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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

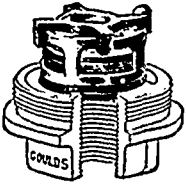
Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 29, 1901.

No. 43

A LINE WITHOUT AN EQUAL

Gould's
Seneca
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 pipe always on hand.

GOULD'S PUMPS FOR EVERY SERVICE.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
WINNIPEG

FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY



INCORPORATED AD 1670

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

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

of all descriptions.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

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CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS

Coffees, Baking Powder and Spices.

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Branches: BRANDON and CALGARY.

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Tents
Awnings and
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Factory

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For Export
Senega Root

J. McLEOD HOLIDAY

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WINNIPEG

Write for quotations.

THOS. RYAN

**Wholesale
Boots
and
Shoes**



LARGE STOCK
CLOSE PRICES

Orders respectfully solicited, which will receive our prompt attention

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.

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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
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**Fall Dress
Goods**

You owe it to your business interests to see our 1901 Fall Line. Biggest range, best values, exclusive designs. Samples on the road now.

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

Importers and
Manufacturers

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

RIPE PLUMS

Now's the time to pick them up.

We have several lines of DRESS MATERIALS and MUSLINS on our SACRIFICIAL TABLES—all this season's goods. In many cases PRICES ARE SLICED IN TWO.

You'll appreciate our giving you this hint.

COME ALONG NOW! We'll help you to make your business boom.

R. J. WHITLA & CO.

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WINNIPEG

**THE RUBLEE
FRUIT CO. Limited**

Importers of

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

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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.

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43 Rennie St., Winnipeg.

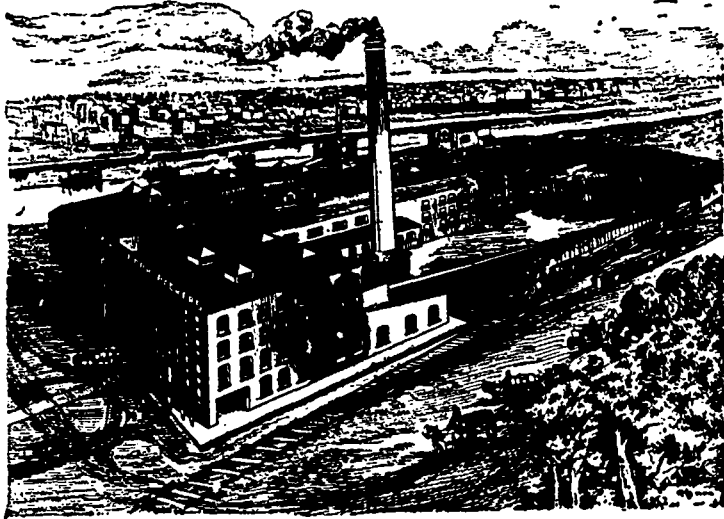
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The Winnipeg Business College will give valuable prizes to the fastest operators. Full information regarding the competition can be had by calling at the office of the secretary, G. W. Donald.

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
Branches—Vancouver and Nelson **WINNIPEG**

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.

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The Canadian Pacific
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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—120,000.

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

Talking of Discounts.

One of the flagrant abuses in trade to-day is the taking of discount on bills long after the time allowed for discount, one which when figured in dollars and cents would astonish manufacturers and dealers and open their eyes to one of the reasons for their lack of profit in the past few years. The manufacturer or dealer is in a great measure to blame for this abuse, as, in his zeal to increase his sales, he becomes lenient to a degree, and, believing or fearing that his competitors permit the evil, relaxes his vigilance, and his customers, finding no rebuff in their robbery, for robbery it is, grow bolder, and from a few days' over time they go to such lengths that they demand the discount on bills when goods arrive, or claim to have certain days to draw checks, or give some other plausible excuse, resenting any protest from the vendor as unwarranted and uncalled for, claiming that the vendor's competitors allow it.

Should you go to a bank to have a note for \$500 payable in four months discounted at 6 per cent., the interest or discount of \$10 would be deducted and you would be given the balance and would not expect any different treatment. But, if you sell \$500 worth of merchandise to a customer, at four months, discount 2 per cent., ten days, and the customer takes twenty days to discount, he has robbed you of ten days' interest, and you permit it. Figure up the interest you lose by this injustice and you will realize the robbery you are suffering. The remedy lies in your own hands. Insist that, if bills are to be discounted in ten or fifteen days, or whatever time is customary in your line of business, those terms be acceded to. If customers refuse, show them in unmistakable terms the injury to yourself and their own loss of credit, for beyond doubt their credit is injured far more than they realize by their own acts and we believe the abuse will be rectified. All abuses are small at first and only become evils as they are permitted to grow. So, reform may be slow at the start, but let manufacturers and dealers take a firm stand for the principle and the abuse will be ended.—Hide and Leather.

Genesis of Smokeless Powder.

(Engineering.)

Smokeless powders are all of the condensed or gelatinized type—that is to say, in the manufacture of all of them, nitrocellulose, which has been acted upon by a solvent to such an extent that it can be moulded, rolled, or pressed into suitable forms, is employed. Such powders were practically unknown before the year 1885. In 1885, Wendland patented a powder and cartridge case made of nitrocellulose dissolved in a suitable solvent, to which was added potassium chlorate. The mass was rolled into sheets and grains. The object of the invention was to make the cartridge-case as well as the powder, form part of the charge. In 1886, Engel also patented a process for making smokeless powder from nitrocellulose by completely dissolving this substance in a solvent such as acetone, ether, etc., kneading into the mass various ingredients, then rolling it into sheets and cutting it into grains. In 1888, Nobel patented ballistite, a mixture of about equal parts of nitroglycerine and nitrocellulose, gelatinized by means of a solvent and worked into suitable forms. During 1890 both Maxim's patent for maxillite, a mixture of trinitrocellulose, nitroglycerine and castor oil gelatinized by acetone, and Abel and Dewar's cordite patent appeared. Since this date in Great Britain, so far as the government is concerned, the only development of smokeless powder has been on the lines of improving the methods of manufacture of cordite and determining the size and form of grains for arms of various calibres.

Dealer—I'll give you \$2.50 a week if you care to go to work.
Applicant—In this position will I have a chance to rise?
Dealer—Yes, every morning at 5 o'clock.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Hi, gov'nor, there ain't no station named on this ticket!"
"No! all our tickets are alike."
"Then, 'ow do I know where I'm going?"—Punch.

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

Office 219 McDermott St. Telephone 224.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 29, 1901.

BANK OF COMMERCE MEETING.

A full report of the annual meeting of this important financial institution is given elsewhere in this issue. The reader may judge for himself as to the success which has attended this year's business from the excellent financial statement made. An institution which does business over as wide an area as this bank covers and on such a conservative basis as Canadian banks are expected to work upon has not opportunities for large profit making as some in other lines of business which makes it all the more creditable that the Bank of Commerce management should be able to report a net profit for the twelve months ending May 31 of \$854,323.17. Out of this a 7 per cent dividend has been paid to the shareholders, and the balance together with the large sums derived in connection with the purchase of the Bank of British Columbia, increase in capital stock, etc., has gone towards strengthening the already solid position of the bank. The capital stock was increased during the year from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 and the numerous important branches of the Bank of British Columbia taken over in accordance with the terms of an arrangement entered into last year. The remarks of the general manager on the business situation in Canada are given in full in our report and are well worthy of a perusal by all Canadian business men.

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT.

A synopsis of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Imperial Bank and the full financial statement is given in another part of this issue. The Imperial is noted for its good statements and this one is the best yet. The meeting was well attended and the shareholders expressed themselves well pleased with the year's results. The net profits for the year after providing for all contingencies was \$403,477.16, which on a paid up capital stock of \$2,500,000 may be considered a pretty good showing. The dividends for the year totalled 9½ per cent or \$236,420, besides which \$150,000 was transferred to rest ac-

count, \$20,000 written off bank premises and \$104,637 carried forward. The total resources of the bank are now \$22,182,543.66. These are the main points in the statement, which throughout is uniformly excellent. The large connection of the Imperial Bank in the west makes its statement of great interest here.

Dairy Features.

While viewing the dairy sections at the Pan-American Exposition the visitor realizes what strides are being made in the advancement of this important branch of agriculture. Our diversified farming up to the present time has been carried on in such a wholesale way as to preclude systematic concentrated effort in any one direction. We have for this reason not been able to produce the painstaking results that are characteristic of farming operations in older countries.

An important change has, however, taken place in the conduct of dairying in the United States in the last ten years, scientific work has replaced the old rule of thumb methods until every step in the production of butter and cheese is now characterized with the same care and precision that marks special features of the business in Denmark, which to a certain extent has been our model.

In the model stable on the Exposition grounds the process begins, where the cows are housed in a sanitary stable and cared for in a thoroughly scientific manner.

There are ten breeds of cattle represented here, five head constituting a breed or herd. The herds are comprised of Short Horns, Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys, French Canadians, Guernseys, Brown Swiss, Red Polls, Polled Jerseys and Dutch Belted.

The first five are furnished by the Canadian Government and the last five by the different breeders' associa-

in London under the name of the Gold Fields Syndicate of British Columbia was wound up. The Gold Fields Syndicate owned the Waverly and Tanager mines which were exploited as extremely rich properties. Compressor, concentrator and other plants were purchased for over \$100,000 but were dumped along the trail. One pound shares were boomed in London to 32 shillings and then the crash came. Nothing was ever realized on the assets. The whole plant has been purchased by the Marble Bays mines, of Texada Island, and will be installed there at once. The Gold Fields smash was one of the worst in the history of British Columbia mining.

Crop Notes.

Dominion City, Man., Echo: "The recent rains have made a decided improvement in the appearance of vegetation and the crop outlook is now good."

Melita, Man., Enterprise: "The crop outlook at this season of the year has not been as promising for a number of years, so we are informed by old settlers. Three weeks of real wet weather and now bright sunshine is the cause of the present splendid condition of the crops. The implement dealers are looking forward to a big season's binder twine trade and by some it is said there may be a shortage of both binders and twine."

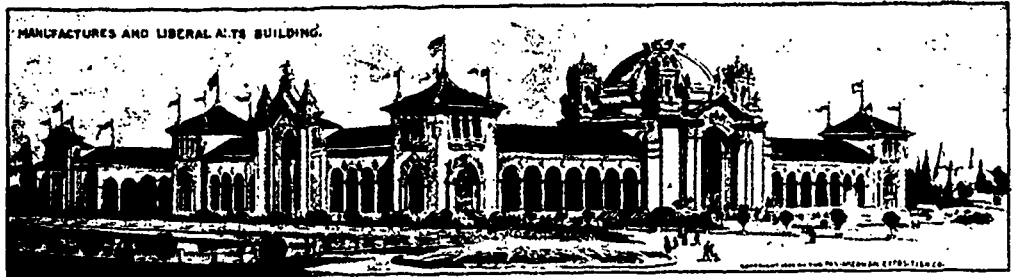
Holland, Man., Observer: "The outlook in this district for a grand crop, has never been brighter at this period of the year. The earth is moist, the atmosphere warm, and growth very vigorous. The grain stands very thick upon the ground and already the wheat is in the shot blade. Weeds will not, except in late sown fields, be a drawback to a heavy yield. Wheat is of a rich, green color, and the barley and oats, so backward through the inroads of the grubs, have begun to

Ocean Grain Freight Rates

The improvement in the situation of the ocean grain freight market noted a week ago has been fully maintained and the tone is firm at the late advance in rates. The demand for room has continued good and the aggregate volume engaged during the past two weeks has been fully 1,500,000 bushels. All the space to Bristol, Antwerp, Hamburg and Leth, has been contracted for for July and a good deal has also been taken to the above ports for August. The room to Havre by the new French line has been let for July at 2s 6d. We quote: Liverpool, 1s 6d; London, 1s 9d; Glasgow, 1s 4½d to 1s 6d; Manchester, 1s 9d; Dublin, 2s 6d; Belfast, 2s 3d; Aberdeen, 2s 3d to 2s 6d July; Avonmouth, 2s 3d. Antwerp, 2s 9d; Hamburg, 2s 9d to 3s, and Leth, 2s 6d August. Mail advices from New York say: Steamer grain freights continue dull. June boats are scarce and firm at 2s 9d to 2s 10½d Cork for orders and 2s 6d to 2s 6½d picked ports, while for forward tonnage rates, 1½d to 3d above are asked. General cargo rates from Gulf ports to the United Kingdom are firm though the demand momentarily is limited. Rates are quoted as follows:—Liverpool, 1½d, London, 2d, Glasgow, 1½d, Newcastle, 3d, Antwerp, 3d, Bristol, 3d, Leth, 3½d, Hull, 2½d. —Montreal Gazette.

Chicago Hide Market.

The market has been unsettled this week; no fixed prices for buffs established, says Hide and Leather. Dealers generally asking 9c, or claiming they had none to offer and would not until they had filed their orders. There has been a better inquiry from tanners and several cars of hides have been secured at country points at prices fully as high as at Chicago. A few cars it is claimed have been sold at 8½ and 7½c



tions. Each herd is in charge of a herdsman selected by the association and is paid by the Exposition Company. It is his duty to care for and milk his cows. The feed is in charge of J. Fred Schlappi, of Lewis County, New York. The coarse feed is weighed out for the herd for the day, and for the grain each cow has a pail with her name and number; the grain is weighed out and placed in the pail and delivered in this manner to the herdsman for each cow separately.

