000
Coteau, Que.	188,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	182,300
Kingston	50,000
Quebec	60,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	1,482,000
Winnipeg	310,000
Manitoba elevators	680,000

Total June 22	3,181,000
Total previous week	3,513,000
Total a year ago	5,246,000

**BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.**

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's June 22, were 42,917,000 bushels, as against 45,032,000 bushels for the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 58,110,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on June 1 were 4,072,400 bushels.

**THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.**

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending June 22 was 30,713,000 bushels, being a decrease of 2,110,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 46,142,000 bushels, two years ago 35,587,000 bushels, three years ago 14,701,000 bushels, four years ago 17,583,000 bushels, five years ago 47,100,000 bushels.

**STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.**

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 10,730,000 bushels, compared with 6,570,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 15,158,000 bushels, compared with 11,010,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement:

**WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.**

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

	Bushels.
1901	128,000,000
1900	132,000,000
1899	110,000,000
1898	99,000,000
1897	94,000,000
1896	133,000,000
1895	168,000,000

**CROP MOVEMENT.**

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

	This Crop.	Last Crop.
Minneapolis	75,784,315	81,045,502
Winnipeg	9,773,845	11,308,092
Duluth	18,038,824	52,157,823
Chicago	43,479,387	24,294,079
Total	147,036,371	169,736,150

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

	This Crop.	Last Crop.
Toledo	9,106,349	11,290,013
St. Louis	21,176,436	9,529,719
Detroit	3,217,875	3,787,039
Kansas City	37,347,017	16,150,395
Total	70,807,727	40,734,750

**Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.**

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

- Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 84c in store Fort William.
- Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$2.50; best bakers', \$2.35.
- Millets—Bran, \$13.50 per ton; shorts, \$15.50 per ton delivered.
- Oats—Carlots on track, 35¢/40¢, according to quality.
- Barley—40¢/42¢ per bushel for malting and feed grades.
- Country Wheat—65¢ per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.
- Corn—In carlots, 51¢ per bushel of 50 lb.
- Flax—Nominal.
- Butter—Dairy, 12¢/14¢ per pound for best grades; new creamery, 10¢/10½¢ per pound at the factories.
- Cheese—New cheese, 9¢/9½¢, laid down here.
- Eggs—13c, for Manitoba fresh, less exchange.
- Potatoes—75¢ per bushel.
- Beef—6¢/7c per lb.
- Hides—No. 1 hides, 6c.
- Wool—8¢/8½¢ for unwashed fleece.
- Seneca Root—25¢ per lb.
- Baled Hay—\$66.75 per ton on cars.
- Live Stock—Choice beef cattle, 36¢/38¢ per lb.; sheep, 19¢; hogs, 46¢.

**Grain and Milling Notes.**

Price-Current says.—Crop conditions have been maintained without material changes. Winter wheat harvest and threshing reports are meeting, far exceeding expectations. Quality is exceptionally high. Corn is needing rain in the southwest.

Cables say: French crop far short of the average. Official estimate, 310,000,000 bushels, being 20,000,000 bushels under past ten years' average. France will import more than double the quantity from America taken in 1900.

The first sample of new hard wheat from Oklahoma as it was delivered to flour mills in that section weighs 60 pounds to the bushel, and the miller sending it says the wheat in that section (Kingsfisher county) will all run from 62 to 64 pounds to the bushel, with full average yield. If no rains now come before threshing is over that section will have a record crop.

Prime says oats are heading very slowly. Spring wheat in South Dakota is 20 to 25 inches high and just beginning to head out; only need now is dry weather. Northeastern Nebraska shows better than thirty days ago for both corn and oats, but corn is not so far advanced as usual. Harvest of wheat in northern Missouri is just commencing. Corn promises to be very satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

Secretary Green, of the American chamber of commerce in Paris, has investigated the wheat outlook in France. He says the present conditions point to a yield not exceeding 304,000,000 bushels, against 307,000,000 bushels in 1900. Fine weather may increase the yield somewhat, but the stocks on hand are much less than in 1900. With a crop of 300,000,000 bushels France needed to purchase nearly 40,000,000 bushels.

Mark Lane Express of Monday, in its weekly crop review, noting the necessity for rain in the United Kingdom, says: "The wheat has come into ear on remarkably short stems, and the ears will not fill without more moisture. In France the spring corn is less promising. Wheat cutting has begun in southern Spain. The provinces of Andalusia and Murcia expect fine yields, and the promise in central and northern Spain is excellent. The wheat crop in central Europe is very promising on the confines of the Adriatic and very bad on the confines of the Baltic, indicating that Croatia and Hungary will have a good crop, while Prussia and Prussian Poland will have a serious deficiency. Mediocre results may be expected in Bavaria and Austria."

Beebohm (London Cargo List) says the only European country where the prospects are distinctly good is Spain, which produced 92,000,000 bushels wheat last year. In Russia it would appear after all that the outlook is by no means brilliant. In Austria-Hungary it is distinctly poor. In Germany there has been a disastrous failure and it is not too much to expect that Germany, Belgium and Holland will require to import about 123,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat the coming season. "In France a crop of about 320,000,000 bushels is apparently expected, which means that France will become an importer on a moderate scale. Under all these circumstances, unless the American crop proves quite abnormal, there is sufficient in the probable extent of the European demand for American wheat next season to warrant the expectation of improving rather than declining markets."

**Winnipeg Grain Inspection.**

For the week ending June 29 there were 195 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows:

- Wheat—1 hard, 15; 2 hard, 57; 3 hard, 56; 3 northern, 1; no grade, 53; rejected, 1; white rye, 1 car.
  - Oats—No. 2 mixed, 1; rejected, 1; feed, 2.
  - Barley—None.
  - Flax seed—None.
- A year ago the total number of cars inspected was 439, of which 293 graded No. 1 hard wheat.

**Manitoba Wheat Stocks.**

There were 1,241,089 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on July 1. Receipts for the week were 37,036 bushels and shipments were 118,755 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,894,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winni-

peg and interior points are estimated approximately at 2,482,000 bushels, compared with 3,825,000 bushels a year ago, 5,800,000 bushels two years ago, 1,200,000 three years ago.

**Brandon Fair.**

Arrangements are rapidly being completed for this year's Brandon fair to be held July 23 to 26. The management promise that everything will be up to date. Low railway rates have been secured and visitors are promised ample accommodation while in attendance.

In addition to the large number of special prizes given for various exhibits there are four silver medals offered for competition by farmers and farmers' sons in showing their skill in judging correctly horses and cattle. This is a new departure and promises to have a most beneficial effect in educating the rising generation in the knowledge of good stock.

The Dominion government have erected a handsome building, 40x60 on the fair grounds, to serve as a museum of the product raised at the various experimental farms. There will be exhibits from all the Dominion experimental farms, including grains, grasses, fruits, forestry, noxious weeds, etc. The department of forestry will be largely represented with a special exhibit. The platform attractions will comprise some of the newest and most startling novelties. A detachment of the Northwest Mounted Police will be encamped here and will give exhibitions in different military sport and drills and also musical rides. A magnificent display of fireworks will conclude the programme each evening.

The free-for-all-purse has been increased to \$1,000, the largest sum ever put up in the province.

The Experimental farm is now in its utmost beauty and the wealth of foliage must be seen to be appreciated. Visitors to the fair cannot do better than to spend a morning in inspecting this interesting spot and contrast its appearance with the bare prairie of a few years ago.

Prize lists, entry forms and full particulars will be furnished by F. J. Clark, manager, Brandon, Man.

**Railway and Traffic Matters.**

C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending June 30 were, \$307,000; for the same week last year, \$792,000.

It is understood that construction will commence at once on the Waskada extension of the C. P. R. About eighteen miles of new road will be built this summer.

Engagements of 350,000 bushels wheat and 400,000 bushels corn from Chicago to Buffalo are reported at 1½¢ wheat and 1½¢ corn. From Chicago to Montreal 4½¢ to 4¾¢ corn and wheat is quoted.

A report from Portage la Prairie on June 24 said: Contractor Mackenzie, of Winnipeg, has arrived in Portage, and is busy preparing to commence work on the extension from Beaver to Gladstone. He will leave for Beaver to-morrow with men and teams and the grading and track laying will be pushed rapidly. Mr. Mackenzie has been engaging men, teams and supplies in Portage to-day.

The new Canadian fruit marks act passed at the last session of the Dominion House came into force on the 1st inst.

C. P. R. land sales for the month of June, 1901, as against the corresponding month last year are as follows: 50,167.03 acres were sold this month for \$161,552.28; last year for the same month the sales were 57,831.07 acres for \$138,700.64. This shows a decrease in this year's sales.

The total sales for the Canadian North West Land Company for the six months ending June 30, 1901, were 35,300 acres for \$197,000. The sales for this company during the month of June amounted to 3,600 acres for \$48,500. The lands sold during this year have been largely in Eastern Assinboia.



**WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE**

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

**ALEX. McFEE & Co.**

GRAIN EXPORTERS

Board of Trade Building, Montreal.  
Room 18, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

**KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON**

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited.  
F. O. B. offers of wheat, Barley, etc., requested.  
Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

**WHEAT** Ask for Prices Before Selling

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

**THOMPSON, SONS & CO.**

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WINNIPEG.

(Licensed and Bonded under Man. Grain Act.)



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

California . .

Peaches

Plums

Cherries

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WATER MELONS

# Why Be Satisfied



with a small profit when a big margin can be made selling our Tobacco? Cheapest goods in the market.

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

A 10lb. caddy of Pride of London retails at 3' or 25c, and gives a profit of 33 per cent. A Trade Winner.

Manufactured by the London Tobacco Co.

**THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.**  
LIMITED

491 Main St., Winnipeg

Sole Agents for these Goods

# Bicycles Bicycle Supplies

Send for Catalogue

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

# Lime Juice

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

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

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

# S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

Wholesale . . . MONTREAL

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

Winnipeg Sample Rooms:  
412-414 McIntyre Block  
Represented by—R. R. GALLAGHER  
G. M. NEWTON

# Queen's Head Galvanized Iron



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

CANADA  
**JOHN LYSAGHT LIMITED, Makers**  
Bristol, England

**A. C. LESLIE & CO., Montreal**  
Managers Canadian Branch

# HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

DOMESTIC  
BRITISH  
FRENCH  
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AMERICAN  
**Dry Goods  
Men's  
Furnishings**

Small Wares and Fancy Goods  
347 and 349 St. Paul St., Montreal

Represented in the West by  
**A. C. McLAUCHLAN, Box 208, Winnipeg.**

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

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

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

# THE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH CO.

GALT

Manufacturers of

**Wheelock and Ideal Engines**  
Flour Mill, Elevator and Wood Working Machinery.

**JAS. BURRIDGE**  
Office—Foulds' Block Agent.  
Warehouse—Princess Street Tel. 1202

# Great West Saddlery Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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

Our saddles good, made of leather and wood. Make riders shout with glee. Smooth and bright; strong, but light. Those made by the "G. W. S. Company."  
Our harness best, that stands the test. However severe it be. Construction strong; never wrong. Those coming from the "G. W. S. Company."

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

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

Now dealers shrewd, please be subdued; And to this factory flee. Their saddlery sells, you're treated well. By this wondrous "G. W. S. Company."  
Send for our new and beautifully illustrated Catalogue and Price List.—Free.

# Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd.

122 and 124 Market St. East.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



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

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS  
**MICHIGAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO.**  
Branch Warehouse 1007 of James street. WINNIPEG.

# British Columbia Fruit WHOLESALE

**R. L. GODD & CO.**  
PORT HAMMOND, B.C.

# CHEAP FLOUR

## SPECIAL BARGAINS

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

# WILSON, GEORGE & WILSON

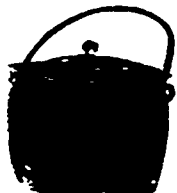
Millers, Etc.  
INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.

# "Crescent" Steel Ware

Our other brands of Enamelled Ware:

"Premier," "Colonial," White, Blue and White "Star" Decorated.

TINWARE—Plain, Pieced, Pressed, Japanned and Lithographed. Galvanized Sheet Iron Ware, Copper Goods, etc.



**The Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.**  
MONTREAL

**Manitoba.**

Wm. German has opened a grocery store at Strathclair.  
 R. W. Rook has opened in the drug business at Rapid City, Man.  
 Robt. Downie has opened a fruit and confectionery store at Minnola.  
 Allan McLeod will shortly open a fruit and confectionery store at Minnola.  
 Brown & Irwin, real estate agents, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.  
 F. H. Hill, grocer, 1134 Main Street, Winnipeg, has made an assignment to C. H. Newton.  
 D. Pritchard and E. C. Pell, implement dealers, Carman, have dissolved partnership.  
 A. G. Morgan, boot and shoe merchant, Winnipeg, advertises that he is going out of business.  
 E. G. Brassey has purchased the bakery and confectionery business of J. W. Lannin, at Oak River.  
 A change in partnership is noted in The Dauphin Milling Co., of Dauphin, Man., S. Code having succeeded Mr. Gable.  
 The stock and effects of John V. Rae, dealer in artists' supplies, Winnipeg, has been seized and sold by the bailiff for rent.  
 The hardware firm of Falconer & Martin, Deloraine, have dissolved partnership, A. J. Falconer will continue the business.  
 A contract for the erection of an addition to the Merchants' Bank at Portage la Prairie has been awarded to A. McLarty. Cost will be \$3,000.  
 The millinery stock of Mrs. E. Paul, Winnipeg, was sold to E. Furner, this week, at 25c on the dollar. The estate was valued at \$1,100.24.  
 It is stated that the promoters of the proposed binder twine factory at Brandon have the stock all sold already and that shares are at a premium.  
 Parsons & Arundell, produce dealers, Winnipeg, have been succeeded by Parsons & Rogers. The new firm has moved to the Balfour block, corner of Horle and McDermot street east, where they have better facilities for carrying on their business.  
 Fire was discovered early on Thursday morning in the building occupied by W. F. Hartwell, general merchant, Wawanesa. The loss to the building was slight, but the stock was considerably damaged by smoke. The loss is covered by insurance.  
 Kellet, Eyres & Co. have purchased the interest of Parker & Riley in the firm of Kellet, Parker & Riley, Winnipeg, and are continuing the business of grain and commercial brokers. Parker and Riley still continue in business with Manitoba grain of all kinds.  
 MacKenzie Bros., Winnipeg, have been appointed agents for The Josiah Fowler Co., Limited, of St. John, N. B., manufacturers of springs, axles, edge tools, axes, etc. This is a well known manufacturing concern, having a large trade in all kinds of edge tools, etc., and they will now be well represented in the West.  
 Work commenced this week on a new brick and stone block for G. F. & J. Galt, wholesale grocers, Winnipeg. The site is between Arthur and King streets, immediately north of the Stovel block. The building will be 100 feet by 60, four stories high and basement. When completed it will be used as a spice mill and tea warehouse. The contract calls for the completion of the work inside of three months. The cost will be about \$30,000.  
 A meeting of the Caterers' Association of Winnipeg was held at the city hall on Wednesday to decide upon the place and date of their annual excursion. The date was fixed for August 5, and after hearing read by the secretary communications from the various towns it was decided that Portage la Prairie, Carman or Morden should be visited, and a finance committee was appointed and instructed to wait on the railway companies and see what terms could be obtained. Upon intimating to the president that they are in a position to report, the president will call a meeting, when balloting for these three towns will take place.

**Assiniboia.**

Dr. McDonald has opened a drug store at Wapella, Assa.  
 Jos. Dodds & Son have opened a drug store at Carleton Place.  
 The Winnipeg Elevator Co. has com-

menced the erection of an elevator at Penna.  
 E. McCormick has bought out the boot and shoe business of R. E. Doran at Moose Jaw.  
 A heavy rainstorm caused the foundations of R. Bogue's general store at Moose Jaw to cave in and the building collapsed, doing about \$3,000 of damage. The premises of John Brass, tinsmith, were also damaged.  
 The insurance loss by the fire which destroyed Reid & Baker's grain elevator at Indian Head, Assiniboia, on Friday last was \$12,000. A commendable feature of this affair was the fact that the striking C. P. R. section men turned in and by strenuous efforts succeeded in saving the company's cars and other property from damage.

**Alberta.**

The Macpherson Fruit Company, of Winnipeg, have opened a branch warehouse at Calgary, with Walter Pittfield in charge.

**Saskatchewan.**

G. R. Russell shipped out \$18,000 worth of furs this season, and expects to handle \$1,000 or \$2,000 more before the season closes. Amongst the lot were 120,000 rat skins.—Prince Albert Advocate.

**Northwestern Ontario.**

Holmes & Co., grocers and provision dealers, have opened a store at Keewatin.  
 W. B. Peacock is opening a fruit and confectionery store at Gash Point, Fort Frances district.  
 A. T. Fife & Co., hardware merchants, Rat Portage, have purchased the stock of R. J. McCullough, plumber.  
 Chas. A. Holt, formerly of Winnipeg, has been appointed manager of the Hudson's Bay company's stores at Rat Portage.  
 John H. Bunn, late manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's store at Rat Portage, is entering the real estate and insurance business at that point.

A message from Port Arthur, on June 25, said: The tug Mystic, with barge, arrived yesterday morning, and two pile drivers to do pile driving on the new Canadian Northern elevator. This will make five pile drivers at work to-morrow.

**Tenders.**

Tenders will be received by G. E. Longbottom, Somerset, Man., on till Saturday, 13th July, for 10 school debentures, bearing date May 1st, 1901, for \$2,500, \$250 each, and 6 per cent, payable 1st May each year.  
 Separate and bulk tenders for the erection of an annex to the pork packing house of J. Y. Griffin & Co., at Louise bridge, Winnipeg, will be received up to Thursday, 6 p. m., July 11th, at the office of the architect, Hugh McCowan.  
 Tenders addressed to F. Gellinas, secretary department of public works, Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Court House, etc., Carnduff, N. W. T." will be received until Saturday, 27th July, 1901, for the construction of a building for Court House, etc., Carnduff, N. W. T.  
 Tenders will be received at the office of F. J. C. Cox, Winnipeg, until Thursday, July 11th, at 6 p. m., for the stock in trade, fixtures, book accounts, etc., belonging to the estate of John M. Phillips, of Morris, Man. This estate is valued at \$2,103.76.  
 Tenders will be received up to Friday, 5 p. m., July 14, for the mason's, carpenter's, painter's and glazier's, plasterer's and plumber's works for the erection of a brick church for the Evangelical Association, on the north-west corner of Alexander and Stanley Streets, Winnipeg. F. A. Palmer, architect.  
 The undersigned will receive tenders for a six-roomed school building, two stories high, solid brick, with stone basement, to be built at Deloraine for the trustees of Deloraine school district. Tenders received up to 8 p. m. on Saturday, July 20, 1901. D. I. Livingston, secretary-treasurer.  
 Tenders addressed to F. Gellinas, department of public works, Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Iron Superstructure, Battleford Bridge," will be received until Friday, 19th July, inclu-

sively, for the construction of an iron superstructure for the bridge over the Battle River, at Battleford, N. W. T., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of H. A. Gray, Esq., resident engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; Zeph, Mallhot, Esq., resident engineer, Winnipeg, Man.; C. Desjardins, Esq., Post Office, Montreal, and on application to the postmasters at Hamilton, Ont., and Battleford, N. W. T., also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.  
 Tenders, addressed to the chairman of the committee on works, Winnipeg, for the construction of the hereinafter mentioned local improvements, will be received at the office of the city clerk, up to 8:30 p. m. on Thursday, July 11th, 1901. The local improvements are as follows: Granolithic walk—A granolithic walk, full width, on the east side of Main street from Pacific avenue to Rupert avenue, and on the north side of Rupert avenue from Main street to the lane in rear of lot 7, plan 45, D. G. S. 9, E., St. John. Sewers—A sewer in Lorne street from Beaconfield street to Austin street. A sewer in Rose street from River avenue to the first lane southwards. A sewer in Harriet street from McDermot avenue to Bannatyne avenue.

Tenders, endorsed, "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the city clerk, Victoria, B. C., until 4 p. m., on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1901, for the purchase in whole or in part, of debentures of the corporation of the city of Victoria, B. C., amounting to \$255,000, payable in 50 years from the first day of August, 1901, and also debentures as aforesaid for the sum of \$13,500, payable in 10 years from 1st day of August, 1901, and all bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable as aforesaid, either in London, England, New York, Montreal, or Victoria, B. C. The tenderers must state the price net at Victoria which they will pay. In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the corporation interest at the rate of 4 per cent. from the first of August, 1901, to whatever date the money is received by the city treasurer.

Notes of and cheques on other banks	1,993,112.70
Balances due by other banks in Canada	158,925.89
Balances due by agents of the bank and other banks in foreign countries	1,063,970.22
Government bonds, municipal and other securities	10,317,229.68
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds	7,235,451.89
	\$24,469,274.01
Other current loans and discounts	\$41,555,151.37
Overdue debts (loss fully provided for)	200,004.17
Real estate (other than bank premises)	173,790.50
Mortgages	117,472.38
Bank premises	1,000,000.00
Other assets	37,825.70
	\$67,553,578.13

B. E. WALKER,  
 General Manager.

**WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.**

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

Week ending June 27, 1901	\$1,575,191
Corresponding week, 1900	2,012,520
Corresponding week, 1899	1,782,453

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan.	\$9,623,466	\$9,908,607	\$7,688,062
Feb.	7,158,276	6,702,646	6,309,471
Mar.	7,539,629	7,320,962	6,756,121
Apr.	7,634,214	7,091,519	6,918,431
May	8,681,057	9,762,579	7,472,855
June	9,612,064	8,173,428	8,211,716
July	9,395,423	8,169,595	7,905,291
Aug.	9,183,477	7,905,291	7,905,291
Sep.	7,320,147	8,261,150	8,261,150
Oct.	9,183,477	12,689,000	12,689,000
Nov.	11,618,985	14,435,219	14,435,219
Dec.	10,869,325	12,969,906	12,969,906
Totals	\$106,950,702	\$107,786,814	

**FINANCIAL NOTES.**

It is conservatively estimated that the combined dividend and interest payments made in New York on July 1 amounted to from \$120,000,000 to \$125,000,000.  
 A neat octavo volume giving a history of the Bank of Nova Scotia from its commencement is being presented by the bank to its friends and patrons. A great deal of interesting information concerning the early history of the bank is given.

**The Wool Trade.**

Mr. Graham, foreign and domestic wool dealer, Toronto, has issued the following report on wool: The foreign wool market has drifted into what looks like an over production in coarse wools. Statistics shows that coarse crossbreds in South America, Australia and New Zealand have increased within the last three years 65 per cent., due to the increased demand for mutton and the improved system of exporting it. The supply is increasing beyond demand, as shown by the large supply catalogued for the next London sales, and the exceptional heavy supply of coarse wool has the effect of bearing the market. Manufacturers are content to buy only for present requirements, as wool has been gradually declining since December, 1899. The English wool market is opening on wool similar to Canadian wools at 6d. and even at this low price Canadian manufacturers cannot find it profitable to run their machinery at full capacity, which they claim is partially due to the preferential tariff, and the only outlook for our surplus wool is over the American market. As the Americans are more self-sustaining than some years ago it is not expected that their market will advance as in previous years, and the wool should be dealt for at its present value. If there are any speculative dealers in the country it would be in their interest to see what they can secure in foreign wools before making a blind plunge for Canadian wools, as was done last year. Present quotations for washed fleece, 15c and unwashed, 14c.

**FINANCIAL**

**Bank of Commerce Balance Sheet.**

Following is the balance sheet of the Canadian Bank of Commerce as presented at the recent annual meeting. A report of the meeting appeared in last week's Commercial:  
 General statement at 31st May.—

LIABILITIES.	
Notes of the bank in circulation	—
Issues of the Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$ 5,157,783.00
Issues of the Bank of British Columbia	285,000.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$12,109,832.00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	35,804,706.68
Balances due to other banks in Canada	24,424.61
Balances due to other banks in foreign countries	447,840.70
Balances due to agents in Great Britain	2,067,512.50
Dividends unpaid	2,196.58
Dividend No. 68, payable 1st June	398,725.71
Capital paid up \$2,000,000.00 less	2,000,000.00
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward	117,576.00
	\$10,117,876.00
	\$67,553,578.13
ASSETS.	
Coin and bullion	\$1,798,257.07
Dominion notes	1,428,220.50
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	3,206,377.57
	3,206,377.57

There is a splendid collection of stories and light articles in the July Canadian Magazine. The only heavy article in the issue is a reproduction of Sir John A. Macdonald's famous speech in 1866 on Confederation. The Drama of Hiawatha, as performed by the Ojibway Indians near Sault Ste. Marie last year, is described and illustrated. Arthur Stringer contributes a French-Canadian story, as does Justin McCarthy, M. P., the famous litterateur of the British House of Commons.

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, July 6.

Business throughout the west is moderately active. The continued rainy weather is adversely affecting trade in some lines owing to the interference with outdoor work, but on the other hand these rains have so improved the crop outlook as to create a most buoyant feeling in regard to the future and this is stimulating demand in many lines. With a reasonably dry July conditions for the growing crops will be almost perfect and business will respond accordingly. The increase in the number of people in the country this summer is creating a much larger demand for groceries, provisions, drugs, wearing apparel, etc., while the large amount of building and construction work going on is making a correspondingly increased demand for lumber, hardware and all kinds of material. Railway traffic has about reached its summer maximum. Bank clearings at Winnipeg are still smaller than during the corresponding period of last year and the month of June showed a total falling off of \$1,074,176. This reflects pretty accurately the money situation. There is certainly a great scarcity of money in the west.

## WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, July 6.

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

### BUILDING MATERIAL.

The wet weather is interfering to some extent with building operations and there is not the demand for material that there should be if work could go on uninterrupted. This, however, is only a temporary drawback and it is believed that the rains have brought compensating advantages of much greater magnitude. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Rubble stone, \$4 per cord, footings, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 20c per bus.; gray lime, 15 to 16c per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand; kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

### BINDER TWINE.

There are no new features here. We do not hear of any buying at all and it is probable that there will not be until the harvest is close at hand. That is providing prices remain where they are now. Of course a drop would stimulate buying, but this does not seem to be among the immediate possibilities. Dealers all take a very firm view of the market. The heavy rains of the month of June have made it appear that there will be a heavy growth of straw, which means more twine for binding. Prices here hold steady at 5c per pound for sisal and standard twine f. o. b. Winnipeg; 11c for manila and 12½c for pure manila.

### DRY GOODS.

There is a steady sorting demand for all summer lines and the indications are that this will continue good throughout the month of July. Fall prospects have seldom been better. Values are steady and there are no changes to note here. Cottons have steadied considerably in the east and we have advices of a firmer market at New York.

### DRUGS.

There are no changes to note in prices here, but the market for quinine is firmer. Dealers report their summer trade unusually good, June having been one of the best months on record.

### FISH.

We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 5c per pound; pickerel, fresh caught, 4c per pound; pike, fresh caught, 3c; goldfish, 2c; trout, 10c; fresh spring salmon, 14c per pound; fresh spring salmon, 14c per pound; halibut, 12½c; Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen; salt cod, 6½c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$1.10; salt mackerel, \$2.00 per kit; bonitos fish, 6½c per pound; fresh sea cod,

blk, 7c per pound; smelts, 8c; mackerel, 12½c; fresh shad, 10c.