The cows are milked three times a day, at 5 a. m., 12:30 p. m., and 8 o'clock in the evening. Each cow's milk is immediately weighed and sampled for butter fat and solids; a careful record of which is kept as well as of all food consumed by the animals. The cows are giving about two hundred gallons of milk per day, which is made into butter on the spot. The production from each herd is placed separately on exhibition in the large glass refrigerators in the Dairy Building.

This department is in charge of Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., of Cobalskill, who is assisted by Chas. Welzen, of Stores' Agricultural College of Connecticut, and by Louis Montague, of Michigan College.

Great care is taken in the manipulation of each step in the production of butter; all details are worked out with great care, with a view of making this department something more than a mere show. From the preparation of the feed to the working of the butter every step in the process is characterized by thoroughly practical up-to-date methods.

B. C. Mining Company Wind-Up.

Vancouver, June 26.—The last act in the story of a sensational mining venture was perfected to-day when a concern floated for two million pounds

grow and a fine yield of the coarse grains is anticipated. Everything considered, farmers have every reason to be high-spirited, and business men need no longer fear a crop failure and a long list of accounts to be carried over to next year."

Hail Insurance Suit.

The full court sat on Tuesday at Winnipeg to hear appeals. The judges present were Chief Justice Killam, Justice Richards and Justice Dubuc.

The case of Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co. vs. Hurley, was an appeal from the county court. The defendant Hurley was a farmer residing near the village of Chater. Under the direction of the plaintiff's board of directors an assessment was made January 30, 1901, for the payment of the losses and expenditure during the year 1899. By such assessment the amount payable by defendant was \$14.06. Defendant was given notice of such assessment, but did not pay same, so suit, was brought against defendant. He disputed his liability, and contended that, through the fraudulent representations of the agent of plaintiffs, he was induced to sign an application for insurance. The defendant returned the policy, at the same time notifying the company of his withdrawal from the company. He also contended that the plaintiffs had treated the policy holders in the company unfairly. The case was first tried at Brandon before Judge Cumberland. A verdict for the amount claimed was entered for the plaintiffs. The defendant appealed to the full court against this decision.

H. M. Howell, K. C., appeared for the defendant; J. S. Ewart, K. C., and W. M. Crichton, for plaintiffs. The argument of counsel occupied the greater part of the day. The appeal was allowed with costs.

although there are orders here at these prices which cannot be filled. The activity in the packer market is noticeable. Several thousand light native packer cows were sold to tanners that have been holding out of the packer market, expecting lower prices. There seems to be a good call for all classes of hides attributable in part to better quality and a desire on the part of tanners to extend their operations rather than curtail regardless of prices. Ohio and Michigan buffs have sold at 9c and a few dealers refuse to sell ahead at this price. Trade is reported generally good all over the country and the prospects of another harvest of large crops is flattering.

No. 1 heavy steers, 60 pounds and over, free of grubs and brands, quoted at 10 to 10½c. No. 2, 1c less. Very few here of desirable hides.

No. 1 heavy cows, 60 pounds and up, free of grubs and brands, in good demand, but are unusually scarce. No quantity here. Nominal quotations, 9 to 9½c; some even talk higher. No. 2, 1c less.

Branded cows and steers, heavy averages in excellent demand. Hides that contain a fair per cent of steers running well for short haired, command 8½ to 8¾c flat; lighter weights, 7 to 7½c flat. The market is closely sold up. Country packers sell about 1c higher than the above prices.

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 pounds, free of grubs and brands, in light supply, as dealers have a few cars yet to deliver on old contracts. Dealers are generally asking 9c, although we hear of no sales above 8½ and 7½c. As hides have sold at 9c at Ohio points, dealers are expecting this price for their next offerings in Chicago. Orders are here at 8½ and 7½c, which cannot be filled.

Work has been resumed on the Wilcox mine, Ymir district.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000
Reserve Fund - 7,000,000
Bal. Profit and Loss - 427,180.80

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Hon Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President.
Hon G. A. Drummond, Vice President.
A. T. Paterson, Esq. James Ross, Esq.
Sir William McEwen, Esq. R. B. Jones, Esq.
M. H. Greenhalgh, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq.
E. S. CLOUTON, General Manager

BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities: New York, Newfoundland, London, Eng., 21 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, 55 Wall St. Chicago, 153 La Salle Street

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Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool
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WINNIPEG BRANCH

Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued or used in all parts of the world.
Collections made on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
Drafts sold available at all points in Europe, United States and Canada, including Alaska and Hawaii City.

A. F. D. MACGACHEN, Manager

DOMINION BANK

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

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

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO

WINNIPEG OFFICES:

Main Office—Cor. Main and McDermott Sts.
F. L. PATTON, Manager.
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A general Banking Business transacted.
Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Bank Department.

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CAPITAL PAID UP 2,000,000
REST 500,000

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Carleton Place, Man. Warden, Man. Yorkton, Man.
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Ramsay, Man. Manitoba, Man. Wawanesa, Man.
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Bartley, Man. Calgary, N. W. T. Killarney, Man.
Crystal City, Man. Regina, N. W. T. Juchter Creek
Yorkton, N. W. T. Brandon, N. W. T.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC
Alexandria, Ont. Norwood, Ont. Smith Falls, Ont.
Hastings, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Harristown, Ont. Quebec, Que. Warkton, Ont.
Montreal, Que. Sherbrooke, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
Carleton Place

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

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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

D. R. WILKS, General Manager. E. Hay, Inspector.

DIRECTORS:

H. S. Howland, President. T. F. Merritt, Vice-President
Wm. Ramsay. Robt. Jastry.
T. Sutherland Stajner. Elias Rogers. Wm. Herdrie.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTH-WEST AND PARTIAL COLUMBIA.

Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.
Portage la Prairie, Man. Calgary, Alta.
Prince Albert, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.
Strathcona, Alta. Vancouver, B. C.
Revelstoke, B. C. Nelson, B. C.
Golden, B. C.

BRANCHES ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Suez, Ont. Port Colborne, Ont.
Ott. Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
Fergus, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
Ingersoll, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.
Listowel, Ont. Woodstock, Ont.
Niagara Falls, Ont. Welland, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.

Toronto—Wallington and Leader Lane
Yonge and Queen
Yonge and Bloor
King and York
Montreal, Que.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upward, received and interest allowed.


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N. G. LESLIE, Manager

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.



Capital authorized, \$2,000,000
Capital subscribed, \$1,994,900
Capital paid up, \$1,660,455
Rest, \$1,993,940

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH, J. R. MONK, Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

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

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1858.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

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

HEAD OFFICE—6 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
Cover of Directors—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspar Farrer, Richard H. Olyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kennell, Frederic Lalonde, Geo. D. Watson, A. G. Walls, Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal
H. S. Mahan, General Manager.
J. Kimaly, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

Province of Ontario London Brampton Hamilton Toronto Midland Kingston Oshawa	Province of Nova Scotia Halifax Sydney, Cape Breton	Province of Maritime Winnipeg Brandon Barron Columbia Ashcroft Edmonton Bathurst Vancouver Kamloops Dawson City
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AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
New York—65 Wall Street, W. Lawson and J. C. Wash, Asst.
San Francisco—120 Sansome St. H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents.
Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches.

W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

Wholesale Manufacturers

READY MADE Clothing

Corner Bay and Front Streets
TORONTO

Western Representatives: A. W. LASHER, W. W. ARMSTRONG.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS

PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PATENT LITIGATION

PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION
RIDOUT & MAYBEE, 103 BAY STREET, TORONTO

THE IMPERIAL

WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO'Y

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

We also buy or handle on commission everything in the way of country produce at highest cash prices and lowest rates of commission.
Settlements made promptly.
330 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg

In the neighborhood of 1,500 claims were staked in the Klondike and entered at Dawson during the month of April. This is shown by the records in the gold commissioner's office. The vast claims entered alone number 788 and about as many relocations were made. The greatest number of original locations made were perhaps on Montany creek. It is said that the stamperders there struck 40 cents on the snow, \$1.50 in the moss, \$4 in the muck, and \$20 on bedrock, and expect \$75 on the second paystreak. The fees for the locations and re-locations at the Dawson office last month amounted to the sum of \$22,500.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Hoar, President. A. G. Ramsay, Vice President
John Proctor. George Ruesch. H. A. T. Wood
A. H. Lee (Toronto). Wm. Gillespie
J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. R. Stevens, Asst. Cashier

Agencies throughout Ontario and at the following points in Manitoba and the West: Brandon, Carman, Hanola, Manitow, Morden, Plum Coulee, Stonewall, Winkler, Winnipeg and Vancouver, B. C.

Deposits received and interest allowed
General Banking Business transacted
Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada

Savings Banks at all Offices.
WINNIPEG BRANCH, Opposite Post Office.
C. BARTLETT, Agent



Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works

SOMERVILLE & CO., PROP.
BRANDON, - - - MAN.

Estimates given on every description of Monument, Headstone or Fence.

This monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manufactured of Manitoba granite, was erected by us in Brandon cemetery during 1899.

An Effervescent Tonic

Such is a fair description of our


Refined Ale

"Which Sparkles like Champagne."

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

E. L. DREWRY Manufacturer and Importer, Winnipeg

Are You Handling Our Blankets?



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

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

THE MORDEN WOOLLEN MILLS

MORDEN, (MANITOBA)

The Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Office—467 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary J. K. MACDONALD, Man. Director

Man., N. W. T. and B. C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main Street.

C. E. KERR, Cashier

D. McDONALD, Inspector

Tree Planting in the West.

For anyone who takes time to stop and consider the question there must be but one conclusion, that a wood lot is a very useful adjunct to a farm, both for its direct returns in supplying wood for fuel and other farm purposes, and for its indirect advantages as a protection from the winds and a conservator of moisture. This has been specially evident in the West, where there are such large extents of level land almost or entirely bare of trees. The land regulations which were adopted by the Dominion government from the beginning of its administration showed a recognition of the importance of this question, as provision was made for dividing up wooded land into wood lots for sale to householders who had not sufficient wood on their own lands.

The forest tree culture claim regulation was also adopted to encourage planting on the prairie lands, but this provision did not remain long in force, and out of some 253 claims taken up under it only six were carried to completion. This plan did not work out with much greater success in the United States, from which Canada had adopted it. The fact is that the conditions to success were not understood even by the experts, as may be well illustrated by the provision of the regulation referred to, which required that the trees should be planted not less than twelve feet apart.

The success which has rewarded the efforts of a few persevering individuals, and the work which has been accomplished by the experimental farms, has added much to the knowledge of the subject, and has given a sufficient basis on which a choice of species may be made and plans of management adopted with reasonable certainty of success, and, without repeating the somewhat extravagant estimates and prophecies of some of the earlier advocates of tree planting, it may be safely asserted that an intelligent and systematic effort to have the planting of trees carried out generally will result in very decided benefits to the individual and the country at large.

The forestry branch of the Dominion is making such an effort, and the plan upon which they propose to work is outlined in a circular which has recently been issued by the superintendent, Mr. E. Stewart. Applications from settlers in the west desiring to avail themselves of the co-operation of the government in the planting and cultivation of a forest plantation, windbreak or shelter belt will be received at Ottawa. The local tree planting overseer will visit the property of the applicant and prepare a sketch and description thereof, with full particulars and suggestions as to the plantation to be set out. A working plan will be prepared from this information, a copy of which will be sent to the applicant together with an agreement to be signed by him. The department will, as far as possible, furnish seed and plant material, and it reserves the right to take from any plantation set out under its direction any seed, seedlings or cuttings that should be removed and may not be required on the property. The department will render all services specified free of charge, but the owner must prepare the soil, set out the plantation, and properly care for it afterward. A minimum of half an acre of 1,500 trees and a maximum of five acres of 15,000 trees has been fixed. The agreement to be signed by the applicant contains the main provisions above cited.

In addition to this special work the forestry branch will issue circulars from time to time giving general information. In the first of these, which has recently been issued, are given general suggestions for the preparation of the soil for tree planting. The object is to reproduce natural forest conditions, particularly the loose, porous soil which characterizes it, and we quote a few paragraphs from the circular giving directions as to how this may be attained:

A piece of land which it is intended to plant up should in every case be thoroughly worked up and cultivated some time before the time for planting arrives. Land which has already been under cultivation for some years will prove the best for tree planting. If planting is expected to take place in the fall the soil must be ploughed as deeply as possible during the summer - if possible using a subsoil plough as well as the ordinary plough. After ploughing, the surface must not be allowed to get hard, but should be frequently harrowed in order to preserve

the moisture in the ground which would otherwise be lost by evaporation. The chief advantage in fall planting lies in the fact that at that season farm work is not usually so pressing as in early spring, but outside of this, spring planting should always be resorted to if possible, as the soil is moist then and the young plant has a whole season in which its roots may become well established before the winter sets in.

"Preparation of the soil for spring planting should be commenced in the previous fall by its deep cultivation as possible. The surface of the ground should, however, be left rough in order to catch as much snow as possible and also to expose a larger surface to the weathering action of the frost. Immediately before planting the ground should again be ploughed deeply and the surface harrowed down. In cases where it is wished to plant seeds instead of young plants the soil must necessarily be brought into a finer condition. In cases where seedling trees are available for planting it is recommended, as a general rule, that planting operations should be carried on in the spring rather than in the fall of the year. In the case of certain seeds it is often advisable and cheaper to plant in the fall.