### GREEN FRUITS.

The green fruit trade here has not been so active this week as it usually is, owing to difficulty in securing stocks of some lines, bananas, for instance. The trade in these has been almost at a standstill as a result of the action of the New Orleans trust in shipping bad stock to this market. From a business of about 1,200 bunches per week sales have dropped to almost nothing. The Winnipeg exchange sent a representative to New Orleans this week for the purpose of inquiring into this matter and inspecting the bananas intended for this market before they leave there. It is likely that the supply will be satisfactory hereafter. The first shipment of Ontario gooseberries arrived on Friday and selling at \$3 for 24 quart packages. A few new California apples are now in the market in pear boxes at \$2 per box. These show good quality. California small fruits are coming in in good shape, but prices are a little high as yet. Cherries are about done. Hood River strawberries are out of the market. We quote prices as follows: Oranges, 10c, \$1.15; 12s, \$3.50; 12s, \$4.00; 150s, \$1.25; 170s-250s, \$1.75; seedlings, \$3.50 to \$1.25; blood oranges in half boxes, \$2.25; Messina lemons, \$1.00; bananas, per bunch, \$2.75 to \$3.00; California peaches, \$2.00 per box; plums, \$2.25; apricots, \$2.00; cherries, \$2.00 per 10-pound box; pineapples, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per dozen; watermelons (to arrive) \$8 per dozen, figs, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 10-pound box; canton dates, per package, of 1-pound, 4c; new dates, 6c; cider in kegs or barrels, 35c per gallon; honey, 1-pound jars, \$2.50 a dozen; maple sugar, 14c; maple syrup, 2-pound tins, per dozen, \$2.25; half gallon tins, per dozen, \$6.50; gallons, \$12.00; native rhubarb, 1½c per pound; Egyptian onions, 4c per pound.

### GROCERIES.

Trade is active at wholesale houses here. Samples of new pack canned peas have been submitted to the trade this week and show good quality. Prices have not yet been fixed, but indications are that they will be as high if not a trifle higher than last year. New pack canned strawberries are expected this week, prices for which will range from \$1.25 for syrup goods to \$3.00 for preserved. The fruit is said to show satisfactory quality. Green Rio coffee is somewhat lower and 1c per pound is about the figure now for No. 5, the grade which is most sold. Rolled oats still maintain their strength and there is no immediate prospect of any reduction. This also applies to cornmeal. White beans are quoted higher, an advance of about 5c per bushel being reported in Ontario. The reason given for this is that United States buyers have been placing large contracts. As regards currants we may say that late advices from Greece indicate that the growing crop will be a much more satisfactory one than last year's both in quantity and quality. Raisins remain unchanged. An advance of 1c per pound in California dried peaches has just been reported indicating that last season's stock is pretty well cleaned up. Apricots of last year's crop are stronger, and new crop goods are being quoted at about 13½c for best. The estimate of the new crop is about two-thirds of last year's. All grades of yellow sugar have advanced 10c per hundred since our last issue in addition to which the British Columbia refinery has advanced the price for Regina and all points beyond 5c per hundred pounds for all grades. Winnipeg jobbing prices for staple lines of groceries will be found on another page.

### HARDWARE AND PAINTS.

Trade in these lines is steady and without special feature. There are no changes to note in prices. The American metal markets are reported firm and a large demand is being met with in all markets on this continent. Lined oil is firmer here in sympathy with recent advances east, but the price is unchanged. Quotations for all these lines are given on another page.

### IMPLEMENTS.

Orders for harvesting machinery are now pretty well gathered up and the business will be the largest on record, according to some reports. It will certainly be very satisfactory to the trade. Crop conditions are about as nearly perfect as they can be and if nothing happens to destroy the grain it will take a lot of machinery to har-

vest and thresh it. Threshers men are well pleased with their end of the business.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

**WHEAT**—During the past week the wheat markets have dragged along from day to day with little alteration in the situation, but weakness and lack of support have been the prominent features, and at the beginning of the week prices touched the lowest point of the season. At the end of the week a slight rally has taken place from lowest figures touched, and yesterday prices closed in American markets with only slight fractional alterations from a week ago. There has been a gradual and heavy decline in values in the last four weeks, and it seems as if around present prices was a fair level of value for the present at least. In the interval the season's crops have been advancing towards maturity under most favorable conditions, and in the south the winter wheat is practically all harvested and has begun to move to market freely. The yield and quality of the new wheat is very high and the trade being possessed of this information is in no hurry to buy, as with the rush of wheat in sight, it is considered prices may go still lower, if wheat is forced on the market in increasing quantities. This week's Cincinnati Price Current has this to say of the crop in the States: "The winter wheat harvest has progressed as far north as Nebraska and is practically finished in the more southern sections. Ideal harvest weather has prevailed. The quality is the best ever produced, and the yield is fully up to, if not beyond expectations. The movement of new wheat is increasing rapidly and promises to become general much earlier than usual." And the Modern Miller in its report this week says: "Never before has the country reaped so large a crop of winter wheat of such splendid quality as is assured for this season. The situation in spring wheat is fully as cheerful as the promise of winter wheat." As the new wheat is harvested and threshed a large portion of it must naturally come on the market, and without heavy demand on the part of buyers, sellers may have to offer it at lower prices until the point is reached where the demand and supply are about equal. Therefore if the crop prospect holds out good until all is gathered, lower prices in the future are almost inevitable. There seems no particular change in the crop situation in Europe during the past week. World's shipments continue liberal, and visible stocks show large decline, but these will begin to augment again as soon as the primary receipts of new wheat increase.

The local market continues lifeless. There are practically no buyers for Manitoba wheat, beyond a few odd cars. Flour buyers seeing the declining wheat markets, and prospects of large crops, will only buy flour in small parcels to supply current wants, and the small demand for flour causes millers to hold off buying wheat. It is many a day since we saw it so difficult to sell Manitoba wheat. Prices are nominal at 65c 1 hard, 62c 2 hard and 62½c 3 hard, in store Fort William, spot or en route.

**FLOUR**—Demand is steady and prices are unchanged as follows: Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$3; Glenora Patent, \$1.85; Alberta, \$1.65; Manitoba, \$1.50; Imperial XXXX, \$1.10; Lake of the Woods Five Roses, \$2; Red Patent, \$1.85; Medora, \$1.45; XXXX, \$1.15 per sack of 48 pounds.

**MILLFEED**—Bran is worth \$11.50 per ton in bulk delivered, and shorts, \$13.50.

**GROUND FEED**—Pure oat chop is scarce owing to the high price of oats. It is worth \$25 per ton delivered. Mixed barley and oats is worth \$25 per ton, corn \$22 per ton.

**COUNTRY WHEAT**—Farmers are still delivering at some points and some stored wheat is also being sold by them. We quote the prevailing price, 52 to 56c per bushel for good wheat.

**OATMEAL**—The market is firm at \$2.05 per 50 pound sack to the retail trade.

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

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

**CORN**—Corn is in good demand; No. 3 grade is worth 1½ to 2c more than last week at 22c to 53c per bushel in carlots on track.

**HAY**—New hay is offering freely. We quote: Fresh baled in carlots on track, \$9 to \$10 per ton, loose hay on the street, \$8 to \$9.

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

**DRESSED MEATS**—Grass fed beef is coming forward slowly. We quote: Beef, fresh, 7c to 8c per pound, veal 7 to 8½c per pound; fresh mutton, 10 to 11c per pound; hogs, 8 to 8½c per pound.

**BUTTER**—Creamery—The make is large and is mostly going to British Columbia and the old country. Dealers here are paying 15 to 16c per lb for best f. o. b. factories.

**BUTTER**—Dairy—Offerings are large and the market seems weaker. Commission houses are paying 9 to 11c for round lots, commission basis, and for extra choice lots about 1c more. Seconds are ranging around 8c, commission basis.

**CHEESE**—Dealers are paying 8c per pound for best new make delivered here.

**EGGS**—Receipts are fairly liberal and dealers are paying 10½c per dozen for fresh case lots delivered here.

**VEGETABLES**—New imported potatoes are offering at 3c per lb. We quote: Potatoes, old, 50 to 60c per bus. for farmers' loads; beets, 1½c per lb; turnips, 25 to 30c per bushel; onions, \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel; cabbage, native, 40 to 60c per dozen, cauliflower, imported, 80c per dozen; parsley, lettuce, radish and watercress, 15c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, \$1 per dozen; asparagus, 35c to 40c per doz. rhubarb, 3½c per pound.

**HIDES**—Receipts are very light owing to scarcity of cattle. Prices remain unchanged as follows: We quote: No. 1 hides, 5½c per pound delivered here; No. 2's, 4½c; No. 3's, 3½c; kips, 5½ to 6½c; veal calf, 7c to 8c; deskins, 25c to 40c; stunks, 15 to 20c; horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

**WOOL**—Manitoba wool is worth 7½c per pound delivered here. Offerings are almost nil. Buyers now in the Territories are doing no business as they say holders want too much money for their wool. A letter which appeared in a leading city daily the first of last week from a writer in the sheep district reiterating the erroneous statements of the Territorial department of agriculture as to the amount of wool annually clipped in the Territories and placing the value at an entirely fictitious figure has had the effect of making it still harder to do business with ranchers as they have been given a false idea of the wool situation, consequently buyers say that they will have to leave the wool where it is for the present. It might interest those who hold these distorted views of the wool market to know that a large portion of the wool for which 11c was paid last year at Territorial points is offering today in eastern markets at 11c per pound without finding a purchaser.

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

**SENECA ROOT**—The market is quiet as wet weather has prevented digging. A few odd lots are coming in for which in the neighborhood of 25c has been paid.

### LIVE STOCK.

**CATTLE**—Local demand is being supplied with difficulty as the grass cattle are still far from being in a finished condition. The rains which which have been so frequent are keeping the grass soft and consequently cattle do not fatten so quickly on it. Most of the offerings are cows and heifers. Stockers are still being shipped from some points. Beef cattle are worth 3½ to 4c per pound, a decline of ¼ to ½c. Stockers are quoted at \$11 to \$16 each for yearlings.

**SHEEP**—Choice mutton sheep are worth about 6c per pound and the range of prices for both sheep and lambs is from 4½ to 5c. Manitoba sheep are scarce and some dealers are buying in Ontario.

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

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

**HORSES**—Work horses are fetching all the way from \$125 to \$300 each, according to weight and quality.

**Calgary Board of Trade.**

The Calgary board of trade held its annual meeting on Friday evening, June 21. President Morris's annual address contained a full review of the work of the year and was as follows:

Gentlemen,—I am glad to report a year of satisfactory activity on the part of the board and increased interest of its members and I hope the coming year may show a larger membership than hitherto, and that the importance of this organization may be more fully recognized, for important it is, and I submit that the business activity of a city is reflected in the local board of trade. The business of the board is to keep in touch with all business interests of the community and to facilitate trade when it can be done. In order to carry this out the members should be as representative as possible.

It is not always that there are matters of importance before the board, but it is necessary to meet regularly so that questions may be promptly handled when they arise. My experience is that the most useful members are those who attend meetings regularly for there is no doubt that the association of business men is most profitable and tends to broaden the lines upon which business is being done.

At our last yearly meeting the matter of freight rates was referred to as probably the most important matter to be dealt with during the year. The board has in special committee otherwise given much time and careful work in arriving at a readjustment of rates and I am glad to report have accomplished something which I hope may be of general benefit. The difficulty appeared to be that local merchants could not expand and develop a jobbing trade because of local freight rates which prevented them from competing with rates given to jobbers at other distributing centres and also that merchants in the surrounding districts who might find it convenient to sort up occasionally from Calgary had to do so at too great a cost. The remedy was to obtain a readjustment of distributing rates out of Calgary as would enable merchants to meet sorting orders from outside points and be beneficial to the buyer as well as to the seller. After some correspondence and several interviews with officials of the C. P. R., the board finally met the chief freight agents and obtained from them the readjustment of rates which we hope may meet the difficulty. Whether it will or not depends upon the merchants themselves. It is possible that certain branches of trade may not be affected as much as others but it must be worked out in practice, and I have no doubt the C. P. R. will deal fairly with any modification or readjustment which can be shown to be reasonably required; our experience with them I think warrants such an opinion. I hope to see the board so watch this matter as will develop trade and make Calgary the most important distributing centre between Winnipeg and Vancouver, as the geographical position no doubt fits her for.

The next question dealt with by the board was the advisability of making an exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition in July last. The season was most favorable at that time of the year and we obtained such samples of grain, roots and grasses as I am sure have done credit to the agricultural district of this neighborhood. I have to acknowledge a grant from the city council to assist us in carrying out this.

Shortly after this the board obtained information from one or two points in Alberta that fall wheat could be successfully grown and realizing the importance of farmers being able to secure a crop of wheat early in the season, and obtained a small quantity seed grain which has been distributed among the farmers near Calgary. I hope that this experiment will show in time that fall wheat can be grown with profit and will be a valuable asset to this district. The C. P. R. have also seen the importance of this question and have supplemented our action by bringing in seed grain for sale without freight charges.

During the year the board again laid the matter of an experimental farm, including irrigated lands, before the government through our representative, Mr. Oliver. I am sorry to say that they have again replied that they cannot see their way to carry out our

suggestion. This is an important matter which must be pressed upon the government until they establish such an experimental farm as will deal with the peculiar conditions which exist here and which are not within the scope of the farm at Indian Head. It is important that experiments should be carried on in agriculture and horticulture, and I am glad to say that the department of agriculture at Regina realize this, and have, in a small way, made arrangements with the Calgary Irrigation Company for experiments which are now in operation and which no doubt will be of great value, but I think the matter requires the larger scope of the Dominion government.

Immigration matters have also received some attention and recommendations for increased facilities were made to the department with some success. The number of immigrants recorded at the Calgary agency for five months ending 31st May was 7,967.

The question of remounts for the English army has been a pertinent question to be dealt with and the board has forwarded its approval of a scheme submitted by the Horse-breeders' Association. This matter is still in embryo and I hope our horse breeders will before long have a profitable market for all the horses they can produce of the stamp required for army remounts. The Dominion government now have this matter in hand.

Last year there was an increase of 4 per cent. in acreage under cultivation in this agricultural district, which embraces the country lying between townships 20 and 28 inclusive or roughly between High River and Carstairs, and the yield was 21,500 bushels per acre in wheat, oats 43.24 per acre and barley 31.66 bushels per acre. The increased acreage was chiefly in the oat crop but in each there was a larger yield than the previous year and of excellent quality considering the wet harvest season. The year 1901 was a favorable one for cattle and there was a large increase in cattle exported for which good prices were obtained. The total exports for the Territories were 53,121 head or an increase of 15,558 over the previous year, and an importation of 36,000 head of stockers has been reported, so that we can look for a steady increase in the stock industry. Greater attention is also being paid to the importation of thoroughbred bulls.