"The site for a proposed plantation should be carefully selected with a view to the requirements of the species which it is intended to plant. As a general rule it may be taken that slopes facing towards the north are best adapted to tree growth, as they are usually moister, for the reason that they do not receive the direct rays of the sun, and are less liable to sudden changes of temperature than are southern slopes. Certain trees, as willow, ash, and balsam of Gilead, thrive best on moist soil in the neighborhood of streams and ponds and will often prove a failure if planted on high land where the supply of moisture is somewhat scanty. Many species, however, as box elder, or Manitoba maple, are adapted to growth on higher ground, although the same varieties would probably attain larger proportions in low land where they could obtain more moisture. Such natural considerations as these must be carefully taken into account in connection with tree planting in order to attain to any degree of success."

The cultivation of hood crops, such as roots and potatoes, between the rows of trees is suggested as a method of decreasing the cost of the work necessary in the early years. The system adopted in Germany is to place the seedlings in rows about three and one-third feet apart and grow potatoes between them.

The plan outlined above is thoroughly practical, and it has received the very cordial endorsement of the people of the west to whom it has been presented, and, if it is carried out perseveringly and continuously, the results should be of the greatest advantage.

It must be impressed that this work is not the work of a day. Trees will not reach maturity in a year, or two years, or three years. One cause of failure in the past has been that the efforts made were spasmodic and lacked continuity. The work can be done at comparatively small cost, but there should be no hesitation at placing sufficient funds at the disposal of the Forestry Branch to insure that it be done well. A good beginning has been made and the foundation of the system has been laid in such a careful and practical manner as to give the assurance that it will be carried out wisely and economically. The development of the west is of the greatest importance to the future of Canada, and anything that tends to that end should be of interest to every Canadian. We trust that the influence of the Canadian Forestry association will be exerted to ensure that the scheme be given such generous support that it will have the fullest opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness.

The plan adopted is largely based on that followed by the Division of Forestry for the United States, but in that country the field of operations is not confined to any particular section. Whether it would be advisable for the Dominion forestry office to extend its work in the same way or whether, in the older provinces, the matter should be left in the hands of the local authorities is a question worthy of consideration. The need may not be pressing in these provinces, but expert advice would be very useful to anyone desiring to have a forest plantation, and we trust that some means may be adopted for the encouragement of such

efforts throughout the whole Dominion.

The federal government of the United States had at last adopted a system of co-operation with the settlers, and the main features of this system have been utilized in framing a system for the Dominion, but it is proposed to go further than they do, in that it is hoped to be able to furnish seeds and plant material.

The system as proposed by Mr. Stewart is as follows:—

1. It is proposed that any owner wishing to avail himself of the co-operation of the government in the planting and cultivation of a forest plantation, wind-break or shelter-belt, shall make application to the Forestry Branch at Ottawa.

2. On receipt of this, the local supervisor of tree planting for the district in which the property is situated is directed to visit and examine the lay of the land and its quality, any streams on it, the location of the buildings, etc., and in case he thinks trees can be successfully grown on it, he will show the position of the proposed plantation, the kind of trees to be grown, their distance apart, etc.

3. This sketch and any other detailed information he may consider necessary will be sent to the head office, where a working plan will be prepared drawn to scale and showing the general features of the farm as compiled from the notes and sketch made by the local supervisor, and also the position of the proposed plantation and other necessary information.

4. A copy of this plan along with the agreement will be sent to the owner. He will keep the copy of the plan for his guidance and return the agreement duly executed.

5. According to the terms of the agreement, the owner agrees to prepare the soil for the plantation and to plant and properly care for the same after planting according to the plan under the direction of the said supervisor or agent of the department of the interior.

6. The department will as far as the means at its disposal permit, furnish seed and plant material for the purposes of planting the said plantation.

7. The department proposes to render all services above specified wholly without charge.

8. The department under the agreement reserves the right to enter and take from the plantation for use elsewhere any young seedlings that may be growing up and which should be removed in the proper management of the location, unless the owner wishes the same to extend his plantation. The same privilege is stipulated for with reference to cuttings and seed.

9. It is also provided that the department shall have the right to publish and distribute the said plan and its results for the information of farmers and others whom it may concern.

The two prominent features of the proposed plan, Mr. Stewart points out, are (1) the furnishing of the seeds, cuttings, and young trees by the government, and (2) government supervision in tree planting and cultivation by the settlers. As to supply the plant material will be a matter of some magnitude, it is proposed to allow the department the unused product in any plantation for use elsewhere. The department will be permitted to enter and take young seedlings which are not required by the owner to extend his own plantation. By this means it is believed that the difficulty in supplying the plant material will be met.

Canada's Gold Output.

New York, June 22.—The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day publishes complete estimates of the gold output in the United States and in the world at large last year. The figures, \$118,435,562 for the United States, and \$256,954,654 for the world at large compared with \$99,518,718 and \$311,505,948 in 1899 do not differ materially from the estimates of several months ago.

Regarding the world's output the Engineering and Mining Journal observes: "The unfavorable result was due to the small contribution by the Transvaal mines, a few only of which were operated during the early months of the year. Deducting the Transvaal output from the grand totals for 1899 and 1900 the statistics show an increase in the other gold producing countries of \$10,717,000. The largest gains were made by the United States, Canada, India, Rhodesia and Brazil, while in Australia

and China there were important decreases.

"In one respect the gold situation in 1900 was unprecedented. It has never before happened that the output of a great gold producing country has been suddenly cut off entirely or almost entirely. The Transvaal, which produced \$78,070,761 in gold in 1898, was expected to yield over \$95,000,000 in 1899, and \$110,000,000 in 1900. The war broke out in October, 1898, and the total for that year was \$72,061,501; while in 1900 the only production was from the few mines which were operated by the government in the opening months of the year, and this work was stopped when the British armies reached Johannesburg. Instead of \$110,000,000 the Transvaal appears in our table for only \$7,208,869.

"The United States, which in 1899 ranked third among the great gold producers, in 1900 showed a substantial increase, which, with the limitation of the Transvaal, put it in the first place in 1900. Australia dropped from first place to second place, while Canada took third place, and Russia took the fourth place. These four countries produced together 79.2 per cent of the total."

Municipal Statistics.

The sheet of statistics respecting municipalities in the province for the year 1900, just issued by the Municipal Commissioners department contains considerable interesting information.

The population of the province according compiled from the returns furnished the department by the municipal assessors is shown to be 2,048,841. These figures however do not include the Indian population, a large number of Galicians, nor the residents of the Swan River and Dauphin districts. If these were added it is estimated that the population of Manitoba would approximate about 250,000. Other figures compiled from the same sources show the number of resident farmers in the province to be 31,261. The number of acres in the different municipalities totals up 12,942,375, of these 3,017,930 are under cultivation and 483,000 are wooded.

The live stock statistics show that there are 111,610 horses, 235,378 cattle, 31,016 sheep and 72,540 pigs within the boundaries of Manitoba.

Real and personal property according to the assessment is valued at \$31,861,288. The taxes imposed for the year amounted to \$1,624,901.82. The assets of the province, exclusive of Winnipeg which are not given amount to \$2,013,037.36 and the liabilities also exclusive of those of Winnipeg are \$1,577,157.

Irrigation Extension.

Mr. Geo. P. Anderson, of Denver, Colorado, the widely-known irrigation engineer who planned and was in charge of the construction of the irrigation system inaugurated in South-west last week. Mr. Anderson has spent the past ten weeks in preparing a report in regard to the possibility of the construction of an effective irrigation system drawing its supply of water from the Bow river near Calgary. Under his supervision careful surveys have been made of the whole of the great area between Calgary and Medicine Hat, and Mr. Anderson's present mission east is to submit his report to President Shaughnessy of the C. P. R. in regard to the proposed irrigation work mentioned.

The irrigation canal in Southern Alberta is proving a complete success in every way, and great numbers of settlers are taking up this season in that region, some 5,000 acres having been taken up solely for grazing purposes by cattle men from the Western States, in addition to the very large number of agriculturists who are going into that fertile section of the west whose productiveness is now made sure by irrigation.

J. J. Codville, of Winnipeg, left a few days ago to spend a well earned holiday at his summer home at St. Patrick, Quebec.

The annual statement of the Hochelaga Bank shows net earnings of \$184,768, out of which the usual dividends were paid. The sum of \$70,000 was added to the reserve fund and \$8,423 carried forward, against \$2,533 last year. The paid up capital now is \$1,500,000 and the rest \$750,000.

A woman's first duty is to love her husband and swerve him forever.

ARE YOU HANDLING OUR CLOTHING ?

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

DONALD FRASER & CO.

Manufacturers of Fine Clothing
WHOLESALE
WINNIPEG—120 Princess Street
MONTREAL—502 St. Paul Street

Stephens'

CROWN BRAND PURE READY-MIXED PAINTS

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

Manufactured by **G. F. STEPHENS & CO., Limited, Winnipeg**

Fancy Goods For Import

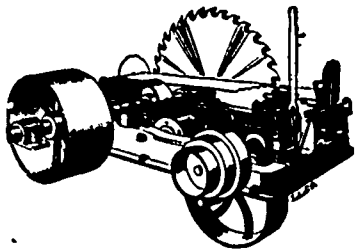
If you are interested in this line, be sure and see our representative's samples. The lines we are showing this year are certainly some of the best that will be seen in the west. Besides our usual magnificent line of celluloids, we have a big selection of novelties which are certain to be good sellers. Also Albums, Bibles, Toys, Games, etc. Xmas Cards—a special range. We are showing something entirely new in this line this year, which can't fail to catch your eye. If we have not done any business with you yet, we would be pleased to hear from you.

CLARK BROS. & CO.
Wholesale Stationers and Paper Dealers
P. O. Box 1240 . . . WINNIPEG.

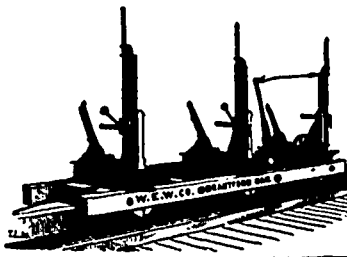
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MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Manufacturers of
Clothing Furs Shirts
Dealers in
Men's Furnishings, Hats, Caps

SAW MILL MACHINERY

Shingle Mills and Planers
Edgers and Trimmers



ENGINES AND BOILERS



Waterous Engine Works Co
WINNIPEG, MAN. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE STUART-ARBUTHNOT MACHINERY CO., LIMITED
SUCCESSORS TO STUART & HARPER
.. 784-788 Main Street, Winnipeg

HEAVY MACHINERY MERCHANTS ELECTRICIANS

Sole Agents for:

"Leonard's" Engines and Boilers, "Brown" Automatic Engines, "Canton" Mining Fire and Boiler Feed Pumps, "Cameron" Steam Pumps, "Dodge" Wood Split Pulleys, "Beardmore's" Leather Belting, MacGregor, Gourlay & Co.'s Wood Working Machinery, Stratford Mill Building Co.'s system of complete Flour Mills.

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

Hotel Leland

RATES :
\$2.00 to \$4.00
PER DAY

SECOND TO NOTHING IN CANADA

The Palace Family and Commercial Hotel

W. D. SOUPLAS
MANAGER

City Hall Square, **Winnipeg**

MERCHANTS TRADERS BUTCHERS

SHIP YOUR

Hides and Furs

—TO—

FRANK LIGHTCAP

Dealer in
HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, SENECA ROOT,
Exporter of Raw Furs.

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

172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG.
P. O. Box 484.



Whitefish

We are now in a position to deliver fresh caught white fish to the city and country trade at 5c per pound f.o.b. Winnipeg, for ordinary wholesale quantities. Larger lots may be had for even less money.
All varieties of fresh and salt fish constantly on hand.

W. J. GUEST
602 Main Street, Winnipeg

SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

THE PEOPLE'S CARNIVAL

Nothing ever done by

Western Canada's Great Industrial Fair

In the past will in any degree equal
the effort being put forward this year.

<p>Platform Attractions Pyrotechnical Display Races, Etc., Etc.</p>	<p>Will this year surpass in every way anything ever before attempted.</p>
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Already the entry lists give promise of a wealth of display in

LIVE STOCK
AGRICULTURAL and
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS



EDUCATION
BUSINESS
ENTERTAINMENT

For Prize List, Programmes and all information apply to

F. W. THOMPSON
President, Winnipeg.

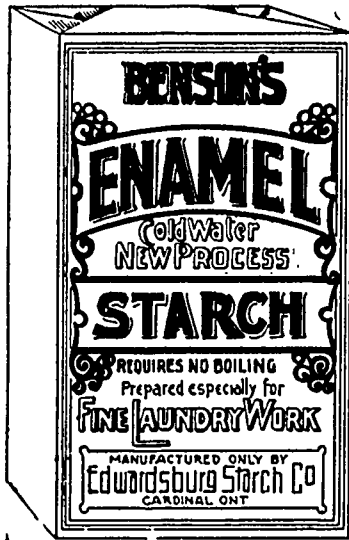
F. W. HEUBACH
General Manager, Winnipeg.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

IN

3

Trade Winners



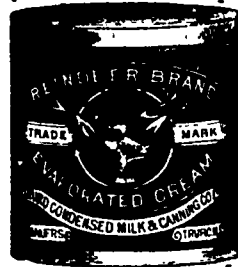
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Trade Winners



3

Trade Winners



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

E. NICHOLSON

WHOLESALE AGENT
115 Bannatyne St. East, Winnipeg

To Lumber Purchasers

WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL

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

THE B. C. MILLS TIMBER AND TRADING COMPANY

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Manager

P. O. Box 604

Office and Yard: Corner Princess and Fonseca Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

Telephone 777.



SHIP TO
McMillan Fur and Wool Co.
200-212 First Ave. North
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Write for Circular Make trial shipment. Convince yourself that we pay highest prices.

RAW
FURS
AND Deerskins

WM. FERGUSON

WHOLESALE

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.

Winnipeg Industrial.

A meeting of the board of the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition was held in the offices of the company last week. President F. W. Thompson acted as chairman and the following gentlemen were present: Messrs. D. E. Sprague, T. W. Taylor, M. P. P., A. A. Andrews, G. J. Maulson, Dr. Torrance, D. Smith, Mayor Arbutnot, A. J. Andrews, F. W. Drewry, I. M. Ross, J. A. Mitchell, Ald. Barclay, Ald. Fry and Ald. Sharpe.

A number of accounts were passed for payment and a large amount of detail work done. The reports of committees were received and adopted. The most important matter discussed was the following clause in the report of the finance committee:

"That owing to the partial failure of last year's crop and the consequent shortage of money amongst exhibitors your committee recommend that the association assume the inward cost of transportation on all exhibits from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories from the last shipping point, providing that such exhibits are returned to their original shipping point immediately after the fair without changing ownership. Your committee in making this recommendation wish it understood that it is not to be considered a precedent in any way, but is simply expedient to meet the exigencies of the present condition of affairs."

It was decided this year and the manager was instructed to insert a note to that effect in all advertising matter.

The question of invitations to prominent people was left in the hands of the president.

The question was mooted of raising the east end of the grand stand seats to the same level as those in the west portion and a committee was appointed to go into the matter with power to act, consisting of Messrs. Sprague, Smith, Ald. Sharpe and Mayor Arbutnot.

F. W. Thompson, general manager of the W. W. Ogilvie Milling Co., has just returned to the city after a tour of inspection and states that the present condition of the crop is exceedingly satisfactory and that the prospects were never better at this season of the year than they are at the present time. With reference to the Winnipeg Industrial Fair, Mr. Thompson considers the attractions already secured as among the best obtainable and of a high class and instructive character. He anticipates a record attendance as the fair is everywhere being highly spoken of and doubtless on American Day there will be a very large number of our cousins from across the line. The spectacle of the siege of Tien Tsin is likely to prove superior to anything yet seen here and the electrical and fireworks displays will surpass the efforts of previous years.

Mr. Thompson is of opinion that in view of the large number of visitors expected here during exhibition week, a special effort should be made by the merchants, particularly along Main street and other business thoroughfares, to illuminate and decorate the exterior of their business premises. The exhibition board would appreciate any action as of the greatest importance as a big advertisement for the city. The province is anticipating a record harvest in which prosperity every line of business will participate and looking to the large crowds expected this year the business man should take this opportunity of advertising the city in a creditable manner.

The Canadian Northern dock at Fort William, Ont., is now about completed, the work on the driveway to the freight shed having been finished last week. The Monarch will be the first boat to discharge a cargo at the dock.

A wire from Victoria on Wednesday said: The Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company have signed an agreement with the provincial government to build under the terms of the act passed at the last session of the legislature the section of the railway in British Columbia of the line which is to connect the Crow's Nest coal mines with the Great Northern railway at Jennings, Montana. Although the company have two years in which to build the road they say it will be completed by October 1st next. There are five miles to be built in British Columbia and 95 miles in Montana. Under the act the British Columbia government has control of the rates.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Saturday, June 20.

ANVILS—Per pound, 10¢/12¢; anvil and vice combined, each, \$36/\$40. ALGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, \$5¢/1.35. AXES—Bench, 30 and 40 per cent; chop-plug axes, per dozen, \$7¢/12, double bit, per dozen, \$12¢/18. BARS—Crow, \$5.50 per 100lb. BILLOWS—20x24, \$4.50; 20, \$4.35; 28, \$4.40; 30, \$5.85; 32, \$6.30; 34, \$7.25; 36, \$8.25; 38, \$9.40; \$10.35. BELLWINDS—Agricultural, 65 per cent; No. 1, 60 per cent; extra, 60 per cent off new list. BITS, ALGERI—American, 60 per cent; Jennings' Excelsior, 45 per cent. BOLTS—Carriage, 65 and 5 per cent; machine, 65 and 5 per cent; plow, 60 and 5 per cent; sleigh shoe, 70 per cent; stove, 60 per cent; tire, 60 per cent. BUILDING PAPER—Anchor, plain, 65¢; Cyclone and Jubilee, plain, 65¢; Anchor, tarred, 60¢; Jubilee, tarred, 77¢; Cyclone, tarred, 80¢; Shield, tarred, 60¢. BUSHES—Cast, loose pin, com., 60 per cent; Petroboro, 45 per cent; wrought steel narrow, 65 per cent; loose pin, 65 per cent, bronze, 45¢ up. CARTRIDGES—Him fire, American discount 33 1/3 per cent; Dominion 60 and 5 per cent; central fire, American discount 5 per cent; Dominion discount 30 per cent; military and sporting, American 10 per cent advance on list; Dominion 15 per cent. CEMENT—Portland, barrel \$4.25/\$4.50. CHAIN—Coll, proved 1/2 inch, \$8.60; 5/8 inch, \$5.35; 3/4 inch, \$5.25; 7/8 inch, \$5.00; 1 inch and up, \$4.75. Logging chain, 5-10 inch, \$6.35; 3/4 inch, \$6.25. Jack iron, singles, per dozen yards, 15 to 75¢; double, 25¢ to \$1. Trace chain, per dozen yards, \$3.75 to \$5.50. CHURNS—B. B. Steel frame, 55 per cent; wood frame, 20¢ less net. COPPEL—Tinned sheets, 23¢; planished, 33¢; boiler and T. K. pits, plain tinned, per lb, 20¢; spun, 33¢. FILES—Common, 70 and 10 per cent. Nicholson's and Black Diamond, 60 per cent. GLUE—Sheets, 15¢ lb; broken, 12¢; glue, white, for kalsomining, 18¢/22¢. GREASE, AXLE—Trusser's, per case, 1/2 case, \$3.75; Diamond, light, \$1.75 case dark, \$1.70; Mica, \$3. GUMSTONES—\$1.60 per 100lb. HAIR—Bastards, 90¢ bale. HARVEST TOOLS—65 per cent. HORSESHOES—Iron shoes, keg, 0 and 1 \$4.05; 2 and larger, \$4.40. Less than full kegs, 25¢ extra. Steel shoes, 0 and 1, \$1.75; 2 and larger, \$1.60. HORSE NAILS—Pointed, finished, oval heads, list price, No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$7.75 box; Nos. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount on these prices, 45 per cent. Hinges—Heavy T and strap, per 100lb, \$6.25/\$7.20; light do., 65 per cent; screw hook and hinge, 6 to 10 in., 5¢ per lb; 12 in. up, per lb, 4¢. IRON—Bar iron, 100lb, base price, \$2.40; lead iron, 100lb, \$2.65 base; Swedish iron, 100lb, \$2.75 base; sheet, black, 10¢/20 gauge, \$3.50; 22¢/23 gauge, \$3.75; 23 gauge, \$4.10. Galvanized American, 10 gauge, \$4.25; 12 gauge, \$4.50; 14 gauge, \$4.75; 16 gauge, \$5.25; 18 gauge, \$5.75; 20 gauge, \$6.25; Queens head, 25¢ advance on American prices. Canada plates, Garth and Hialna, \$2.25. Imitation Russian sheets, 70¢; genuine Russian sheets, 12¢/13¢. LEAD—Pig, per lb, 6¢ sheets, 6 1/2¢. NAILS—Cut—30d up, \$3.00; 20d, \$3.05; 16d, \$3.10; 12d, \$3.15; 10d, \$3.20; 8d, \$3.30; 7d, \$3.35; 2d, \$4.00. Wire Nails—1/2 in. up, \$3.50; 4 in., \$3.55; 3 in., \$3.60; 3 1/2 in., \$4.70; 2 in., \$3.75; 1 1/2 in., \$3.90; 1 1/4 in., \$4.15; 1 in., \$4.50. NATHAN—Navy, \$3.25 bale; U. S. navy, \$3.75; rum, \$4. PICKS—Hay, \$9 dozen; pick mattocks, \$5.50 dozen. PIPE—Iron, black, per 100 feet, 1/4 in., \$3.55; 1/2 in., \$3.65; 3/4 in., \$4.15; 1 in., \$4.30; 1 1/4 in., \$4.60; 1 1/2 in., \$4.75; 2 in., \$5.10. Sizes 2 1/2 to 4 in., 10¢/25¢ discount. Galvanized, 1/2, \$5.60; 3/4, \$6.00; 1 in., \$6.60; 1 1/4 in., \$11.65; 1 1/2 in., \$14; 2 in., \$19, lead, 0 1/2¢ lb. PIPE—Stove, 6 in., \$8.75; 7 in., \$9.50 per 100 lengths. PITCH—Plum, \$4.50 per barrel. PLASTER—Per barrel, \$3.25. RIVETS AND BURS—Carriage, section, 3 1/2 per cent; M rivets, black and blue, 3 1/2¢; copper rivets, 20¢; cartons, 1¢ per lb. extra net. ROPE—Cotton, 3/4 inch and larger, 17¢ lb; decap sea, 10¢; lath yarn, 11¢; Manila, per lb, 14¢ base, sisal, 10 1/2¢ base. SCREWS—F. H. brand, discount 87 1/2 per cent; R. H. discount, 82 1/2 per cent; F. H. brass, discount 80 per cent; H. H. wood, discount 75 per cent; Beach, wood, dozen, \$3.75/\$4.50; bench, iron, per dozen, \$5.25/\$7.25; coach screws, 57 1/2 per cent. SHELLS—Loaded—Eley's black, 12 gauge, per 100, soft, \$1.50; chilled, \$1.65; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.15; chilled, \$2.30; Eley's smokeless, 12 gauge, soft, \$2.10, chilled, \$2.25; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.00, chilled, \$2.15. SHOT—Soft, \$6.25 per 100lb; chilled, \$7.75; buckshot, \$7.25; ball, 28, \$7.05. SOLDER—Half and half, per lb, 21¢. SOLDERING IRONS—Per lb, 32¢. SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 per cent. SPIKES—Pressed, 1/4, \$4.05; 5-10, \$4.40; 1/4, \$4.15; 7-10 up, \$4.10. STEEL—Sleigh shoe, \$3.00 base; spring,

\$3.50 base; machinery, \$3.75 base; share, common, \$5.50 base; slure, crucible, \$6.00; toe chink, \$3.50 base; tire steel, \$3.25 base; cast tool steel, lb, 0¢/12¢. STEEL BOLTS PLATES—3-10 inch, \$5.50; 1/4, 5/8 and thicker, \$3.25. STAPLES—Galvanized, \$3.00 per 100lb. TAIL—Coal tar, per barrel, \$0.75. TIN—Lamb and Flag, 60 and 2 1/2 lb in. 50¢, per lb, 23¢. TIN PLATES—Charcoal plates, 1 C, 10 1/4, 12x12, and 11x20, \$5.50; 1 N, same size, box, \$6.50; 1 C, charcoal, 20x28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50; 1 N, box, 20x28, 112 sheets, \$12.50. TERNE PLATES—1 C, 20x28, \$10.00. TINWARE—Plain, 75 and 2 1/2 per cent; returned, 70 and 10 per cent. TRAPS—Game, H. & N., No. 0, \$1.32 dozen; No. 1, \$2.25; No. 1 1/2, \$3.38; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$6.30; No. 4, \$7.12; bear, No. 5, \$7.50. TRIPES—Roller, 2 inch, 10 1/2¢ per foot; 2 1/2 inch, 21 1/2¢; 3 inch, 25¢ per foot. TRUSSES—B. S. Wright's, 14, Sampson, 40, 50 lb., \$16.00/\$7 each; parallel, \$27.00/\$7 each. WADES—Gray felt, 75¢ per lb; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 12 and smaller gauges, 20¢ per M; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 10 gauge, 25¢ per M. Chemically prepared black edge gray cloth wads, in boxes of 250 each, 11 and smaller gauges, 45¢ per 1000, 9 and 10 gauges, 75¢ per 1000; 7 and 8 gauges, \$1 per 1000. WIRE—Brass and copper wire, 20 per cent advance on the list; clothes line wire, 18 gauge, per 1000 feet, \$3.50. Galvanized, 4 barb, regular, \$3.40; galvanized, 1/2 in. (weld), \$3.40. Zinc—Sheet, in casks, \$7.50 per 100 lb, broken lots, \$8.

Montreal Hardware Market.

Montreal, June 20, 1901.