There has been a gratifying improvement in the progress of the city as you know the demand for dwelling houses has been greater than the supply. There has been an increase in assessment of over last year of \$200,000, bringing our assessment up to \$2,201,140.

The election of officers which followed the deliverance of this address resulted in the re-election of President Morris. W. H. Cushing was chosen to be vice-president; J. S. G. Van Wert to be treasurer, and Mr. De Souza secretary. The following were elected councillors: A. E. Cross, T. Hatfield, Glanville, R. J. Hutchings, H. Neilson, Horsman, N. McKelvie, McBride, F. F. Higgs, Carson, A. M. Grogan, T. Skinner.

A motion was made looking to the securing of permanent rooms for the board.

**Movements of Business Men.**

R. R. Scott, of the Macpherson Fruit Company, Winnipeg, has returned from an outing at Detroit Lake.

Thomas Ryan returned to Winnipeg last Saturday from Vancouver, after a month's stay there, being much improved in health.

Daniel McDonald, inspector of the Confederation Life Insurance company, left Winnipeg for the Pacific coast on Thursday morning.

John Mackenzie, of Mackenzie Bros., hardware brokers, Winnipeg, has returned from a business trip in the east. While away he visited his old home at Sarnia, Ont.

Capt. James R. Wynne, of the Martin, Hole & Wynne Company, Winnipeg, left this week for an extended holiday. He and his party will stop at Banff and expend some time in exploring the Rockies, after which they will resume their jaunt to Victoria, there taking the steamer to San Francisco. Some time will be spent in visiting the larger cities of California, when the party will leave for the east, taking in the Pan-American.

**Live Stock Trade Notes.**

Shipments of cattle from Montreal last week amounted to 2,000 head.

**PRESSED ZINC ORNAMENTS.**

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BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW.

Vancouver, July 2, 1901. Wholesalers express themselves as gratified with the market for the hardware goods that shipped \$100,000 worth of goods and other firms are believed to have been equally as fortunate, so that it is safe to say that \$1,000,000 worth of hardware goods have been done in Vancouver, and perhaps fully as much in Victoria. Wholesalers spoken to state that local and Kootenay trade continues dull and money tight, but the northern British Columbia and Yukon trade has been so good that their business on the whole is ahead of last year. Not a wholesaler could be found whose receipts have run under last year's business, and he declares that their business for 1901 would be double their 1900 business.

The lumber trade is very dull at present, there being no demand for it, but there is indication of an early revival and plenty of ships. Many ships have been released from other channels of trade and will be available for the lumber trade. In the meantime some of the mills are partially closing down. The manager of the Hastings mill declares that they have to close up part of their mill because of the big stone wall against their lumber and timber business in the States and the free admission of United States lumber into the Canadian markets. This week the lumbermen of Puget Sound met at Vancouver and arranged a trade league for shingles and lumber shipped east.

The fishermen have declared a strike, having refused the cannery's offer of 12 1/2 cents till July 27th and 10 cents thereafter. It is anticipated that this compromise may be made. The strike on the C. P. R. does not seem to have any effect on shipments. The service is fairly regular and is not disorganized.

There are few features in the local market. The provincial creameries have decided that they are losing money unnecessarily by squabbling among themselves, and are in agreement that a meeting has been arranged to consider a uniform price. In the meantime imported butter has no show against local creamery at 20 cents. There is no June cheese on the market. The market cannot be sold at 11 1/2 cents here and as that is the prevailing price dealers will work off their old stock before importing the prime article. Local eggs are very cheap and selected specimens of real seem to have pretty well captured the market at 19 to 20 cents.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

Canadian smoked meats are lower. Manitoba dairy butter is 16 1/2 per lb. GRAIN—Wheat, \$20 per ton; oats, \$25 per ton; corn, \$23 per ton. FLOUR—Delivered B. C. patents—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$4.80; strong hard, \$4.80; B. C. patents, \$4.70. FED—National Mills chops, \$25 per ton; bran, \$21; shorts, \$22; oil cake meal, \$25 per ton. HAY—Shawmut, double pressed, \$22 per ton; Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton; ordinary bales, \$12. HAY—Baldwin, extra, 1000 sacks, \$3.00; 450 sacks, \$2.10; 2250 sacks, \$2.30; 1000 sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 1000 sacks, per 1000, \$2.50; in 5000 sacks, \$2.25 per 1000. HIDES AND WOOL—Good heavy steers 7 1/2 per lb; medium, 6 1/2; light cows, 5 1/2; sheep pelts, and selected skins, 20 per each; deer skins, green, 8; deer skins, dry, 20; B. wool, 60 1/2 per lb. LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$4.00 per 1000; sheep, \$4.75 per 1000; lambs, \$4.25; goats, 70. DRIED MEATS—Cured, \$24.45; tallow, \$11.50. BOTTLED BEERS—Beef, 7 1/2; nut, 11 1/2; milk, 8; wall, 10. (CURE) MEATS—Hams, 16 1/2; break fast bacon, 12 1/2; corned beef, clear, 12 1/2; rolls, 14; smoked salmon, 13 1/2. LARD—Tins, 12 1/2; 12 1/2 per lb; tallow, 12 1/2. BUTTER—Local creamery, 20 1/2; Manitoba creamery, 20 1/2; dairy, local, 19; Manitoba dairy, 19 1/2. EGGS—From local, 20; Northwest eggs, 16; centers, 16. CHEESE—Manitoba, 11 1/2. VEGETABLES—New potatoes, 2c per bushel; red bell pepper, 10; cauliflower, 11 1/2 per bushel; cucumbers, local, 11 1/2 per bushel; beans, 8; peas, 8; red onions, 1 1/2; silver skins, 2c; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2; tomatoes, 2 1/2; cabbage, 2 1/2; asparagus, 1 1/2 per bushel. FISH—Flourders, 5c; smelt, 5c; sea bream, 4c; whiting, 5c; sole, 5c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 10c; cod, 6c per lb; crabs, 6c per dozen; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; herrings, 30c per bushel. GREN FRUITS—St. Michael and Valencia oranges, \$3.50; lemons, \$2.00; bananas, \$2.75; cherries, \$1.25; apricots, \$1.25; peaches, \$1.25; strawberries in large crates \$1.25. ALMONDS, 16 1/2; almonds, 15 1/2; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 18c; walnuts, 11c per lb; coconuts, 20c per 4 dozen. SUGAR—Powdered, 14c and 15c; cut, 14c; fancy yellow, 4c; yellow, 4 1/2c per lb. SYRUP—30 gal. barrels, 2 1/2; R. 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2; 5 gal. tins, 1 1/2 each; 1 gal. tins, \$1.00 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tins, \$2.25 case of 20. CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.00; peas, \$1.05; tomatoes, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25. HONEY—Local, 10c; imported, 12c. IRON—Sheets, 20c; wire, \$4.75; nails, base price, \$3.25; wire, \$3.70; rope, Manila, 14c; lashed oil, 90c; white lead, \$3.00; putty, 10c; paint, 45c; wire, \$4.50 per 1000; glass, first break, \$4.75.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Nelson, July 4. Eggs are firmer, receipts of Manitoba being very light. Old cheese is done. New is quoted to arrive at 11c. New potatoes are offering at 2 1/2c per pound. Dairy butter is dull. Butter—Fresh Manitoba creamery, 10 to 12c; dairy, 13 to 14c. Cheese—New, 11 cents. Oats—Per ton, \$20. Milled—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton. Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.20. Potatoes—New, 2 1/2c per pound.

B. C. BUSINESS NOTES.

Pike & Hunter have opened a hardware store at Vancouver. N. G. Foster has purchased the wall paper and paint business at Vancouver lately carried on by J. K. Davis. Coal exports from Nanaimo for June: New Vancouver Coal Company, 34,000 tons; Ladysmith, 28,750 tons; Union, 12,400 tons. The customs collections at Nanaimo for June were \$7,221.25, collections for the month, \$100,345.28, the largest on record for Nanaimo custom house. Tenders are being invited for the purchase of city of Victoria debentures, amounting to \$287,500, of which \$250,000 will run for 50 years and the remainder, the city's share, for ten years. All bear interest at 4 per cent, payable half-yearly. The steamer Hating, from Skagway on July 3, brought \$250,000 in gold dust and nuggets. John Hall, of Eborado Creek, having \$30,000. The principal news from Dawson is of an exodus to Nome, over one thousand prospectors having gone to Nome within a week. Clarence William Field, of Golden, B. C., and Walker Bews, of Revelstoke, B. C., formerly members of the firm carrying on business as druggists and merchants at Revelstoke, under the style of "Field and Bews," have by the said partnership was on the 13th day of June, 1901, dissolved. On Friday the North Pacific was the first cannery to open for the sockeye season, and a good haul was made. As many as 30 fish to the boat were taken, and the country receipts are very thick by the coast Indians, and good catches are expected. As on the Fraser river, the presumption is that the season will be a big one.—Vancouver Province. A news-Pacfic record has been made by the Empress of China, which arrived at the quarantine station outside Vancouver on Wednesday. The ship made the run from Yokohama, a distance of 4,800 miles, in nine days and eight hours. The high speed necessitated the burning of 140 tons of coal per day on this trip as against 30 tons, the ordinary daily fuel consumption. The best previous time made by a Canadian Pacific liner was ten days and fourteen hours by the Empress of Japan in 1907.

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is the intention of the Carbon Company, Midway, to purchase 60 additional shares of the mill, which will bring the capacity of the mill up to sixty stamps. During the month of June the mines

of Boundary Creek district shipped 30,892 tons of ore to smelter. The Burlington Mining Company has completed the purchase of the Iron Horse group of mines on Ten Mile Creek.

The shipments from Boundary mines for the six months ending June 30, 1901, made a grand total of 177,083 tons, of which Phoenix mines contributed 111,257 tons. Following are the details: Knob Hill group, 110,257 tons; Mother Lode mine, 38,000; B. C. Mine, 20,083; Athelstan, 750; Snowflake, 450; R. Best, 40; Carmel, 2,000; making a grand total of 177,083 tons.

"The Homestake will ship with a withdrawal in six or seven days," says a Rossland Miner interview with W. Hall, superintendent of the Homestake. "We are almost through with the timbering of the shaft, and when this is completed we will commence breaking down ore without further delay." It is expected that Phoenix mines shipments on a commercial basis, the only factor remaining to be considered in this connection being the arrangement of satisfactory terms with the Great Smelter, to which the ore will be forwarded."

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

The Regina mine, Rat Portage, has changed its name under the new management. It is now called the Black Eagle mine.

The reduction works at Keewatin are now running continuously on ore from the Siskouewie mine, crushing about fifty tons a day. The superintendent of the Siskouewie mine has been pushed very vigorously and there is now a sufficient body of ore opened up to make regular shipments, and keep the Keewatin works running at full capacity for six weeks or more. We understand that the values of the ore are entirely satisfactory.—Rat Portage Miner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gold production has been resumed, though in a small way, on the South African "Rand." The London papers announce that the May output was 7,478 ounces of fine gold, which naturally looks insignificant when compared with the monthly output of 400,000 to 500,000 ounces produced before the Boer war began.

Chicago Hide Market.

Hide and Leather: Since the dealers marked up their buff hides to 9c, some packing 4c higher, business has been rather inactive. Dealers prefer to buy packer light cows. June take-off, at 10 1/2c rather than pay 9 1/2c for country butts that run fully one-half long-haired. A dealer reports he has sold one car all No. 1 butts at 9 1/2c, and all No. 2 at 8 1/2c, but at present there is no activity in the market above 9c. It is claimed by eastern tanners there is no such demand for leather as to warrant the advance asked, and they are talking seriously of closing down for the summer months at least. Butts this week one year ago sold at 8 1/2c and 9c, and it is claimed there is no good reason why prices should rule higher to-day.

No. 1 native steers, 60-lbs. and over, free of grubs and brands, are held at 10 to 10 1/2c. The supply is not large. Receipts of the country receipts are either heavy cows or light hides; very little trading this week. Prices year ago, 9 1/2c.

No. 1 heavy cows, over 60-lbs., free of grubs and brands, are not plentiful. Several orders for this class of hides, which would not be executed, because of scarcity and price. It is claimed four cars were purchased late last week at 9 1/2c to be shipped soon as ready, which will extend into July. A year ago price 9 1/2c.

Several tanners are expected to be closed up recently. Stocks at present not large. There has been a good demand all the season for weights suitable for sole leather. Quotable price for country receipts weighing 55 to 56 lbs. average, seasonable hides, Western, about 40 lbs. 7 to 7 1/2c flat. No. 1 butts, 40 to 60 lbs., free of grubs and brands, have sold at 9c, although one dealer reports a sale of one car all No. 1 at 4c higher, and one car seconds at 3 1/2c. The supply is rather limited, especially heavy butts. The market is considered fairly strong at 9c; one car of Indiana butts were sold at 9 and 8c to go out.

Crop Items.

Port Qu'Appelle, Assn.—Crop prospects were never brighter in this district than at the present time. Whole fields of wheat are already well headed out and farmers' faces look happy.

Petrel, Man.—Crops are looking splendid. The first crop is now shut out and should be ready to cut in a couple of weeks.

Russell, Man.—The grain in this vicinity that was injured by the frost a few weeks ago has entirely recovered from the effects of it. The great amount of rainfall during the past week is doing the grain no end of good. If the summer proves at all favorable the prospects for a magnificent crop are excellent.

Minnedosa, Man., Tribune.—There is rain in abundance, so that a more favorable season for the growing crops has not been experienced in Manitoba for many years. This is certainly a growing time, and good weather at harvest is all that will be needed to make the farmers' lot a happy one. There will be one drawback, however, and that will be in the quantity of binder twine he will have to buy.

Beaver, Man.—Farmers say that the crops never looked better than at the present time.

Moose Jaw Times.—Crop prospects in the Moose Jaw district were never better. The wheat is in the shot blade, and the crop is now almost beyond the possibility of damage by drought.

Swan Ridge, Man.—Crops are looking splendid. The rain commenced promptly on June 1st and almost every day since has brought occasional showers with frequently the occasional dropping out. Prospects for an excellent harvest are very promising.

Hartney Star.—During the past week showers have been frequent, heavy and durable; the ground is now, and has been for some time, properly saturated. Coming as the rain did after exceedingly hot weather, vegetation is making marvellous advancement, and fields are giving farmers promise of a fine crop, which will be collected promptly on maturity in August.

Swan Lake, Man.—Weather fine with occasional showers. Crops look fine, prospects never looked better at this time of the season.

Leithbridge News.—All kinds of crops are making extraordinary growth, which the heavy rain of last Sunday but served to accelerate. Crops growing to be of the most abundant description.

Morden, Man., Chronicle.—The grain crops in this district are making vigorous progress. Many fields are heading out, and the harvest is likely to be earlier than usual. A heavy yield is anticipated.

Carman, Man., Leader.—The crop outlook in Carman district and surrounding districts certainly never at any time surpassed the present. The growth is astonishing, the grain is well stooled out while that which is heading out indicates a large yield. The plentiful rains of the past weeks would also admit of the very reasonable conclusion that there will be a dry harvest for saving the grain.

La Riviere: The recent rains and warm weather have made the crop look away ahead of anything that has been seen round here at this time of the year. Judging from present indications the crop will be a record breaker and too much help and machinery will be necessary to safely garner the crop of 1901.

Weather and Crops.

The rainy weather which characterized the month of June has continued into this first week of July. There have been several quiet heavy storms over the Red River valley and reports from all parts of the west indicate similar conditions. In some spots where the land is low there is beginning to be too much moisture. On the whole, however, conditions are as favorable to the growing crops as they could well be and all advisors from the country say that the grain has never looked better at this time of the year.

The United States has removed the greater part of the special taxes imposed three years ago for war purposes.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, July 6. Dry Goods—Good sorting demand. Not weather interferes with fall business. Sales for June were larger in many departments than last year.

Hardware—Quiet. Manufacturers have concluded their meeting at St. John and have made no changes excepting that in cut nails, which was noted last week.

Groceries—Dull. Sugar is selling freely at steady prices. Good demand for canned strawberries, and these are firmer at \$1.50 in syrup, and \$1.75 preserved.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, July 6. Hog products are in active demand and stocks are light. It is expected that long clear bacon will advance 1/4c soon as stocks cannot be replaced with hogs at present prices.

Hogs—Dressed, \$8.50 to \$9 per 100 pounds. Pork—Canada short cut, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked and dry salted meats—Long clear, tons and cases, 10 1/2 to 11c; breakfast bacon, 14 1/2 to 15c; hams, 13 1/2c; rolls, 11 1/2 to 12c; shoulders, 11c.

Lard—Tierces 10 1/2c, tubs 11c, and pails 11 1/2c.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, July 6. The grain markets are dull and easier. Ontario winter wheat is 1c lower. No. 1 spring is also lower.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4; Manitoba Bakers, \$3.70 for carlots at Toronto; Ontario Patent, \$2.55 per barrel for 50 per cent. patents, middle freights.

Wheat—Ontario red and white wheat @ 6 1/2c, middle freights; Ontario spring, 6 1/2c; No. 1 hard, 5 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 5c; No. 3 hard, 4 1/2c; grinding Oats—No. 1 white, 3 1/2c east; No. 2 white, 3 1/4c, middle freights.

Barley—1c for No. 3 extra at country points west. Millfeed—Shorts, \$12.50 per ton for cars west; bran, \$10.50 to \$11.

Oatmeal—\$3.65 for cars of bags, and \$3.75 in wood for car lots, Toronto. Hay—Carlots on track, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per ton.

Eggs—12c for selected; 11 1/2c for fresh in case lots; seconds, 8 1/2 to 9c. Butter—Best rolls and packages, 16 to 16 1/2c; medium, 15c; low grades, 10 to 13c; creamery, 19 to 20c for solids and 20 to 21c for prints.

Cheese—9 1/2 to 9 1/4c for job lots of new cheese. Hides—7 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 steers, 5 1/2c; country hides, 4 1/2c under these prices; calfskins, 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2; deakins, 50 to 55c; sheepskins, 80c to \$1.00 each; tallow, 5 to 5 1/2c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 13c for new clip; unwashed, 8c. Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.65 per bushel for handpicked, job lots.

Dried Apples—3 1/2 to 4 1/4c for round lots; evaporated, 5 1/2c. Maple Syrup—New is quoted here at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tin.

Honey—3 1/2 to 10 1/2c per pound. Poultry—Spring chickens, 90c to \$1 per pair; turkeys, 10 to 11c per pound. Potatoes—30c for carlots, old.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, July 6. The butter market is decidedly weaker on larger offerings. Prices are 1/2 to 1c lower. Cheese is dull and unsettled at lower prices.

Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 70c afloat; white, 74 to 74 1/2; red, 75 to 75 1/2c.

Barley—53 to 53 1/2c for No. 2. Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 35 to 35 1/2c afloat.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10 to \$4.30; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.25 to \$3.40; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.85.

Rolled Oatmeal—\$3.70 to \$3.75 per barrel, and \$1.77 1/2 to \$1.82 1/2 for bags. Feed—Manitoba bran, bags, \$14 to \$14.50; shorts, \$13 to \$13.50.

Baled Hay—Choice, \$11.50 to \$12.00; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.00. Cheese—Eastern, 8 1/4 to 8 1/2c; Western, 8 1/2 to 9 1/4c.

Butter—Finest creamery, 19 to 19 1/2c; seconds, 17 to 17 1/2c; fresh made dairy, 16 to 16 1/2c; medium, 11 to 11 1/2c.

Eggs—Choice—11 to 11 1/2c; seconds, 9 1/2 to 10c. Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood; tins, 6 1/2 to 7c per wine gallon; sugar, 9 to 10c for new.

Hides—No. 1, 6 1/4 to 7c; No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c; No. 3, 4 1/2 to 5c; calfskins, 10c and 8c; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.00, for good fresh skins.

Vegetables—Potatoes, carlots, 38c to 40c; onions, \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel. Poultry—Turkeys, 10 to 12c; chickens, 8 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 6c; ducks, 7 to 9c; geese, 5 to 7c.

Meats—Beef, 7c to 8c; veal, 2c to 6c; fresh lamb 6c to 7c; mutton, 5c to 6c; fresh killed hogs, \$9 to \$9.50.

Provisions—Mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20; pure lard in tierces, 11 1/2c per lb.; pails, 12c; compound, 7 1/2c; hams, 12 1/2c to 14c; bacon, 14 to 15c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, July 2. For choice steers prices have declined from the top 20c per 100 lbs., and now rule at \$5.10 to \$5.25, with medium at \$4.50 to \$4.90 and export cows at \$4 to \$4.50.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS. Montreal, July 5. Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday included 800 cattle and 500 sheep and lambs.

Best cattle sold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c, medium to good at 3 to 4 1/4c, and lean at 2 1/2c. There is a glut of poor calves. Export sheep sold at 3 1/2c per pound; butchers' at 3 to 3 1/4c. Lambs are worth \$2.50 to \$4.50 each.

Hogs are easier, choice bacon grades selling at 6 1/2 to 7c and fat at 6 1/2c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Toronto, July 6.

Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 38 carloads, including 644 cattle, 243 sheep and lambs, and 140 hogs.

Export Cattle—Very little business was done and the market was easy. Reports from the old country are far from encouraging. The high prices which prevailed during June were almost solely due to the fact that buyers had contracted for ocean steamer space at high figures.

A load of finest animals sold at \$5.25 to-day, and this was regarded as the outside figure. Other choice lots sold at \$4.00 to \$5.10 and this range covered the prices of the majority of the offerings.

Medium exporters, including light weights, were rather quiet at \$4.50 to \$4.90, and cows were dull at \$4 to \$4.50.

Butchers' Cattle—The demand was very light and several loads of fair to good cattle were left over. One bunch of particularly choice stock sold at \$4.75, but the bulk of the sales went below \$4.25.

Stockers—Receipts very small and market dull. Prices are \$3.00 to \$3.25 for best, and \$2.50 to \$3.00 for second grades.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady, with a good demand for everything except export ewes. Prices remain at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. for export ewes, \$2.50 to \$3.00 for bucks, and \$2 to \$3 for culls.

Hogs—The receipts were the smallest in several months and the market was firmer. Selects sold at \$7.25 per cwt., corn-fed at \$7 and lights and fats at \$6.55.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS. Toronto, July 6.

Receipts at the semi-weekly markets

yesterday were 67 cars, including 1,600 sheep and lambs, and 1,500 hogs.

Export cattle sold firmer at \$4 to \$5.20 per cwt., the latter price being for best stall fed. Butchers' cattle were in better demand, best selling at \$4.40 to \$4.80.

Heavy export bulls are easier at \$3.75 to \$4.25, while lights are worth \$3.50 to \$3.75. Stockers and feeders are dull and unchanged.

Milch cows are scarce and firm and worth from \$50 up for the best. Sheep are dull and lower. Export ewes worth \$3.35 to \$3.40 per cwt.

Spring lambs are 25c lower at \$2 to \$4 each. Hogs are in keen demand and firm. Some fine bacon hogs brought \$7.50 per cwt., but the bulk brought \$7.25.

Heavy and light rats brought 6 1/2c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Chicago, July 2.—Wheat, July open 64 1/4c, close 64 1/4c. Sept. open 65 1/2c, close 65 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Sept. open 45 1/2c, close 45 1/2c. Oats, July open 27 1/2c, close 27 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.35, close \$14.35. Pork, July open \$14.70, close \$14.52 1/2. Lard, Sept. open \$9, close \$9.07.

Chicago, July 3.—Wheat, July open 64 1/2c, close 64 1/2c. Sept. open 65 1/2c, close 65 1/2c. Corn, July open 44 1/2c, close 44 1/2c. Oats, Sept. open 27 1/2c, close 27 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.35, close \$14.35. Pork, July open \$14.70, close \$14.52 1/2. Lard, Sept. open \$9, close \$9.07.

Chicago, July 4.—Holiday.

Chicago, July 5.—Wheat, July open 64 1/2c, close 64 1/2c. Sept. open 65 1/2c, close 65 1/2c. Corn, July open 44 1/2c, close 44 1/2c. Oats, Sept. open 27 1/2c, close 27 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.35, close \$14.35. Pork, July open \$14.70, close \$14.52 1/2. Lard, Sept. open \$9, close \$9.07.

Chicago, July 6.—September wheat opened at 65 1/2c, and ranged from 65 1/2c to 66 1/2c. Closing prices were: Wheat—July 64 1/2c, Sept. 65 1/2c. Corn—July 44 1/2c, Sept. 45 1/2c. Oats—July 27 1/2c, Sept. 28 1/2c. Pork—July \$14.00, Sept. \$14.30. Lard—July \$8.55, Sept. \$8.65. Ribs—July \$7.92, Sept. \$8.02.

A week ago July option closed at 65 1/2c. A year ago July option closed at 74 1/2c. Two years ago at 72 1/2c; three years ago at 77 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

New York, July 2.—Wheat, Sept. opened 71 1/2c, close 71 1/2c. New York, July 3.—Wheat, July opened 72 1/2c, close 71 1/2c. Sept. opened 72 1/2c, close 72 1/2c.

New York, July 4.—Holiday.

New York, July 5.—To-day being a holiday, there is no market.

New York, July 6.—July wheat closed at 72 1/2c; Sept. at 71 1/2c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, July 2.—Wheat, Sept. open 63c, close 63 1/2c. Minneapolis, July 3.—Wheat, July open close 63 1/2c.

Minneapolis, July 4.—Holiday.

Minneapolis, July 5.—Wheat, Sept. open 63 1/2c, close 64 1/2c. July open 63 1/2c, close 63 1/2c.

Minneapolis, July 6.—Wheat closed at 62 1/2c for July option, September at 62 1/2c. Cash No. 1 hard wheat at 63 1/2c; No. 1 northern at 63 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, July 2.—Wheat, Sept. close 63 1/2c. July close 64 1/2c. No. 1 hard 64 1/2c. No. 1 northern 64 1/2c.

Duluth, July 3.—Wheat, July open 63 1/2c, close 63 1/2c. No. 1 hard 64 1/2c. No. 1 northern 64 1/2c.

Duluth, July 4.—Holiday.

Duluth, July 5.—Wheat, Sept. open 63 1/2c, close 63 1/2c. No. 1 hard 64 1/2c. No. 1 northern 64 1/2c.

Duluth, July 6.—July option closed at 63 1/2c for No. 1 northern wheat. September at 64 1/2c. Cash No. 1 hard closed to-day at 68 1/2c, and cash No. 1 northern at 65 1/2c.

A week ago July option closed at 64 1/2c. A year ago July wheat closed at 80 1/2c; two years ago at 73 1/2c; three years ago at 87 1/2c.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 5.—Wheat, spot dull; No. 2 red western winter 5s 6 1/2d; No. 1 northern spring 5s 6 1/2d; No. 1 California 5s 8d. Futures steady; Sept. 5s 6 1/2d; Dec. 5s 6 1/2d.

Liverpool, July 6.—Wheat closed to-day 1/4 to 1/2d lower at 5s 6d for July option.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

No. 1 hard wheat closed to-day at 67c Fort William, No. 2 hard, 64c; and No. 3 hard, 62c.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, July 6. Cheese 6d lower at 46s for colored, and 45s for white.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

London, July 6. Beet sugar 3/4d lower at 9s 3 1/2d.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, July 6. Cattle steady at 10 to 10 1/2c per pound, estimated dressed weight.

LIVERPOOL DAIRY.

Liverpool, July 5.—Butter is firm, and trade is fair. Finest is quoted at 80s to 100s. Cheese is dull and lower, finest new being quoted at 44 to 46s.

LONDON DAIRY PRICES.

London, July 5.—The supply of butter is large and the demand fair, while prices are firmer. Finest creameries are quoted 160s to 104s. Cheese is quieter, finest new colored white being quoted at 46s to 48s.

BRITISH STOCKS.