Pig Iron—Canadian pig iron is worth \$18.50, and Sumner's \$20.00/\$21. Bar Iron—Inging price, \$1.75/\$2. Black Sheets—\$2.50/\$2.60 for 8 to 10 gauge. \$4.50, Apollo, 10 1/2 ounce, \$4.50; Count, \$4.30/\$4.45, with 15¢ allowance in cart lots. Ingot Tin—Lamb and Flag, 34¢/35¢ per lb. Terne Plate—\$7.50. Lead—\$3.70/\$3.80 per 100lb. Lead Pipe—7¢ for ordinary and 7 1/2¢ for composition waste, with 25 per cent off. Iron Pipe—Black pipe, 1/2, \$3 per 100 feet, 3/4, \$3.15; 1 inch, \$3.30; 1 1/4, \$4.75; 1 1/2, \$4.45; 1 3/4, \$7.75; 2 in., \$10.35; galvanized, 1/2, \$4.60; 3/4, \$5.25; 1 in., \$7.50; 1 1/4, \$9.80, 1 1/2, \$11.75; 2 in., \$18. Coil Chain—No. 6, 1 1/2¢, No. 5, 10¢; No. 4, 9¢; No. 3, 9¢, 1/4 in., 7 1/2¢ per pound; 5 lb, \$4.85; 3 lb exact, \$5.30, \$4.40, 7 1/4, \$4.20; 1/2, \$3.05; 9-10, \$3.85; 3/4, \$3.55; 3/8, \$3.35; 3/4, \$3.40; 1 in., \$3.35. In cartload lots an allowance of 10¢ is made. Sheet Zinc—\$6¢/6 1/2¢. Antimony—\$3.75/\$4 for coke and \$4.25/\$4.50 for charcoal immediate delivery. Canada Plates—5 1/2, \$2.55/\$2.60; 6 1/2, \$2.65/\$2.70; 7 1/2, \$2.70/\$2.80; full polished, \$4.10, and galvanized, \$4. Tool Steel—Black Diamond, 8¢; Jessop's, 13¢. Steel—We quote: Sleighshoe, \$1.05; tire \$2; spring, \$2.75; machinery \$2.75; and tool, \$2.50. Barb Wire—\$3.05 f.o.b. Montreal in less than cart lots. Horseshoes—Iron shoes, light and medium patterns, No. 2 and larger, \$3.50. No. 1 and smaller, \$3.75; snow shoes, No. 2 and larger, \$3.75; No. 1 and smaller, \$4. X L steel shoes, all sizes, 1 to 5, No. 2 and larger, \$3.60; No. 1 and smaller, \$3.85; featherweight, all sizes, \$4.35; toe weight steel shoes, all sizes, \$5.05 f.o.b. Horse Nails—Discount 60 per cent on oval heads, and 60 to 23 per cent on counter-sunk heads; C brands, discount 50 and 7 1/2 per cent. Wire Nails—\$2.55 for small lots, and \$2.77 1/2 for cart lots f.o.b. Montreal. Cut Nails—\$2.35 for small and \$2.25 for cart lots, floor barrel nails, 25 per cent discount; cooper's nails, 30 per cent discount. Building Paper—Tarred felt, \$1.70 per 100 lb; 2-ply ready roofing, 80¢ per roll, 3-ply \$1.05 per roll; carpet felt, \$2.25 per 100lb; dry sheathing, 30¢ per roll; tar sheathing, 40¢ per roll; dry lath, 50¢ per roll; tarred lath, 60¢ per roll; O.K. and I.N.I., 65¢ per roll; heavy straw sheathing, \$28 per ton; slaters' felt, 50¢ per roll. Cordage—Manila, 1 1/2¢ per lb for 7 1/2 and larger; sisal, 10¢ per lb, and lathyrus 10¢ per lb. Glass—First break, \$2.10; second, \$2.20 for 50 feet; first break, 100 feet, \$1.30; second, \$1.40, third, \$1.60; fourth, \$1.85, fifth, \$2.15; sixth, \$2.55; and seventh, \$6.35. White Lead—Best brands, government standard, \$6.25; No. 1, \$7.75; No. 2, \$5.50; No. 3, \$5.12 1/2; and No. 4, \$4.75, all f.o.b. Montreal. Terms, 3 per cent cash, or four months. Dry White Lead—\$5.25 in casks; kegs, \$5.60. Red Lead—Casks, \$5; in kegs, \$5.25. White Zinc Paint—Pure, dry, 6 1/2¢; No. 1, 5 1/2¢; in oil, pure, 7 1/2¢; No. 1, 6 1/2¢. Putty—Bulk, in barrels, \$1.00 per 100lb; bulk, in less quantities, \$2.05; bladders, in barrels, \$2.10; 5 barrels and over, open; kegs or boxes, \$2.25; in tins, \$2.55/\$2.65; in less than 100lb lots, \$3, f.o.b. Lined Oil—Raw, gal., 80¢; boiled, 83¢, in 5 to 9 barrels, 1¢ less. Turpentine—Single barrels, 55¢; 2 to 4 barrels, 52¢; 5 barrels and over, open terms. Mixed Paints—\$1.20/\$1.45 per gal.

Scrap Metals—Heavy copper and wire, 13¢/13 1/2¢ per lb; light copper, 12¢; heavy brass, 12¢; heavy yellow, 8 1/2¢/9¢; light brass, 6 1/2¢/7¢; lead, 2 1/4¢/2 1/2¢; zinc, 2 1/4¢/2 1/2¢; iron, No. 1 wrought, \$14/\$10 per gross ton, No. 1 cast, \$13/\$14; stove plate, \$6/\$9, light iron, No. 2, \$4 a ton; malleable and steel, \$4; rags, country, 60¢/70¢ per 100lb; old rubbers, 7 1/2¢ per lb. Petroleum—Silver Star, 14¢/16¢; Imperial, Acme, 15¢/16¢; S. C. Acme, 17¢/18¢, and Pratt's Astral, 17 1/2¢/18 1/2¢.

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Toronto, June 20.

ANTIMONY—10 1/2¢/11¢ per lb for Cook. BARRIKAD WIRE—Car lots, f.o.b. Cleveland, \$2.70/\$2.82 1/2; Toronto, \$3.05 per 100 lb. BAR IRON—Price for common, \$1.85. BINDER TWINE—Per Manila, 650 feet, 12¢; 600 feet, 9¢; mixed, 650 feet, 5 1/2¢; 500 feet, \$6 1/2¢. BLACK SHEETS—23 gauge, \$3, dead flat, \$3.60. BOLTS AND NUTS—Norway bolts, full square, 65 per cent; common carriage bolts, all sizes, 60 per cent; machine bolts, all sizes, 60 per cent; coach screws, 70 per cent; sleigh shoe bolts, 72 1/2 per cent; nuts, square, 4¢ off; nuts, hexagon, 1/2¢ off; tire bolts, 67 1/2 per cent; stove bolts, 67 1/2 per cent; plough bolts, 60 per cent; stove rods, 60¢. BRASS—Sheet and rod, discount 15 per cent. BUILDING PAPER—Plain building, 30¢; tarred lining, 40¢; tarred roofing, \$1.65. CANADA PLATES—All cut, \$2.90 per 100lb; half-polished, \$3.00; and all bright, \$3.50. CE—ENT—Canadian Portland, \$2.25 61 \$2.75, English do., \$3.00; Belgian, \$2.50 61 \$2.75; German, \$2.65/3.15; Canadian hydraulic cements, \$1.25/\$1.50. COIL CHAIN—Per 100lb, 1/2 in., \$3.60/\$3.50; 3/4 in., \$3.35/\$3.85; 1 in., \$4.35/\$4.85; 1 1/4 in., \$4.15/\$4.65; 1 1/2 in., \$4.05/\$4.50; 1 3/4 in., \$3.85/\$4.35; 2 in., \$4.80/\$4.4. COPPER—Ingots, copper, 17 1/2¢ per lb; bolt or bar, 20¢; sheet copper 2 1/2¢/23 1/2¢. CUT NAILS—\$2.35 per keg for small lots and \$2.35 for cart lots f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London. FENCE WIRE—7 1/2¢ per cent. GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head brand, \$4.50 per 100lb; and \$4.40 for American. GALVANIZED WIRE—Nos. 6, 7, and 8, \$3.60/\$3.85; No. 9, \$2.85/\$3.15; No. 10, \$3.60/\$3.85; No. 11, \$3.70/\$4.10; No. 12, \$4.05/\$4.30; No. 13, \$3.10/\$3.40; No. 14, \$4.10/\$4.35; No. 15, \$4.00/\$4.30; No. 16, \$4.85/\$5.25. GLASS—Star, in 100 foot boxes, under 26 in., \$4.15; 26 to 40 in., \$4.45; 41 to 50 in., \$4.85; 51 to 60 in., \$5.15; 61 to 70 in., \$5.50; double diamond, under 26 in., \$6; 26 to 40 in., \$6.65; 41 to 50 in., \$7.50; 51 to 60 in., \$8.50; 61 to 70 in., \$9.50. GREEN WIRE CLOTH—\$1.35 per 100 square feet. HARVEST TOOLS—50, 10 and 5 per cent. HORSE NAILS—Countersunk, 60 per cent; C brand, 50 and 5 per cent; other brands, 50 to 10 and 5 per cent. HORSESHOES—No. 2 iron shoes, light, medium and heavy, \$3.60 f.o.b.; snowshoes, \$3.85. IRON PIPE—Black pipe—1/2 in., \$4.35; 3/4 in., \$5.25; 1 in., \$3.30; 1 1/4 in., \$3.50; 1 1/2 in., \$3.65; 1 3/4 in., \$5.15; 1 1/2, \$7.15; \$8.40; 2, \$11.25; 2 1/2, \$20.05; 3, \$24.55; 3 1/2, \$30.75; 4, \$39.45; 4 1/2, \$47.35; 5, \$47.35; 6, \$62.10. Galvanized pipe, 1/2 in., \$4.80; 3/4, \$5.25; 1, \$7.55; 1 1/4, \$10.30; 1 1/2, \$12.35; 2, \$16.50. LEAD PIPE—Discount 30 per cent. OLD MATERIAL—Agricultural scrap, 55¢ per cwt.; machinery cast 60¢ per cwt.; stove scrap, 60¢; No. 1 wrought scrap, 50¢; new light scrap copper, 12¢ per lb; bottom, 11 1/2¢; heavy copper, 13¢; coil wire scrap, 13¢; light scrap brass, 12¢; heavy yellow scrap brass, 10¢/10 1/2¢; heavy red scrap brass, 10 1/2¢/11¢; scrap lead, 3¢; zinc, 2¢; scrap rubber, 6¢; good cut iron, 1¢; iron head, 8¢; 8¢; clean dry bones, 40¢/50¢ per 100lb. FIG IRON—Canadian pig, \$17.50 for No. 2; \$17 for No. 3. FIG LEAD—4 1/2¢/4 1/4¢ per lb. FIG TIN—32¢/32 1/2¢ per lb. POULTRY NETTING—Discount of 55 per cent. RIVETS AND BURS—Iron, 60 and 10 per cent; iron burrs, 85 per cent; copper rivets and burrs, 25 and 5 per cent. ROPE—Sisal, 10¢; pure Manila, 13¢. SCREWS—Flat head, bright, 87 1/2 and 10 per cent off list; round head, bright, 82 1/2 and 10 p.c.; flat head, brass, 80 and 10 per cent; round head brass 75 and 10 per cent; flat head bronze, 70 per cent; round head bronze, 65 per cent. SHEET ZINC—6 1/2¢ for cask lots; 6 1/2¢ for part casks. SHOT—Common, \$6.50 per 100lb; chilled, \$7; bull seal and ball, \$7.50; discount, 7 per cent. SMOOTH STEEL WIRE—Nos. 6 to 8, \$2.90; No. 9, \$2.80; No. 10, \$2.87; No. 11, \$2.90. SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 and 5 per cent. SVELTER—5 1/2¢/6¢ per lb. SOLDER—Half and half, 18 1/2¢; redned 18¢; w/ping, 17¢. STEEL—Hoop steel, \$3.00; sleighshoe steel, \$2.10/\$2.25; tire steel, \$2.30/\$2.50. TERNE PLATES—1 C, \$8.50; 1 X, \$10.50. TIN PLATES—Usual sizes, I. C., \$4.25; special sizes, base, \$4.60; 20x28, \$8.60. TINNED SHEETS—23 gauge, 8 1/2¢.

WIRE NAILS—Base price, \$2.77 1/2/\$2.85, f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London.

PAINTS AND OILS.

CASTOR OIL—East India, in cases, 10¢/10 1/2¢; per lb, and 10 1/2¢/11¢ for single lb. PLASTER PARIS—New Brunswick, \$1.00 per barrel. PUMICE STONE—Powdered, \$2.50 per 100lb for barrels and 45¢ per lb in small quantities; lump, 10¢ per lb in small lots, and 8¢ per lb in barrels. PUTTY—Bladders in barrels, \$2.10; bladders, in 100lb kegs, \$2.25; bulk, in barrels, \$1.90; in less quantities, \$2.05. RED LEAD—Genuine, in casks of 500 lb, \$5.50; ditto, in kegs of 100lb, \$7.75; No. 1 in casks of 500lb, \$5.00; do., kegs of 100lb, \$5.25. REFINED OIL—American water white, 10¢/11¢ in barrels; Sarnia water white, 15¢/15 1/2¢ in barrels; Sarnia prime, 14¢/14 1/2¢. SOLAR OIL—54¢ per gallon, and yellow seal 52¢. TOLUENE—In single barrels, 51¢; 2 to 4 barrel lots, 53¢. WELTING—70¢ per 100lb; gliders' white tin. WHITE LEAD—Ex-Toronto, pure white lead, \$3.7 1/2; No. 1, \$4, No. 2, \$5.67 1/2; No. 3, \$5.25; No. 4, \$4.87 1/2; dry white lead, in casks, \$ 37 1/2¢.