London, July 5.—4 p.m.: Consols for money 93 1/4; do. for the account 93 9/16; Atchafson 90; C. P. R. 106 3/4; St. Paul 17 1/2; Illinois Central 150 1/2; Louisville 11 1/2; U. S. Steel 43 1/2; Erie 43 1/2; do. 1st pd. 7 1/2; Pennsylvania 70 1/2; Reading 23 1/2; N. Y. C. & H. 10 1/2; Anaconda 6 1/2; Iron Mines 4 1/2; U. S. Steel 4 1/2; do. pd. 60 1/2. Bar silver quiet at 27 1/2 per ounce. Money 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent; do. for three months bills 3 1/4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London, July 1.—The trade in cattle was fair and the undertone to the market was steady, prices being unchanged from a week ago. Choice States cattle sold at 12c, and Canadians at 11 1/2c. Sheep were also steady at 11 1/2c, but lambs were weak and 1c lower at 13c.

Liverpool, July 1.—This market for Canadian cattle was easier at 11 1/2c to 12c. Sheep were weak and prices show a decline of 1 1/2c per pound, with sales at 10 1/2c.

Glasgow, July 1.—Trade in cattle slow; market weaker with supply in excess of demand and some shipments had to be held over.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Ingersoll, July 2.—Offerings to-day, 550 boxes. No sales; 8 1/2c highest bid. Small attendance; market dull.

Campbellford, July 2.—Campbellford cheese board met to-day; 2,250 white boarded. Sales—Watkins 220, McGrath 510, Cook 700, at 8 1/2c; McGrath 307 at 8 1/2c. Balance unsold.

COMMERCIAL MEN.

W. D. Wylie, Manitoba traveller for The Bole Drug Co., is going to Vancouver to engage in business for himself. W. R. Madill, for many years drug traveller for Elliot & Co., Toronto, takes his place here.

What to do with one's summer is a perennial question. Most people have neither the money nor the wish to go to an expensive, overcrowded seaside or mountain resort, and yet every man needs a few days devoted to pleasure and a complete rest at least once a year. The Cosmopolitan for July gives a solution of the problem in a well-written, illustrated article, "A Houseboat—The Modern Palace." Undoubtedly a houseboat offers a cheap and comfortable vacation, and the ranks of its devotees are constantly swelling.

The desire to please is normal and the desire to supplant abnormal. Cupidity makes many a marriage, and stupidity confesses it. Keeping one's woes to oneself is an excellent proof of wisdom. There are a great many Pagans who profess Christianity. Mean men and haggling women make the eyes weary and the ears ache.—Philadelphia Record.



THE CROW'S NEST ROAD.

In an interview with a representative of the Vancouver Daily World, Mr. Elias Rogers, of Toronto, is reported as saying that the new line of the Crow's Nest Southern railway will be completed, if at all possible, this fall.

The surveyors are now nearly completed on the American side of the line, between the Great Northern on the south and the boundary," said Mr. Rogers, according to the interview published in "The World," "and the road will be in the hands of the contractors in a few days. On the Canadian side the survey will be completed by the end of three weeks at the latest and in a month you will see us building railway just as rapidly as possible. We are going to make a big effort to complete the work this fall, but if it is not possible to have the whole business put through we will build up where we can join in with the C. P. R. and haul over their road for a part of the distance.

"Our relations now are very cordial with the Canadian Pacific. We will make an arrangement for running privileges if possible and connect from there to the boundary over the new road. This will give us a run for the extra coal and coke that we have to the Montana smelter market by the end of the year over our own line.

"The new railway will be simply for carrying coal and coke. There is talk of the bringing back of carloads of ore from Montana, as a return haul, but it would be necessary to build smelters on this side first in order to use up the ore that is thus brought in from the American side of the boundary. We have 300 new ovens now in course of construction that will be used for making coke, and there are also 200 more with foundations in, and probably only 100 of these will be completed during the present season. When the 300 are done in addition to those at present in operation the production of the ovens will be about 1,100 tons per day. The output of coal from the mines is about 4,000 tons per day.

"We are opening up a new mine at Michel, about 17 miles northwest from the two large properties at Fernie."

WINNIPEG CITY COUNCIL.

The city council met in regular session on Tuesday evening. The squabble over a motion to dismiss the city engineer was continued without results. After the correspondence had been read the standing committees presented their reports. The finance committee report recommended that when any grants are made by the city to charitable institutions the council be represented on the board of management. It also recommended that Thursday, August 15th, be civic holiday. The works committee recommended that a number of public works be proceeded with. These reports were adopted.

JAPAN TO CONTROL SAFROL.

The further exportation of brown camphor oil of over a certain specific gravity has been absolutely prohibited by the Japanese government, which, as is well known, controls the output, and it is stated that one effect of the prohibition will be to take artificial sasafrol oil out of the market, as it will not hereafter be manufactured in Japan. The edict has as yet had but little effect on the market for sasafrol oil, but the limited quantity in this country is in very strong hands, and it is said that in a comparatively short time the price of the natural oil will range from sixty to sixty-five cents, with the artificial proportionately high.

The Japanese government has erected a factory at Hogo for the manufacture of safrol. The plant will be put in operation at once, and will be controlled by the government, as the camphor industry is at present. It is stated that an upset price of thirty-eight cents at the factory will be put upon the article, which, with the import duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, will make the price in this market between fifty and sixty cents a pound.

In consequence of these reports holders of safrol in this market are very firm in their views. The supply is extremely limited, and it would be impossible to procure any very large amount.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Table with multiple columns: GROCERIES, Dried Fruits, Tea, CURED MEATS, ETC., and various sub-sections like Canned Goods, Matchos, Nuts, Syrup, Sugar, Salt, Spices, Cured Fish, Dried Fruits, Cigarettes, Cereals, Coffee, Canned Meats, Soap, and more. Includes prices per case, per pound, and per dozen.

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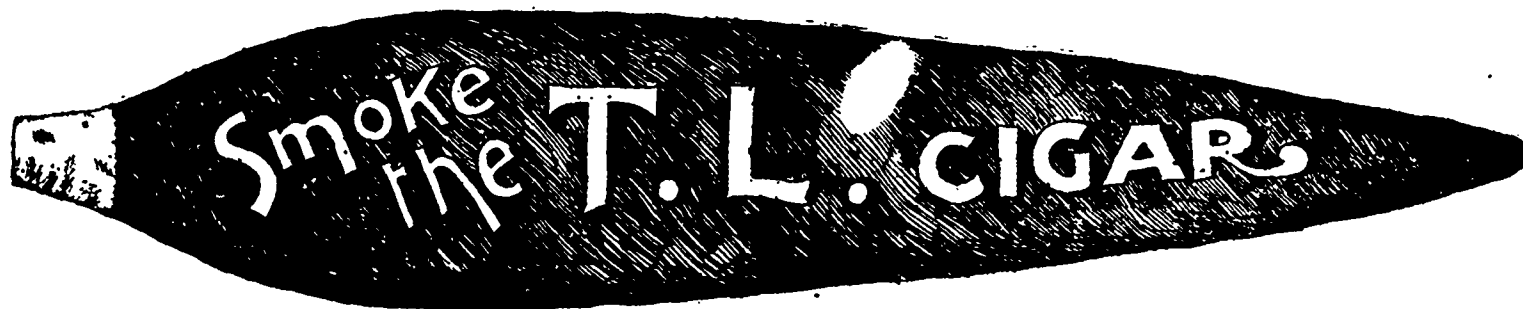
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 ownership?"  
 "I'm in favor of it," answered Sen-  
 ator Sorghum, with emphasis. "I'd  
 like to see the government own every-  
 thing. My experience has been that it  
 is a great deal easier to get money  
 from the government than from most  
 private concerns."—Washington Star

*An Advertisement in the Commercial reaches every business man  
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**Wheat Fields of the Canadian Northwest.**

Some twenty years ago Mr. J. W. Taylor, at that time United States consul at Winnipeg, published in the Pioneer Press of St. Paul, Minnesota, a report on the wheat lands of the Northwest. In this report he said: "In the Hudson Bay Territory (the Canadian Northwest), outside of the old provinces, 200,000,000 acres are adapted to wheat raising. The world's annual consumption of wheat at present is, in round numbers, about two thousand million bushels. Assuming Mr. Taylor's figures to be correct, an average yield of only 10 bushels for each of these 200,000,000 acres would produce all the wheat now consumed."

Canada as a matter of fact, now produces less than five per cent. of the wheat supply of the world, and only about twenty-five per cent. of this is exported. To attempt to explain why this is so does not come within the scope of this paper, the object of which is simply to show that we can, and in the near future will, produce a very much larger proportion of the wheat consumed by bread-eating people. The present price of wheat and the enormous tolls levied by transportation companies now restrict production. An increase in the former or a reduction of wheat in Northwest Canada.

Throughout Eastern Canada there is much land yet uncultivated which is suitable for the growth of wheat. North of the Canadian Pacific railway there is an immense region—much of it unexplored—which will in a very few years become one of the most productive parts of Canada. A triangle formed of lines drawn between Ottawa and Winnipeg, Winnipeg and the north end of Lake Winnipeg and the latter point and Ottawa, includes an area much larger than the present cultivated parts of Ontario, the greater proportion of which is well adapted to the growth of cereal crops of all kinds. British Columbia, too, will always be able to produce the wheat required for consumption within its own borders, no matter how its population may increase. In this paper, however, I shall confine myself to the region to the west and northwest of Winnipeg.

As regards Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, though a multitude of explorers and settlers have reported upon particular areas, little or nothing has been added to our knowledge of that vast wheat-growing area since the publication of Manitoba and the Great Northwest. Twenty years of practical experiment by settlers from all parts of the world have proved that the estimates of wheat-producing land I then made were correct, and I can say to-day with even greater certainty than then, that there is actually no limit to the (possible) wheat crop of the Northwest. The late Dr. G. M. Dawson reported in 1874 that in the Red River Valley alone there were 3,400 square miles, or approximately 2,170,000 acres of land suitable to the growth of wheat, and at the very modest estimate—for that region—of 17 bushels to the acre, over 40,000,000 bushels could be produced annually in this district. That the production in the Red River Valley has not yet reached that figure is due solely to the fact that much of the land is yet withheld from cultivation because it is in the hands of railway companies or land speculators, the two great drags on the agricultural development of the Northwest.

Twenty years ago I wrote: "Between Winnipeg and Edmonton, a distance by cart-road of 980 miles, the various settlers affirm that where they are located is the best land in the country." At the time this was written little was known, except from my own reports, of the region along the present line of the Canadian Pacific (not then located) and between it and the International boundary. It is now admitted by everyone that so far as the soil is concerned there is no appreciable part of that great area lying between the North Saskatchewan river and the International boundary which is unsuitable for the profitable growing of wheat. West of Moose Jaw, however, the supply of water is in some districts, at present uncertain. Between Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat, good crops are frequently grown without the artificial application of water to the soil, proving that water alone is necessary to transform what was formerly called a "desert" into a wheat-producing region. How this may best be done cannot now be discussed, but that it will be done is certain. A simple system of dams that will hold the melted snow in gullies and deep ponds, instead of allowing it to be dissipated into shallow lakes, would immediately insure annual wheat crops in a vast

area which the uncertain rainfall now renders unfit for cultivation.

Southwest of Medicine Hat the climatic conditions are very different from those to the northwest of that point. To the southwest the rainfall is not great, but there is absolutely no danger from early frosts. The federal and local governments are now inaugurating irrigation systems that will transform that immense region, bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific railway and on the south by the International boundary, into one vast wheat field.

It is a remarkable fact that while in Ontario two or three grains are usually found in a cluster of wheat, three or four are found in Manitoba, and from four to six between that province and the far Northwest. That the production of bushels per acre must vary in like ratio is evident, and where we have in Ontario fifteen bushels per acre, twice that amount of grain is harvested for the same quantity of straw in the Northwest.

In early times—twenty years ago—and to a lesser extent now, early frosts destroyed much wheat in what is popularly known as the "Edmonton district." That the failure of wheat crops from this cause has greatly diminished is due principally to the fact that varieties of grain suitable to the climate are now more generally planted than formerly. The continual cultivation of the land has also done, and will do much to counteract the effect of the light local frosts peculiar to that region, the loosening of the soil by cultivation freeing a large quantity of warm earth that must be cooled before anything growing on the surface can be frozen. Suitable seed, cultivation and scientific fall planting will cause the disappearance of summer frosts.

Between the North Saskatchewan and the headwaters of the Churchill river is another great district well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, and in isolated parts of it wheat is now grown for local consumption. North of Edmonton there is the Peace River district and the valleys of the Athabasca and Upper Mackenzie rivers, not yet explored, but which are known to produce wheat of the finest quality. Samples brought by the writer from the Peace river in 1875 were awarded the highest prize at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and wheat is grown every year in the Mackenzie valley as far north as Lat. 60 degrees.

Much of this area is as yet too remote from the markets of the world to allow of wheat being produced for export and is omitted from the following estimate of wheat lands now available for cultivation in the Northwest. For the purposes of the present paper none but the provinces of Manitoba, Assinibola, Alberta and Saskatchewan will be considered. The area of these provinces is:

	Square Miles.
Manitoba .....	47,360,000
Assinibola.....	57,728,000
Alberta.....	67,704,000
Saskatchewan.....	69,370,000
Total.....	242,168,000

Of these 240,000,000 acres, by far the greater proportion is suitable for the production of wheat, but if only 50 per cent could be so utilized, 120,000,000 acres can at any time be sown. The yield throughout this area is between 15 and 35 bushels per acre, according to the soil and the rainfall, but however these may vary, these four provinces could every year be made to produce all the wheat now used in the manufacture of white bread. If the possible production of the districts north of Alberta and Saskatchewan and northeast of Manitoba were added to these figures, none but those who have studied the question and know the country could believe that the conclusions that must be drawn were trustworthy.

The whole question cannot be fully gone into here, but enough has, I believe, been written to convince the most skeptical, that with wheat, as with forest products, "the future is with us." JOHN MACCOUN.