Toronto Grocery Prices.

Toronto, June 20.

SUGARS—Granulated, delivered Toronto, \$4.70/\$4.75, yellows, from \$3.80/\$4.50. SYRUPS—Imperial gailon, medium, 32¢; special bright, 34¢/45¢. MOLASSES—West India, barrels, 32¢/35¢; New Orleans, 25¢/30¢ for medium, and 35¢/55¢ for light. COFFEE—Blue, green, 8¢/12¢; Mocha, 22¢/25¢; Java, 23¢/32¢. TEAS—Japan, low grade, 15¢/35¢ per lb; Young Hysons, seconds, 10¢/12¢; struts, 22¢/45¢; green Ceylon, 16¢/25¢; Indian, 18¢/25¢; Congous, low grades, 11¢/12¢; medium, 22¢/25¢; finest, 40¢/65¢; Ceylon, 17¢/35¢; Formosa, 25¢/65¢. CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 75¢/80¢; peas, 70¢/75¢; corn, 70¢/75¢; beans, 80¢/85¢; sifted selected peas, \$1.05/\$1.20; pumpkins, 50¢; raspberries, 2 1/2, \$1.70/\$2.20; peaches, 2 1/2, \$1.80/\$2.20; 3 1/2, \$2.50/\$2.85; apples, 2 1/2, 70¢/80¢; plums, 2 1/2, \$2.25/\$2.75; do., 2 1/2, \$2.40; 3 1/2, \$2.50; plums, 2 1/2, \$1.10/\$1.20. Salmon Chums, 90¢/\$1. Cohoes, prime dark pink fish, 1.35¢/\$1.40; sockeyes, red, 1.60¢/\$1.75; lobsters, halves, \$1.50¢/\$1.00; tails, lbs., \$2.50; flats, \$3.75. RICE—Canadian milled bags, 3 1/2¢/3 3/4¢; Java, 6¢/6 1/2¢; Patna, 5 1/2¢/6¢; Japan, 4 1/2¢/6¢. SPICES—Ginger, Jamaica, 25¢; Cocchu, 20¢; cloves, Zanzibar, 15¢/20¢; Amboyna, 25¢/27¢; Penang, 30¢/35¢; allspice, 15¢; nutmegs, 40¢/80¢; cream tartar, per, 2 1/2¢/28¢; compound, 15¢/20¢; pepper, black, pure Singapore, 18¢; Penang, 17¢; compound, 10¢/15¢; pepper, pure white, 25¢/30¢. DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Valencia, selected, 6¢/7¢; off stalk, 5 1/2¢/6¢; California 3-crown, 10¢; Muscatsels, 7 1/2¢/8¢; Filadras currents, 10¢; Raisins, 4 1/2¢/5¢; Voztizas, 12¢/13¢; California dried fruits—Appricots, 10¢/12¢; peaches, 8 1/2¢/12¢; Prunes 70's to 80's, 5 1/2¢/6 1/2¢; 60's to 70's, 5 1/2¢/6 1/2¢; 90's to 100's, 4 1/2¢/5 1/2¢; Sultanas, 9 1/2¢/12 1/2¢; Hallowee dates, 4 1/2¢. PEELE—Orange, 12¢/13¢; lemon, 10 1/2¢/12¢; citron, 17¢/20¢. NUTS—Shelled Valencia almonds, 35¢; shelled Jordan almonds, 42¢; Bordeaux walnuts, 10¢/11¢; shelled walnuts 20¢/25¢; Grenoble, 12 1/2¢/13¢, Sicily filberts, 11¢/12¢. Per M. Plain white or red oak, 1 in. . . . \$70.00 Plain white or red oak, 1 1/4 to 2 in. . . 75.00 Plain white or red oak, 2 1/4 to 4 in. . . 80.00 Plain white or red oak, 5 1/4 to 12 1/2 80.00 Treads, white or red oak, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 11 in. and wider 1/4 Sawn red oak, 1 in. . . . 85.00 1/4 Sawn red oak, 1 1/4 to 2 in . . . 86.00 1/4 Sawn white oak, 1 in. . . . 105.00 1/4 Sawn white oak, 1 1/4 to 2 in . . . 110.00 Plain red oak veneer, 1/4 in. . . . 65.00 Common 40.00 Cull 35.00 Birch, 1 in. 60.00 Birch, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in 67.00 I. X. L. FLOORING. No. 1 3 in. maple, 4 to 16 ft . . . 57.00 No. 1 3 in. maple, 2 to 5 1/2 ft . . . 52.00 No. 1 1/2 3 in. maple, 2 to 16 ft . . . 40.00 No. 2 3 in. maple, 2 to 16 ft . . . 50.00 No. 3 3 in. birch, 4 to 16 ft . . . 50.00 No. 1 3 in. birch, 2 to 5 1/2 feet . . . 60.00 No. 1 3 in. birch, 2 to 16 ft . . . 49.00 BASSWOOD. 3/4 x 4 in. ceiling, 8 to 16 ft . . . 33.00 3/4 x 4 in. ceiling, 5 to 16 ft . . . 43.00 8 and 10 in. boards 48.00 12 in. and wider 50.00 3/4 boards, 8 in. and wider 49.00

Manitoba.

The hardware business at Melita until recently conducted by W. G. Blyth has been purchased by Hamlin Bros.

Notice is given that John Malcolm Phillips, of the town of Morris, trading as thsmith, has made an assignment to E. J. C. Cox, Winnipeg, for the benefit of his creditors.

The new Commercial club, Winnipeg, was formally opened on Saturday afternoon last. The building on Main street, which has been thoroughly overhauled, is handsomely fitted up and furnished.

Recent heavy rains washed away some of the bridges on the Canadian Northern Railway, north of Dauphin, which interfered with traffic for some days. The damage is now all repaired.

Mr. R. G. O'Malley, noxious weed inspector, for Manitoba, returned this week from a trip through southern Manitoba. Mr. O'Malley states that one of the unfortunate features of the season is the favorable conditions for the spread of noxious weeds, which have sprung up in many places where they were not expected. This, he says, emphasizes the necessity of summer following.

Building Inspector Rodgers, of Winnipeg, had, up to noon Monday, given out permits for buildings to the value of \$175,000 and he expected other applications which would bring the total value to over the million dollar mark. Last year the total value of buildings erected was \$1,500,000, but as things are going now, it is likely that there will be an increase of at least \$500,000 for this year.

Assiniboia.

The annual exhibition at Regina will be held on August 13 and 14. Arrangements are well under way.

The Elevator at Indian Head owned by Baker & Held was totally destroyed by fire at noon on Thursday, together with about fifteen thousand bushels of wheat.

The town of Yorkton will hold an exhibition on July 11 and 12, and great preparations are being made for it. A special train will run from Portage la Prairie and all intermediate stations on the section and return, for the occasion, July 11.

Alberta.

An English syndicate has bought out the meat and cattle business of Hull Bros., at Calgary.

The merchants of both Edmonton and Strathcona have agreed to close their respective places of business at 12:30 o'clock, just after noon, each day of the Edmonton fair, July 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Bonnett's livery stable at Lethbridge was burned at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning. There were no horses in the building at the time; but one carriage was destroyed. The loss is about \$1,000. The building was insured for \$500.

On Monday a flood bore through Okotoks carrying away whole slices of land at a time. The mill house there hangs four feet over the stream and the mill is reported damaged. The same storm has wrecked the railway bridge and put the tracks in bad repair. It seems impossible that the trains can be run to Edmonton for the summer fair which starts Monday. Indeed it is estimated that it will take 100 men at least a fortnight to fix the track and they will not clear it till the main line is repaired.

Northwestern Ontario.

Rodgers & Barnes, formerly of Rat Portage, have opened up a ready-made clothing business at Beaver Mills.

W. J. Holmes, general merchant, Fort Frances, has taken his brother, E. J. Holmes into partnership with him.

Stas Rogers, whose hotel burning at Big Lake, on the Rainy River, was recently burned, has sold out his interests in that place and will move east. The purchaser, P. Kerr, is rebuilding the hotel.

Geo. Swanson, of Rat Portage, received instructions this week from Murray M. Hunter, of Milwaukee, instructing him to proceed at once with the work of developing mining localities in 256 and 23, township of Jaffray. Sixteen men left on Tuesday for the claim to begin work.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	222,000
Toronto	198,000
Windsor, Ont.	182,000
Regina, Sask.	50,000
Quebec	1,082,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	350,000
Manitoba elevators	875,000

Total June 15	3,713,000
Total previous week	3,707,000
Total a year ago	3,185,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's June 15, were 45,043,000 bushels, as against 57,429,000 bushels for the previous week. Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 57,429,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report. Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on June 1 were 4,672,400 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 22,923,000 bushels, being a decrease of 2,121,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 47,521,000 bushels, two years ago 28,841,000 bushels, three years ago 17,227,000 bushels, four years ago 18,794,000 bushels, five years ago 47,000,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 10,601,000 bushels, compared with 5,361,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 17,186,000 bushels, compared with 12,162,000 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:

Year	Bushels
1901	124,000,000
1900	132,000,000
1899	116,000,000
1898	90,000,000
1897	94,000,000
1896	153,000,000
1895	158,000,000

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:

City	This Crop	Last Crop
Minneapolis	72,122,455	79,436,842
Milwaukee	3,268,065	10,766,842
Duluth	17,069,626	51,220,269
Chicago	42,231,154	23,074,773

Total... 141,778,000 164,538,682

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:

City	This Crop	Last Crop
Toledo	3,027,318	10,764,622
St. Louis	2,268,486	3,178,719
Detroit	3,184,000	3,670,000
Kansas City	26,507,617	15,473,245

Total... 35,077,421 33,086,696

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 85 1/2¢ in store Fort William.

Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$2.50; best bakers', \$2.25.

Mills—Bran, \$12.50 per ton; shorts, \$15.50 per ton delivered.

Oats—Carlots on track, 40¢, according to quality.

Barley—46¢42¢ per bushel for malling and feed grades.

Country Wheat—50¢ per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.

Corn—In carlots, 51¢ per bushel of 56 lb. Flax—Nominal.

Butter—Dairy, 11¢14¢ per pound for best grades; new creamery, 10¢16¢ per pound at the factories.

Cheese—New cheese, 21¢21¢, laid down here.

Eggs—12¢ for Manitoba fresh, less expense.

Potatoes—75¢ per bushel.

Beef—60¢ per lb.

Hides—No. 1 hides, 8¢.

Wool—74¢ for unwashed fleece.

Wagon Hides—25¢ per lb.

Hacked Hay—\$4.00 per ton on cars.

Live Stock—Choice beef cattle, 7¢16¢ per lb.; sheep, 45¢; hogs, 46¢.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,211,907 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on June 24. Receipts for the week were 40,463 bushels and shipments were 150,541 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,710,683 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior points are estimated approximately at 2,897,000 bushels, compared with 4,000,000 bushels a year ago, 6,000,000 bushels two years ago, 1,400,000 three years ago.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending June 21 there were 235 cars of grain inspected, which graded as follows:—Wheat—1 hard, 26; 2 hard, 40; 3 hard, 60; 3 northern, 3; no grade, 90. Oats—No. 2 white, 3; rejected, 1 car. Barley—None. Flax Seed—None.

Grain and Milling Notes.

A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says: "Hot winds in western Kansas have withered the grass and hay crop, which will be hardly more than one-third an average yield. Harvest in full swing, but farmers cannot get help enough to save all the wheat."

Dow & Curry are going to refit their oatmeal mill at Pilot Mound with all the latest milling machinery, which will be placed in position before the crop is taken off. They also put in a new boiler. If the crop is good this year they intend building a 25,000 bushel elevator near the site of the oatmeal mill.

The Cincinnati Price-Current says: The wheat crop condition has been fully maintained, and where harvesting is in progress it is meeting expectations. Corn is improving, and is now nearly an average condition. Oats are improving, but there will be a short crop in usually surplus States. Hogs packed during the week were 505,000, against 475,000 last year.

The River Plate Review gives a calculation of the cost of raising wheat in Argentina during the past year, calculated on a track of 5,000 acres, and nearly 14 bushels to the acre; 60 per cent more than this, and even double this quantity, is said to be not infrequently produced on new, well-tilled land. The total figures, reduced to United States gold, on an average of eight years, are as follows: Cost per acre, \$3.77; value of crop per acre, \$5.33; net profit per acre, \$2.16. But for the year 1900-1 the figures in American money on 5,000 acres of land would be, cost, \$4.77; value of the crop at seaport, \$8.19; net profit, \$3.42. On a farm of a hundred or two hundred acres this does not afford a princely income; on a wheat field of 5,000 acres it is a handsome revenue.

A report from Ottawa, on Tuesday, said: The government will within a few days advertise for tenders for a fast Atlantic service between Canada and the United Kingdom. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Parmlee, deputy of trade and commerce, were in Montreal to-day in connection with the matter. Interest in the subject seems revived of late and correspondence is flowing into the government here. For instance, Cartwright received some time since an American offer for a 24-knot service and to-day has one for a 30-knot service, made by the same people.

The creditors of the Lelpziger Bank, of Lelpzig, Germany, were notified on Tuesday that the bank had been obliged to suspend payment. The locking up of its capital in industrial enterprises is regarded as being responsible for the failure. The directors state that creditors will be paid in full.

The ocean steamer Lusitania, with 300 passengers on board, was wrecked on Tuesday off Cape Ballard, Newfoundland. The passengers, mostly immigrants, were panic-stricken. They stampeded and fought for the boats, but were overcome by the officers and crew. This vessel was to have entered the new service between Canada and France on her outward voyage.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

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THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, June 23.

Business in all lines is active and markets hold very steady. Jobbing houses report trade more than ordinarily good since the rains set in and as the season advances confidence becomes stronger. Retail trade in city and country is good. City retail merchants find money a little easier as the working people are mostly all employed and the weekly wages of these puts a great deal of money into circulation. Farmers are marketing a little stuff at country points and this money is helping out the country store trade. The good prices prevailing for hogs has been a boon to many farmers who have had them to sell. Dairy products are also being marketed in large quantities. Bank clearings at Winnipeg for the week at Winnipeg have been over \$100,000 smaller than a year ago.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, June 23.

(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 great amount of building and public improvement now in progress in the city and in many of the country towns as well as creating a large demand for stone, brick, lime, etc., and dealers are all very busy. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Rubble stone, \$1 per cord, footings, \$7.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 20c per bushel, gray lime, 15 to 16c per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand, kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

BINDER TWINE.

So far as this market is concerned twine is steady and without special feature. As reported in these columns some time ago a large percentage of the orders have already been booked and those which have not are being held for a drop in price. It is the opinion of some retail men that the market may drop about harvest time and they are waiting for that time to get in their supplies. This has happened in other years but it may not be the case again. In any event, these orders would be hard to get now as prices are higher than when orders now on the books were taken, and present buyers would be at a disadvantage to that extent. So far as the outlook is concerned there is not much to justify expectation of lower prices. Stocks of fibre in America and to arrive were never smaller and factories do not manifest any disposition to cut prices just for the sake of doing so. Some small mills in the United States are quoting a little below the prevailing quotations but their stocks are not large. The crop outlook in all the western grain sections of this continent is so good that probably all available twine will be needed. Reports from Minneapolis say that the demand there is heavy and the market firm.

DRY GOODS.

Business is quite active in this line. Summer sorting orders are numerous and promise to be more so next month. The lines most in demand are ladies light summer dress goods, men's furnishings and fancy lines of wearing apparel. Consumers are not stinting themselves in anything that goes to add to comfort or elegance of their summer wardrobe. Merchant tailors are taking large quantities of light suitings for men.

FISH.

Fresh caught domestic fish are in very active demand. The popular whitefish is being eaten this summer to a greater extent than ever by the people of the country, probably because they are being supplied in such good condition and at low prices. British Columbia salmon and halibut are in good demand. We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 5c per pound; pickerel, fresh caught, 4c per pound; pike, fresh caught, 3c; goldeyes, 2c; trout, 10c; fresh spring salmon, 14c per

pound; fresh spring salmon, 14c per pound; halibut, 12½c; Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen, salt cod, 4½c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$4.00; salt mackerel, \$2.00 per kit, boneless fish, 5½c per pound, fresh sea cod, big, 7c per pound, smelts, 8c; mackerel, 12½c; fresh shad, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS

Demand is active and the market holds very steady. We have no changes in prices to report. Small fruits are coming forward more freely. Some Ontario strawberries have been offering but they arrived in poor condition and could not be sold to advantage. There is great dissatisfaction in the trade here over the banana business and it looks as if shipments would have to be discontinued. The New Orleans banana trust is evidently getting careless of its reputation as the fruit has been arriving in poor condition and an almost every car received during the past two weeks or more local houses have lost through bad fruit from \$200 to \$300. One whole car had to be sent to the nuisance grounds this week and another in very nearly as bad condition was received. It cannot be expected that the trade will continue to meet such losses as these and the only alternative is to quit handling bananas. We quote oranges, 96s, \$3.15, 112s, \$3.50, 126s, \$4.00, 150s, \$4.25; 170s-230s, \$4.75; seedlings, \$3.50 to \$4.25; blood oranges in half boxes, \$2.25. Messina lemons, \$5, bananas, per bunch, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Hood River strawberries, \$3.15 per crate, 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) \$6 per dozen, figs, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 10-pound box, cartoon dates, per package, of 1-pound, 9c, 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 tin, per dozen, \$2.25; half gallon tin, per dozen, \$3.50; gallons, \$12.00; native rhubarb, 1½c per pound; Egyptian onions, 4c per pound.

GROCERIES.

Trade is good and prices show no changes from a week ago. Now pack strawberries will soon be in. Old stocks are practically exhausted. What small quantities are being held by packers are quoted at prohibitory prices. Rolled oats and cornmeal still maintain their strong position and until the new crop is available the indications are that there will not be much change, as demand seems to be fully equal to the supply. There is nothing new to say about dried fruits as the market for these is dead. New prices for apricots are very much higher than last year's opening and very much higher than present quotations for last year's crop. The indications are that the crop is short. On the 26th inst. a decline of 10c per 100 pounds took place in granulated sugar, yellows remaining unchanged. A few hours later the price of granulated was restored to the old figure and an advance of 10c per hundred announced for all yellows. The reason for this flurry was apparently the fluctuations of the New York market. At present the market is firm. Winnipeg jobbing prices for all staple lines of groceries will be found on another page.

HARDWARE.

There are no changes to note in prices here. Demand is good, especially for heavy goods and barbed wire. Dealers have found it impossible to meet the demand for this, owing to rush at factories. Builders hardware is in good demand. Reports from all manufacturing centres are to the effect that business is brisk and prices firm. British manufacturers experienced a slight slackening of demand in the spring months, but this is now a thing of the past and they find business better than ever. The Pittsburgh iron market has firmed up from its recent weakness owing to heavy buying by the big steel corporation. Furnace men seem to be very confident of the future. Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on another page.

IMPLEMENTS.

Wholesale dealers here are busy with summer plow trade and fall orders. The outlook is considered good and business is being pushed. So far there is every indication of a large delivery of mowers, rakes, binders, threshers, engines, etc. The new settlers who have located in the west since last harvest have all to be supplied and the older ones will also take large quantities of new machinery. Travelers are out in all directions for orders.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Harness leather has advanced 1c per pound in this market and will probably go higher in the near future. This advance is due to an upward movement at tannery points, both in Canada and the States. Purchases made for local account this week show the higher prices. Sole leather remains unchanged. Saddlery hardware and findings are firm at old prices. Business here is good and prospects are all that can be desired. Winnipeg jobbing prices are given on another page.

SCRAP.

There is a good demand for all kinds of old material. No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$13.00 to \$17.00 per ton; No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per ton, wrought iron scrap, \$7 per ton; heavy copper, 10 to 12c per pound; copper bottoms, 10 to 11c per pound; red brass, 10 to 11c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 8c per pound; light brass, 5 to 6c per pound; lead pipe or sea lead, 2 to 2½c per pound; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and articles, 6c per pound; zinc scrap, 1c per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 ton; bottles, quarts, 25c per dozen; pints, 15c per dozen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—During the past week the wheat markets have become steadier and the price changes have been without narrow limits, with a fair amount of activity in trading. The difference in values on the week shows a decline of ½c at New York, about ¼ to ½c at Chicago, and an advance of from ¼ to 1c at Minneapolis and Duluth. It is generally considered that after the large decline of the last three weeks the level of prices now attained is low enough at this date, and in the present surroundings of the wheat market. While in the southern portion of the winter wheat states harvest is well advanced, and the crop is of fine quality and large yield, a large part of the winter wheat and all of the spring wheat is still to mature and save, and much may happen detrimental to it before all is harvested. While the American crop will be unusually large if it is all saved in good condition, there is likely to be a free demand for it all, as the quantity required for home use is always on the increase, and the requirements of Europe are expected to be heavier than ever during the past twelve months. Visible stocks are less than last year at this date, and it is believed that stocks in farmers' hands are much less than usual. European crops are only really promising in Southern Russia and Spain. All other countries have crops which promise only moderately fair yields, and some of them, such as Germany and districts surrounding, are poor. The crop in England is making fair progress, but there are frequent reports of its being thin on the ground and the yield is not expected to be large, besides which there is some reduction in the acreage under crop. The demand from Europe continues steady at prices declining to correspond with the decline in American markets. Large quantities of wheat and flour continue to be shipped from North America to Europe and Russia is weekly shipping largely to European importing countries. Argentina and Australia ship their quota every week, and India is also now shipping a little so that the weekly shipments to Europe are very large, and yet they seem to be readily absorbed and the quantity on ocean passage does not increase, showing evidently that the large quantity being shipped weekly is all required for consumption. The American visible supply decreased 2,227,000 bushels last week compared to a decrease of 162,000 bushels the previous week and an increase of 1,338,000 bushels the same week last year. The world's shipments were 9,481,000 bushels against 8,123,000 bushels the previous week, and 8,220,000 bushels the same week last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's decreased 4,426,000 bushels, compared to an increase of 133,000 bushels the previous week and an increase of 1,343,000 bushels the same week last year.

The local market drags along with almost no business doing. During the past week buyers have been especially difficult to find, and values have lost about 2c on the week. Yesterday some 1 hard was sold at 70c in store Fort William delivery after 5th July, but the best bid for spot 1 hard appeared to be 68c, and some was offered at 69c without finding buyers. We quote values, 1 hard 69 to 70c, 2 hard 67 to 68c, and 3 hard 66c in store Fort William, spot or en route.

FLOUR—The lower level of wheat prices has dragged down the flour market. We note a drop of 5c per sack this week. Demand is good. Prices are now as follows: Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2.00; 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, \$1.40; XXXX, \$1.10 per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLEED—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 \$22 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 prices 55 to 58c per bushel for good wheat.

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

OATS—Stocks of oats at Manitoba points are very low and the market is now being supplied from Ontario. The expense of laying these oats down is such that prices are 1 to 2c per bushel higher. Alberta oats are not offering. We quote, carlots on track 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 50 to 51c per bushel, in carlots on track.

HAY—New hay is beginning to offer more freely and the market is \$1 per ton lower. 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. Some of these are being killed too young. Dealers will take all they can get at these prices.

DRESSED MEATS—Grass fed beef is becoming more plentiful, but there is still not enough to supply the demand. Prices are easier. 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—Receipts are large and the market steady. The wholesale price is 12 to 13c, commission basis, for best grades and 10 to 11c for seconds.

CHEESE—The make at factories is large, but as boxes are very scarce, the movement is not what it should be. Commission houses are offering 8c per pound net for choice quality delivered here. Were boxes plentiful the price would be 7c.

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 3½c per pound. We quote: Potatoes, old, 5½c per bushel for farmers' loads; beets, 1½c per lb; turnips, 25 to 30c per bushel; onions, \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel; cabbage, new, 3½c per lb; parsley, lettuce, radish and watercress, 15c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, \$1 per dozen; asparagus, 35 to 40c per dozen; rhubarb, 5c 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; klips, 5½ to 6½c; val calf, 7c to 8c; deakins, 2½c to 4c; stunks, 15 to 20c; horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

WOOL—The Manitoba clip has been very small as was to be expected in view of the almost total neglect of the sheep raising industry. One of the best local authorities says that there will not be over 35,000 pounds of Manitoba wool this year. The regular price here to-day for good Manitoba wool is 7½c per pound. As regards the market for Territorial wool it is pretty hard to know what to say. So far we understand that no buying has been done although one or two buyers have been out. The ranchers are holding out for last year's prices which dealers consider too high in view of the depressed state of the wool markets both in America and Europe. Last year as high as 15c per pound was paid for Territorial wool, while to-day buyers

prices are in the neighborhood of 9c. The clip will be somewhere near 600,000 pounds.

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 2 1/2 has been paid. The halfbreeds are not digging much this year, as they will not work when the market is below 25c per pound. The Gallians and Doukhobors are doing what little digging is being done.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Beef cattle are still scarce. The market is now being supplied with grass fed stock, but these are not coming in as freely as they would if the weather were drier. The rains have made the grass soft so that stock cannot fatten on it. Some Ontario cattle are in the market. There are still a few stockers moving. We quote: Choice beef cattle, 4 1/2c per pound, off ears, here, second grades, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. Stockers, \$14 to \$16 per head for yearlings.

SHEEP—Trade is quiet and steady. Choice mutton sheep are worth about 5c per pound and the range of prices for both sheep and lambs is from 4 1/2 to 5c.

HOGS—Receipts are fairly liberal. The market holds firm at 1c 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—There is not much demand for horses at present. A few are being taken every week for replacing work horses about the city, but outside of this small demand there is but little doing. Dealers expect a revival in the trade from now on. The market is being supplied at present with Ontario horses, as those from the western states are becoming too dear. Western horses will be in the market shortly. Work horses are fetching all the way from \$125 to \$200 each, according to weight and quality.

The Commercial Men.

D. M. Horne, city traveller for Campbell Bros. & Wilson, left on Saturday last for a trip to the Glasgow exhibition. At the station a number of his fellow employees presented him with a box of cigars and a purse of \$50 as a slight token of the esteem in which they hold him. At Toronto he will be joined by his brother, J. W. Horne, and A. D. McLean, both of Winnipeg, and together they will proceed to the old country.

Two travellers are starting out next week to solicit business for J. M. Perkins, wholesale and retail seed merchant, Winnipeg. Arthur King, the regular traveller for this house, will cover the main line west and C. P. B. branches, while Richard Attwood will cover the Canadian Northern road and Manitoba and Northwestern branch. The extent to which this house is reaching out for business is evidence of its growing importance and it may now safely be said that Mr. Perkins controls the bulk of the seed business of Western Canada.