**Crop Reports.**

The weekly crop report of the Canadian Northern issued at the offices here Saturday indicate that the crops are progressing rapidly and an early and abundant harvest is expected. An especially heavy yield of wheat is looked for. The report is as follows: Roland, June 30—Crops looking splendid, wheat 15 to 20 inches high and very thick, and strong, soon be out in head. Yield will be best since 1895. Weather fine and warm with few light showers.

Altamont, June 30—Weather very warm at times with heavy showers and some hail, but not enough to damage anything. All crops coming ahead very fast. Earliest wheat will be heading out in a week.

Ninette, June 30—Excepting in hilled districts crops looking fine. Early sown wheat out in head. Crops were hailed all doing nicely with the exception of about 400 acres which was too far advanced to come on again. Weather fine and warm with frequent showers. Prospects bright for a good yield.

St. Jean, June 30—Weather here since last report has been showery and warm. Crops doing splendid, considerable wheat headed out.

Baldur, June 30—The wheat crop is growing fast and is now from 15 to 18 inches high and most of it is in the shot blades. Oats have not done so well as wheat but will be a fair crop. Weather during week has been warm and showery. A heavy rain fell last Sunday with some hail. Very little damage reported done around here.

Manitowish, June 30—Crop prospects continue bright. Wheat coming out in head. Oats and barley doing well.

Elgin, June 30—Wet weather during past week. All vegetation making rapid progress. The wheat is in shot blade, and some of the most advanced will be headed out by the 12th. It is very thick and strong and of a fine healthy appearance. It is reported that the hailed district is coming on again and will be alright except a little late. Prospects could not be better.

Brandon, June 30—Weather is very favorable for growth, and the crops never looked better at this season of the year. A few light showers during the week.

Methven Junction, June 30—Crops are looking fine here and are growing very rapidly, could not have much more favorable weather.

Minto, June 30—The crops are making good progress, and farmers say never looked better. We had two severe storms with some hail during the past week, but no damage reported in this locality.

Ell, June 30—Everything reported favorable for a good crop in this vicinity. All grain growing favorably. Have

had couple of good rains since last report. Clear and warm to-day.

Morris, June 30—Crops in splendid condition. A little damage by hail but not enough to make a noticeable decrease in yield.

Somerset, June 30—Weather for past week has been quite wet, although grain looks well. Wheat and barley are sprouting up rapidly, looks as though we were going to have a good crop. There have been some hail and electric storms, but they did no damage.

Emerson, June 30—Past week showery and warm, crops in first class shape.

Hilton, June 30—Weather past week has been showery, and did not hurt wheat any. Wheat this year is far ahead of last year and promises to be a record breaker. Oats and barley are coming on very fast.

Oakland, June 30—Weather still favorable, almost daily rains. Crops all looking fine.

Portage la Prairie, June 30—Crops still doing well, early sown wheat heading out.

Steinbach, June 30—Past week warm and showery, all crops in best of condition.

Letellier, June 30—Since last report weather showery. Crops in splendid condition and growing rapidly. Some of the earliest sown wheat out in head and the latter maturing rapidly.

**Returns from the Winnipeg Clearing House.**

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

Week ending July 4, 1901 .. .	\$2,050,259
Corresponding week, 1900 .. .	2,230,902
Corresponding week, 1899 .. .	2,110,001

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. . . . .	\$9,022,468	\$9,900,007	\$7,081,052
Feb. . . . .	7,158,270	7,702,640	6,200,471
Mar. . . . .	7,839,062	7,320,942	6,761,121
Apr. . . . .	7,071,214	7,091,510	6,016,431
May . . . . .	8,681,057	9,702,570	7,472,855
June . . . . .	8,547,908	9,012,084	7,888,105
July . . . . .		9,336,427	8,169,505
Aug. . . . .		8,173,030	7,005,201
Sept. . . . .		7,320,147	8,261,130
Oct. . . . .		9,193,477	12,080,000
Nov. . . . .		11,018,987	14,435,210
Dec. . . . .		10,869,327	12,000,905
Totals.	\$104,050,792	\$107,780,814	

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## Canada's National Park

Banff and its Beauties, its Natural Attractions and Wild Animals.

Banff, July 1.—The season at the Canadian National Park is now well begun and for the next two months visitors will be plentiful. This year the demand for cottages has been unusually great and at the present time there is nothing in the shape of a cottage that can be had. The cottage erected about ten years ago for Sir John and Lady Macdonald, but never occupied, has been taken by Lieut.-Gov. Erner Forget, of Regina. Another new comer this season will be Commissioner Perry, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who will seek rest from his arduous duties for a while amid the healthy surroundings of Banff.

### The Hot Springs.

Most Canadians know too little about the chief health and pleasure resort in the Dominion. It is safe to say that Banff and its attractions are better known to English and American tourists than they are to Canadians and we frequently read of distinguished Canadians going to Clifton Springs and other places where healing mineral waters issue from the earth, totally ignoring the most healing natural hot springs in America. These sulphur springs are situated about a mile and a half only from the central thoroughfare here. There is a cave which is a natural wonder in itself and into which the hot mineral water bubbles up unceasingly, and there is the larger bathing spot called the Basin, which is roofless and where the water is even warmer than in the cave, being about 74 degrees. At both of these places, which are only a few yards apart, the Dominion government has erected comfortable bathing houses. There are caretakers and every facility for both men and women taking the baths. Your correspondent was talking to a man here the other day who was so bad with rheumatism and disease when he arrived here that he had to be carried from the train. He is now in full health, after taking the baths two or three weeks. This, however, is a common occurrence. The superintendent of the park, Mr. Douglas, told me that he had seen a number of persons who had to be carried from the train on a stretcher and placed on a mattress on a spring wagon who were able to walk around with a stick after a couple of weeks, and at the end of the third week threw away the stick. A full analysis of the Banff water has been made by the Dominion analyst, Mr. McGill, and the different ingredients of it can be easily ascertained by anyone. It consists chiefly of sulphur, lime and magnesia, with distinct traces of lithia.

### Grand Scenery.

Aside from the healing aspect of the natural waters at Banff and the great pleasure afforded by the baths even to people enjoying the best of health, the park is one of the great tourist points of the continent. Its natural scenery, situated as it is in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, is, of course, very fine, and much grander than can be described in words. To stand near the C. P. R. hotel, where you are five or six thousand feet above the level of the sea, the view of crag and canyon, of mountain and stream, of glorious green foliage and beautiful flowers, is something to remember forever afterwards. If one grows tired of looking at the scenery, even when their attention is distracted by three meals a day or more in a first class hotel, the park has many resources to interest amuse and instruct the visitor. There is every facility for the most invigorating drives. Within the park, which is the property of the Dominion government and administered by it, there are sixty-five miles of road, over every mile of which a horse could be driven at racing speed, to a beautifully level and so well graded are they. One of the favorite drives leads gradually up and past the celebrated corkscrew almost to the top of Tunnel mountain, at an altitude of over 5,000 feet, and at each turn a new and, if possible, grander view bursts upon the vision. There are many other drives and this year, in addition, a new one has been constructed by Superintendent Douglas, which promises to afford new scenic views fully equal to anything which are now available. This piece of road is a mile and a half long and by connecting with an existing road the superintendent promises in a few days to have a ten mile drive through the mountains over a first class mac-

adamized road on no part of which is there more than a ten per cent grade. Part of this road leads to Anthracite, a distance of about four miles from here. By the old road, part of which led along the railway track, the road to Anthracite is fully a mile longer, so that this new work will be greatly appreciated by many.

### The Wild Animals.

If the visitor to the Rocky Mountain park is fond of variety there is no place where he will get more of it. For instance, by a short drive of one or two miles you can reach the buffalo farm and see the only large herd of buffalo in Canada, also a band of beautiful elk and a number of Angora goats. The buffalo farm is an enclosure of eight hundred acres. The crowning sides of the Cascade mountain face the farm on one side and afford a little mountain climbing for the animals when they are so inclined. A living spring of pure cold water gushes from the earth at the base of the mountain and furnishes that without which neither buffalo nor elk nor any other animal can be properly nourished and brought up—pure water.

### The Buffalo.

The buffalo herd was started by a few animals from the Silver Heights herd but at the same time two or three animals were secured from Texas, until there were sixteen. That was in 1897 and in less than four years there are by natural increase thirty-one head of buffalo on the farm and there has only been one loss by death, a case where two young and sturdy bulls attacked and killed an old bull, a nasty little habit these husky young fellows have. It will be seen that the herd has practically doubled in size since it was placed in the park, thus proving that the surroundings of these wild animals are of a suitable kind and that they are perfectly contented and not conscious of captivity. The introduction of new blood and cross breeding has developed this fine herd rapidly and at present there are five calves on the farm, all of them thriving. It is one of the sights of the park to see at close quarters several of these magnificent big bulls grazing there as they used to do on the plains when they were monarch of all they surveyed. When not molested the animals are very quiet and visitors, escorted by the young rancher, named Ellis, who has charge of the animals, are always certain of getting close to them and obtaining any number of photographs they desire.

### Noble Elk.

Some people think the elk more attractive to look at and more interesting than even the buffalo. The biggest elk is certainly a magnificent animal, as big as a young horse with skin as glossy and shining like satin, a noble head, superbly poised on the most graceful neck, and a magnificent pair of antlers branching out on either side. At the present moment it is only eight weeks since these antlers began to grow and it is astonishing to think that during this short time such a luxuriant growth could take place. As a matter of fact the elk shed their horns every spring and the new growth is marvellously rapid. It is more difficult to get close to the elk than to the buffalo but as a rule there is no difficulty in coming quite close to them and getting good views of these graceful animals. From two in the afternoon till six each day Mr. Ellis, who has charge of the animals, keeps his horse ready saddled at the gate and accompanies visitors, taking pains to accommodate them and leading them where he knows the animals to be. Those who know say Mr. Ellis understands the animals thoroughly well and looks after them intelligently and with the best of care. He has also in his charge thirteen Angora goats, very interesting animals, and to the great delight of all lady visitors, four little kids, each as pretty as a picture. They came here recently in rather poor condition but they are now looking very fine and promise to thrive and increase.

### A National Zoo.

Superintendent Douglas, who takes a great pride in the park, and who has done much to improve it in every direction, thinks much of the idea of extending the buffalo farm so as to

make it a national zoo of representative Canadian animals. There is at present within the confines of the vast park the mountain goat, deer, buffalo, mountain sheep, elk, bears and the Angora goats, so that already there is a good beginning right on the spot and it only needs an extension of the idea to secure a very attractive and valuable collection of Canadian animals where the cost of keeping them would be trifling and where students of natural history and others could gain a great deal of valuable information and pleasure. As an asset these animals would become of considerable value to the Dominion government. If they desired to sell the herd of buffalo here there would be no difficulty in securing fifty thousand dollars for them and possibly twice that sum, yet the annual expenditure on them does not exceed eight hundred dollars.

The buffalo herd here has an excess of bulls and it has been suggested that the buffalo cows at Silver Heights, owned by the city of Winnipeg, might be exchanged for so many bulls from Banff. This would make the little collection at Silver Heights much more attractive to sightseers, because there is nothing to see about a buffalo cow, and it would give the buffalo farm here a much needed addition of cows. The prospects are, unless something is done, the Silver Heights herd will eventually die off.

There are many other attractions and means of recreation and amusement at Banff. The boating on the Bow river is very good for several miles, while at the junction with the Spray river the falls form one of the prettiest sights that can be imagined. Here very fine trout can be caught and one of the favorite amusements of visitors is to fish. A favorite fishing excursion is to take a drive for nine miles past the Cascade mountain to Devil's Lake, which is sixteen miles long, and where there is a launch that can be chartered by parties. Those natural concrete pillars called hoodoos are seen here in a cluster, and Devil's Head Canyon, Devil's Gap and Ghost River are some of the other points of interest on this trip. Bicycles can be hired and very fine bicycle rides are afforded by the beautiful roads and easy grades. There is a National Park museum, a handsome building erected by the Dominion government, where a collection can be seen of various specimens of the mountain region. The Dominion government are about to erect an observatory on the summit of Sulphur mountain, the stone for which will be obtained on the spot but the sand and other materials for the building will have to be taken up by pack mules.

The C. P. R. hotel here is a famous hostelry to which most of the tourists go, while the Sanitarium, as its name signifies, is designed to receive those who come here for their health. The Banff Springs hotel, as the C. P. R. resort is called, is well conducted, has delightful rooms and everything calculated to gratify an appetite which the mountain air has made sharp and keen. Most visitors are surprised to find in such a place this well appointed hotel and its construction was a capital idea.

### Canadian Iron in Britain.

The Iron Trade Review says: "A notable event in the iron world and of great interest otherwise, is the arrival in the Clyde this week of a cargo of 3,500 tons of pig iron from Canada. The quality corresponds with Cleveland iron, and is, therefore, suitable for foundry purposes. It comes across, we understand, at a freight of 10s per ton, which is about the equivalent of half the bounty on export granted by the Dominion government; and it incurs landing and other charges amounting to 5s per ton, which closely approximates the cost of taking Cleveland iron to Scotland by sea. The Canadian product, then, enters into direct competition with Cleveland iron, which, again, displaces Scotch ordinary iron—at a price. The price at which the Canadian ore has been sold has not yet been disclosed, but Cleveland warrants are just now 15s 6d per ton under Scotch G.M.B., which is considerably more than the normal difference, so that the moment of arrival is not very opportune from the Cleveland point of view.

The shipment marks a strange reversal in the current of trade, for Canada has been in the habit of taking

about 10,000 ton of pig iron per annum from us, notwithstanding the contiguity of the United States. But it marks more than that. This iron comes from Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, where have just been completed four large blast furnaces for the smelting of iron ore conveyed at a low rate of freight, and on a short sea run of 24 hours or so, from the iron mines of Newfoundland. These mines are near the seaboard and are cheaply worked, so that the ore is one of the cheapest iron-stones in the world.

Whether it will pay Nova Scotia better to export pig iron than to turn it into steel is another question. The one disadvantage under which Cape Breton must suffer is in the matter of freight for we do not know what cargoes large steamers can get to induce them to go there for return cargoes of iron, and to go there in ballast must be, of course, to enhance the outward freights. In the meanwhile, however, it must pay the smelters handsomely to export pigs, because of the bounty, which bounty has been extended to 1907."

### Rossland Mining News.

Rossland, B. C. July 1.—The output of ore from this camp for the week ending Saturday, June 29, has been considerably curtailed by reason of the temporarily closing down of the Rossland Great Western properties. Other mines have improved on last week's record and if the Le Roi and others start work after the holidays the output will soon reach the normal tonnage of 10,000 tons per week. The figures for the week are: Le Roi 2,280, Centre Star, 1,980, War Eagle, 900, Iron Mask, 100, Total 5,260 tons, total for year 200,857.

Grand Forks, B. C. July 1.—For the week ending Saturday the Granby smelter treated 4,517 tons of ore; the total treated to date is 171,087 tons.

The Homestake mine will start shipping on Tuesday and the I. X. L. mine will ship the higher grade ore taken from the pocket encountered in the lower level.

## OVERALL CLOTHING

Overalls  
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Smocks  
Shirts

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

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

## WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES

The manufacturing public are invited to examine our plant over the Imperial Dry Goods Co.'s store, doing perfect work at the rate of from 3,000 to 4,000 stitches per minute.

## BLACKSMITH WANTED.

Good opening for the above. Shop and set of tools to rent cheap. Man speaking German preferred. Fine opening for really good mechanic. Merchants kindly mention to your customers. Apply for particulars to G. A. E. H., Hyde, Assa. Enst.

## Hardware Stock For Sale.

A small, well assorted stock of hardware, amounting to about \$700.00; will be sold cheap; present owners wishing to clear out hardware from general stock carried. For further particulars write W. and S., care Commercial, Winnipeg.

## Flour and Grist Mill Wanted

Napinka is the centre of one of the best farming and wheat raising districts in Manitoba, possesses exceptional railway facilities and grant privileges, and is prepared to grant liberal assistance for the erection of a grist and flour mill. Correspondence solicited. A. E. Slater, Sec. Business Men's Association, Napinka.

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Nothing ever done by

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--	--

Already the entry lists give promise of a wealth of display in

**LIVE STOCK**  
**AGRICULTURAL and**  
**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS**



**EDUCATION**  
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For Prize List, Programmes and all information apply to

**F. W. THOMPSON**  
President, Winnipeg.

**F. W. HEUBACH**  
General Manager, Winnipeg.

**Freight Concessions to Creameries and Cheese Factories.**

The Manitoba Dairy association has issued the following circular to all creameries and cheese factories:

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the above association, the directors duly appointed a committee to wait on the C. P. R. with regard to a reduction of freight rates on dairy produce, east and west. This committee now begs to report the result of the various interviews and sundry correspondence in the matter.

The freight rate at the present time, as you all know, from Manitoba to Vancouver, is \$1.75 per 100 lbs. In less than carloads, with an extra charge of 10 per cent. of freight rate for icing, and \$1.25 per 100 lbs. in carloads, minimum 20,000 lbs. per car, with the usual extra charge for icing. The C. P. R. claim that the rate on carload lots is 75c less from Manitoba than from St. Paul and all Missouri river points to Seattle. The rate on small lots is 25c less from Manitoba than it is in carloads from Ontario and 75c less on carloads from Manitoba than on carloads from Ontario to Vancouver. The rate from Manitoba to any point in the Kootenays is \$1.15 less than from any point in Ontario to the Kootenay. The rate from Lower California to Vancouver is about one half per lb., while the duty on American butter is 4c per lb.

Taking these facts into consideration the C. P. R. state that no reduction from Manitoba points is necessary to protect the trade from Manitoba.

They are however, willing to concede the following: If any creamery or cheese factory wishes to ship butter or cheese to Winnipeg in small lots and hold it here in cold storage until such time as a car is accumulated they will, upon proof of re-shipment to Montreal, the Kootenays or Vancouver, grant a rebate of "one third" of the local freight rates from the points of shipment to the points of concentration, less Winnipeg cartage, and with a minimum of 50c on "small."

In the case of creameries or cheese factories having, say 10,000 lbs. at Brandon, 10,000 lbs. at Portage in the Prairie and 5,000 at Winnipeg, the C. P. R. would grant a half less than carload rate from Brandon and Portage la Prairie to Winnipeg and a carload rate on the 25,000 lbs. from Winnipeg to Montreal. If this was desired to make Brandon the point of concentration the same rebate would be granted on the lots going from Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie.

**Glass Making by Electricity.**

The art of glass-making by electricity has not as yet progressed beyond the experimental stage in this country. For many years, however, the inconvenience and expense attached to the ordinary methods of melting the ingredients of which glass is composed have engaged the attention of glass-makers with a view to their modification. In furnaces where the pots are used for the purpose of fusion the high temperature necessary to keep the metal in a melted condition must be constantly maintained, whether the actual manufacture of the product is being carried on or not. If the fire in such a furnace be let out or extinguished by accident or the sudden cutting off of the fuel supply, these pots are rendered incapable of further service, as they can never be reheated so as to be good for their former purpose. As pots are quite expensive, this is a considerable drawback to their usefulness, and, besides, their longevity is a very uncertain factor, no matter how completely they are constructed or how thoroughly seasoned. Then, again, the walls of the pots being thick and composed of a non-conductive material (clay), a great deal of time is lost before the glass "batch" is sufficiently fused to be fit for working. In a lesser degree similar objections may be urged against tank furnaces. Their construction is quite expensive, and they can rarely be depended upon with certainty, even when most skillfully built, as they are liable to give way at some point or other when least expected. Then the expenditure of fuel in proportion to the heat results accruing is very large, and there is much waste from this source, even in the most economically constructed furnaces. And, at best, they are awkward structures, occupying much room, hard to keep in order, and by no means conducive to the comfort, health or

convenience of the operatives who work about them.

The discovery of natural gas and its adaption to glass making purposes in many districts where the manufacture of glass is largely carried on helped to alleviate some of the inconveniences mentioned, and where this fuel was not available manufactured gas was made to serve the same purpose. This did not remove all the drawbacks alluded to above, however, and so manufacturers have been casting about for better methods of glass melting than have hitherto obtained. As stated previously, the manufacture of glass by means of electricity has not yet reached the commercial stage in this country, though it is by no means improbable that it may do so later on. Some time ago a Pittsburgh glass maker conducted a series of experiments in melting glass by the application of the electric fluid, and he claims to have been quite successful, producing good, clear metal at an expense materially less in proportion to the quantity made than he could have done by the ordinary methods. As his process is still in the experimental stage and he is trying to improve upon it, with hopes of still further success, he is not prepared to go into any details as to the nature of his methods. In connection with this it may be added that the extended accounts published in some of the papers about a year ago concerning the alleged successful manufacture of glass in Pittsburgh by means of electricity were in great part fanciful.

The Parisian journal, L'Electrienne, tells of successful experiments made in this direction by a company in Cologne, Germany, and describes the process as follows:

"The components, after mixture, are placed in a series of platforms arranged like steps, and on each of these steps the material is subjected to the action of the voltaic arc. The fusion, incomplete on the first step, is completed as the fluid mass passes over the other steps in succession, carrying with it such of the material as still remains solid. At the foot of the staircase, so to speak, the vitrified substance falls into a receiver communicating by its lower part with a second where the mass is cleared of impurities; it finally reaches a third receiver from which it is taken to be worked.

The cost of this new process cannot yet be completely reported on, but, so far as the consumption of fuel is concerned, it can certainly compete on favorable terms with the old method."

J. Lubne, of Aix-la-Chapelle, France, has also taken out a patent for an electric furnace for making glass. As in the German process, the voltaic arc is employed, though the methods of its use seem to be more complicated than the former. It does not appear, however, that either of the methods has as yet been successful from a purely commercial point of view, or that the manufacture of glass by them has been conducted on a large scale, but that is no reason why such a consummation should not be reached in due season.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

"Pa, I want all the money you can spare this summer."  
"Dear me, daughter, are you going to Russia or to India?"  
"No, pa; I'm going to graduate and to get married."

**RED DEER, ALTA.—**

**ALBERTA HOTEL**

DEATY & BRINDLE, Proprietors.

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, Proprietor.

New building, newly furnished, hot and cold baths, heated by furnace and lighted with gas, good sample rooms.

**KAMLOOPS—**

**GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL**

P. A. BERNHART, Proprietor.

The best hotel in Kamloops. Ample accommodation.

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Headquarters for commercial men. CITY HALL SQUARE.

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First-class accommodation for commercial men.

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

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Good sample rooms and every accommodation for the general public. Heated by furnace and lighted by acetylene gas.

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First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers, etc.

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

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

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

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

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Good accommodation for the travelling public. Under new and greatly superior management.

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New building. New furnishings. Furnace heating. Acetylene gas. First-class. Large sample rooms.

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

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Newly furnished and under new management. Good sample rooms.

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Every accommodation for the general public. Heated by furnace; lighted with acetylene gas. Bus meets all trains.

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New house. Up-to-date appointments.

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First-class accommodation. Good sample rooms for commercial men. Bus meets all trains.

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Every accommodation for commercial travellers.

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First-class. Opposite depot.

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Good sample rooms and every accommodation for commercial travellers and the general public. Rates \$3.00 per day. Bus to and from all trains.

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New Building, New and Commodious Bedrooms, Parlors, Bath Rooms and Sample Rooms. Newly Furnished, Heated Throughout with Hot Air, Lighted by Gas. Electric Bell in every room. Cuisine second to none, and the best stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars in Alberta. Miss Mitchell, Matron.

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Large and well lighted sample rooms. Hot air and electric bells and light in every room. Night Grill Room in connection for the convenience of guests arriving and departing by night trains.

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From

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**100 HOURS**

Every day in the week.

Connecting with Steamers

**P ALBERTA ATHABASCA MANITOBA**

By leaving Winnipeg

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And sailing from Fort William

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Train arrives from the East at 6.30k, and leaves for the West at 7.15k, arrives from the West at 21.20k, and leaves for the East at 21.50k.

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Through California Tourist Car every Wednesday

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Good Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Hotels, etc. Round trip tickets \$19. Good for 15 days. (Includes three days' hotel accommodation.) Tickets good for 30 days \$10.80.

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Ocean tickets to all points. Trains arrive and depart from the Canadian Northern depot, Water street, Winnipeg, as follows:

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

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

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MONTREAL AND TORONTO

**MILLS & HICKS**

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Teas, Roasted and Ground Coffees, Jams, Etc.

Packers of Britannia, Beaver and Buffalo Blend of Packet Teas and Sole Agents for Thos. Lipton's Package Teas for Manitoba, N. W. Territories and British Columbia.

244 Princess St., Winnipeg.

**JOHN E. BROWN**

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

**WOOL**

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Consignments Solicited.

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ATLAN LINE— From Mon'r a. Parisian... July 6 Australasian... July 13 DOMINION LINE— From Portland Dominion... July 6 Cambrian... July 13 HAVVER LINE— From Mon'r a. Nassau... July 5 Lake Champlain... July 12 WHITE STAR LINE— From New York Germanic... July 3 Cymric... July 10 RD LINE— From New York Etruria... July 6 Servia... July 9 RD LINE— From New York Ivernia... July 6 Sylvania... July 9 DOMINION LINE— From Boston Commonwealth... July 3 New England... July 17 N LINE— From New York St. Paul... July 10 St. Louis... July 17 R LINE— From New York Kensington... July 3 Zealand... July 10 ALLAN STATE LINE— New York Laurentian... July 10 Sardinian... July 24 NCHOR LINE— From New York Astoria... July 6 Acheron... July 13

RATES—Cabin, \$50, \$35, \$20, \$10, \$5 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$25, \$15, \$10, and upwards. Steerage, \$21.50, \$15.50, \$9 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at especially 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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137 Water St., - VANCOUVER, B.C.

**ACETYLENE**

THE 20TH CENTURY LIGHT



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

Northwest Acetylene Gas Co.

312 Princess St., WINNIPEG



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

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

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

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

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

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

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



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Iron Superstructure, Battledore Bridge," will be received at this office until Friday, 12th July, inclusive, for the construction of an iron superstructure for the bridge over the Battle River, at Battledore, N. W. T., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of H. A. Gray, Esq., Resident Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; Zeph. Malhot, Esq., Resident Engineer, Winnipeg, Man.; C. Desjardins, Esq., Post Office, Montreal; and on application to the Postmasters at Hamilton, Ont., and Battledore, N. W. T., also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 22nd, 1901.

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

"I overheard that man who calls on you say something about betting, Bridget. I hope he doesn't frequent pool-rooms?"

"Sure, ma'am, de doesn't know there's such a place in New York. He's a policeman, ma'am."—Philadelphia

"What C you think of the beet sugar business?" asked the shoe clerk boarder. "Think it will supersede the other kind?"

"Cane sugar," replied the cheerful idiot, "will ever be beat."—Indianapolis Journal.

**Chattel Mortgage Renewal Blanks**

As used by the leading implement men and private bankers in the west. Adapted for use in Manitoba. Send for samples.

All kinds of Forms and Notes printed to order.

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LIMITED

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LATH, SHINGLES,  
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AND ALL KINDS  
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Head Office and Mills at RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

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WE ARE GENERAL AGENTS FOR

## STEVENSON'S PHOSPHO TONIC

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

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

STEVENSON'S PHOSPHO TONIC

will build you up. Full directions are on every bottle, price \$1.00 each, sold everywhere. Prices to the trade cheerfully given.

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FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

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

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TO ALL MERCHANTS

As you all use paper, allow us to suggest that you use the best. We have just introduced a new line which we have named Pearl Fibre. We can recommend this to all users of paper, having in it a great variety of weights it will answer practically "All Purposes" whether the grocer, the butcher or the hardware man. For a higher class article look out for our Reliable Manila—none so good ever stocked in Winnipeg. These goods are reliable and prices low. Send for samples.

N. B.—We have been appointed sole agents for the west for the Twentieth Century Ice Cream plant. Send us your orders. One trial will make you a steady user.

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO. LIMITED  
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PLUG AND CUT  
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Try the new four. They are giving us tire satisfaction. Pays the retailer a handsome profit.

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