The Commercial was favored this week with a call from Wm. S. Leslie, of A. C. Leslie & Company, iron and steel merchants, Montreal. Mr. Leslie is making a trip west in the interests of his house, whose business connection in the west is already a large one. Their leading line, "Queen's Head" galvanized iron, is widely known and used in this country. This iron is a product of the factories of John Lysaght, Limited, Bristol, England. Mr. Leslie left Winnipeg on Friday's train for the Pacific coast. He finds business active and says that he is very favorably impressed with the western outlook.

Tenders.

Tenders will be received by Edward Emerson, Alexander, Man., up to noon, July 2nd, for the building of a 30,000 bushel elevator of 20 bins, stone foundation on surface; equipped with 12 horse power gasoline engine, two pairs of 100 lbs. Gurney scales, one No. 7 monitor cleaner.

Tenders for the purchase of debentures of the Sheep Creek school district of the Northwest Territories, will be received by W. D. Lincham, Okotoks.

N. W. T., up till the 10th of July. Tenders to state the rate of interest. The debentures are to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars, to run twelve years, payable in equal annual instalment, with interest.

Tenders, marked "Tender for Beef, Yukon Territory," and addressed to F. White, comptroller of the police, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 10th July, for the delivery of beef during the year commencing 15th August, 1901, at the police barracks, at White Horse and Dawson.

Tenders addressed to the secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg public school board, and marked "Tender for Debentures," will be received up to 4 p. m., on July 19th next, for the purchase of the whole or any part of \$50,000 of debentures of the school district of Winnipeg, payable at the expiration of 50 years, with interest from 1st August, 1901, at the rate of four per centum per annum.

Tenders for all booths or any one or more booths, under the grand stand, dining halls and other special privileges, at the Winnipeg exhibition, will be received by the secretary until 12 noon Wednesday, July 3rd, 1901. An upset price of \$25,000 has been fixed for each privilege. The highest accepted tender will have choice of location. Tenders for hay, oats and feed for live stock during exhibition will also be received. Tenders must state prices to be charged exhibitors for each article.

Tenders, marked "Tenders for Beef, Keyes, Ottawa, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Timber Berth No. 385," to be opened on the 22nd July next, will be received until noon on Monday, the 22nd July, 1901, for a berth to cut timber on Berth No. 385, situated in the district of Saskatchewan, to the northward of Lake Winnipeg, on the unnamed river, emptying into Limestone Bay, Lake Winnipeg, comprising an area of 50 square miles, to be selected in not more than eight blocks within the following described tract, viz.: Commencing at a point on said unnamed river 20 miles from its mouth, thence extending up same 25 miles in direct distance, with a width of five miles on each side of said river, said tract covering an area of 250 square miles. The length of each block is not to exceed three times the width thereof. The blocks comprising this berth must be selected by 1st January, 1902.

Winnipeg Prices, Paints, Oils Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, 5c; Murale, do., 5c.50.

BENZINE—Case, \$3.50.

DRY COLORS—White lead, lb, 7 1/2c; red lead, kegs, 7c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrel lots, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3 1/2c; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian red, barrels, 5c; less than barrels, 5 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; Eng. blk. vermilion, \$1 per lb; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrels, 3c; English purple oxides, in casks, 3 1/2c; less quantities, 4c lb.

GASOLINE—Stove, per case, \$3; naphtha, \$2.50.

GLASS—Single glass, first break, 16 to 25 united inches, \$2.50; 25 to 30, \$2.75; per 50 feet boxes; 30 to 50, \$6; 51 to 60, \$4.50; 61 to 70, \$7 per 100 feet boxes.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, gal., 1c; boiled, gal., 1 1/2c in barrels; less than barrels, 5c gal, extra, with additional charges for cans and cases.

OILS—Black oils, 25 to 50c gal.; clear machine oil, 30c; cylinder oil, 35c; 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 1 1/2c per lb; tanners' or harness oil, 6c; neatfoot oil, \$1; steam refined oil, 8c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 gal.

PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid color, gal., \$1.50; \$1.80, as to shade and quality.

PUTTY—In bladders, barrel lots, 2 1/2c lb; in 100 lb kegs, 2 1/2c; do, less than barrels 5c lb.

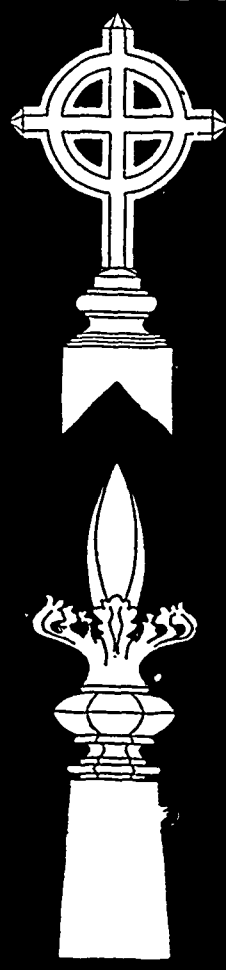
REFINED PETROLEUM—Silver Star, 15c; Oleophene, 21c; Sunlight, 22c; Coeche, 24c per gal; Diamond, 25c; T. & P., 21c; Solar, 22c; Brilliant, 21 1/2c per gal. in barrels; T. & P. cases, \$2.75; Solar, case, \$2.50.

TURBENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 60c; less than barrels, 65c per gal. An additional charge for packages of small quantities.

VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal, \$1; extra furniture, \$1.25; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50; \$1.75; hard oil finish, \$1.50; \$2; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold size Japan, \$1.70; coach painters' do., \$2; \$2.25; No. 1 brown shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.25.

WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$7 per 100 lb; No. 1 \$6.50.

WHITING—\$1.25 per 100 lb gross weight.



CROSSES
AND
FINIALS

OUR Catalogue shows a big collection of fine designs in these ornamental pieces.

We can't describe them fairly without your seeing the illustrations—but wherever such goods are needed for the artistic completion of a building, you'll find the assortment we offer both pleasing and economically reliable.

They are made of Copper or Galvanized Steel, and present a very wide choice of graceful designs.

Write us about them.

METALLIC ROOFING CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS, LIMITED,
TORONTO, CANADA.

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

..... A REAL

Pretty
Coffee

Whole
Roast

At 12c—Barrels
13c—Bags

The best 25 cent retailer sold anywhere.
Samples free.

PURE GOLD CO.

Toronto

BRITISH COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

BUSINESS AT VANCOUVER

Vancouver, June 21.

There is some improvement in the trade this week. Slightly increased activity is reported from Victoria, Vancouver and Kootenays. Northern trade continues brisk, particularly among the hardware firms who have all they can do to supply the demand for prospectors and miners' tools, etc. The payments for the supplies are being promptly made in gold dust and money and this has increased the bank clearings for the past two weeks to amounts even largely in excess of the returns for similar periods of last year. The best news, however, comes from Vancouver Island this week. The mining camps tapped by Victoria being very active and great wealth, particularly at Mount Slesker, being actually wrested from the earth. W. A. Dier & Co. have secured a number of valuable mines containing the ledge of the famous Lenora at Mount Slesker and the company he has incorporated will spend large sums of money in opening up these properties. The Chemalvus railway is to be built at once through the camp and splendid results are expected to follow.

At Vancouver the depressing effect of the C. P. R. trackmen's strike and the deadlock between the salmon canners and fishermen is keenly felt. The canners say they cannot can and make money at the prices demanded for fish by the fishermen, and the fishermen say they are determined to have their demands acceded to or they will not fish. If the industry is paralyzed it will be a sad blow to the mainland of the province for a good salmon year means increased trade and millions of dollars placed in circulation. Vancouver has, however, received the news this week with great satisfaction that a government assay office will be established in Vancouver by the 15th of July. This means that many millions of dollars of Klondike gold will now come by way of Vancouver. Twenty-five millions will be the yield. These millions were building up Seattle. It is now expected that as the Klondike has at least the same advantage in disposing of his gold here as in Seattle that Vancouver will get 25 per cent of for a year with permanent results of a beneficial character.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)

Vancouver, June 20

Flour is 10c lower. New potatoes are offering at 2 1/2c per pound. Naval oranges are out. Lemons are down to \$2 per case. Red onions are 1c lower. Beef is 1c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat, \$20 per ton; oats, \$25 per ton; corn, \$25 per ton.

FLOUR—Delivered R. C. points—Manitoba patent, 6c barrel, \$4.30; strong baker's, \$4.60; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Henderson, R. C. patents, \$4.50.

FISH—National Mills chops, \$25 per ton; bran, \$21 shorts, \$23; oil cake meal, \$25 ton L. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

HAY—Shuswap, double pressed, \$22 per ton; Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton; ordinary bales, \$12.

MEAL—Rolled oats, 50lb sack, \$3.00; two 50lb sacks, \$5.10; four 25lb sacks, \$3.50; ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10lb sacks, per 100lb, \$1.50; in 50lb sacks, \$3.25 per 100lb.

HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers 7 1/2c per lb; medium, 6 1/2c; light cows, 5 1/2c; sheep pelts, 80c; horns killed, 20c each; deer skins, green, 8c lb; deer skins, dry, 2c lb; wool, 60lb lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$3.75 per 100lb; sheep, \$4.75 per 100lb; lambs, \$3.50 per 100lb; hogs, \$4.50.

POULTRY—Chickens, \$3.75; fowls, \$4.50.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 74c; mutton, 11 1/2c; pork, 8c; veal, 10c.

CURED MEATS—Ham, 15 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 16 1/2c; hams, 15c; long clear, 13c; rolls, 14c; smoked sides, 14c.

LARD—Tins, 13 1/2c per lb; lard, 12 1/2c; tubs, 12c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, 20c; 21c; Manitoba creamery, 20c; 22c; dairy, local, 19c; Manitoba dairy, 16c.

EGGS—Fresh local, 2c; Northwest eggs, 16c; eastern, 15c per dozen.

CHEESE—Manitoba, 1 1/2c.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes, 2c to 2 1/2c per pound; Fraser River valley potatoes, \$2.00 per ton; cauliflower, \$1.25 per doz.; cucumbers, local \$1.25 per box; beans, 8c; peas, 6c; red onions, 1 1/2c; silver skins, 2c; sweet potatoes, 3c; tomatoes, per pound; sweet potatoes, 2c; tomatoes, \$2 box; cabbage, 2 1/2c; asparagus, \$1.50 per 100.

FISH—Flounders, 5c; smelt, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 5c; soles, 5c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 10c; cod, 6c per lb; crabs, 60c per dozen; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; smoked herring, 5c; shrimps, 20c.

GRAND FRUITS—St. Michael and Valon oranges, \$3.50; lemons, \$2.00; bananas, \$2.75; \$3.00; Tasmanian apples, \$1.75; cherries, \$1.25 box; apricots, \$1.25; plums, \$1.25; peaches, \$1.25; strawberries, in large crates, \$1.75 per 25.

NUTS—Almonds, 15c; almonds, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 18c; walnuts, 1 1/2c per lb; coconuts, 30c per dozen.

SUGARS—Powdered, long and bar 11c; Paris lump, 6c; granulated, 6c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellows, 4 1/2c; yellow, 4 1/2c per lb.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial

Nelson, June 20.

The butter market is demoralized, especially the creamery market, owing to very heavy receipts. Prices have dropped 2c to 4c per pound. On account of the excess of creamery there is no demand for dairy butter. Old cheese is about done. Eggs are firmer. New potatoes are offering at 3c per pound.

Butter—Fresh Manitoba creamery, 16 to 18c; dairy, 13 to 14c.

Eggs—17 cents.

Cheese—11 cents.

Oats—Per ton, \$30.

Milkfeed—Bran, \$20, shorts, \$22 per ton.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.20.

Potatoes—New, 3c per pound.

B. C. BUSINESS NOTES.

Joseph L. Smith, grocer, of Greenwood, has assigned.

Royds & Deasy have opened as commission and insurance agents at Victoria.

Osler & Wood will open a wholesale and retail tea and coffee store at Westminster.

Clawson & Finnie, painters, Kamloops, intend opening a branch of their business at Princeton.

The assay office which the Dominion government proposes to open at Vancouver will be ready for business on July 15.

A wire from Ottawa on Friday said: Thomas McCaffrey, for years manager of the Union bank at Whipps, will in all likelihood be appointed manager of the assay office at Vancouver.

R. W. Clark, of Vancouver, has opened a store at that place, and will carry on business as wholesale provision, fruit and general commission merchant.

Certificates of incorporation have been issued to the New Fairview Corporation, Limited; Slocan Power Co., Limited, and Spitzee Gold Mines, Limited. The Texada Gold Mines Company has been registered as an extra-provincial company.

A wire from Vancouver on Tuesday said: Several canners received word this evening that the Japanese had been signing the agreements at the canneries all day, and that all the Japs, numbering about 1,200, had decided to accept the offer of the canners of 12 cents to fish during July, and 10 cents thereafter if the run is good and 12 cents throughout the season, if the run is not big. The whites, on the contrary, refuse to sign and their leaders declare that the whites will make a contract with the Puget Sound packers before they will consent to the present arrangements.

MINING MATTERS.

BRANDON AND GOLDEN CROWN.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Brandon & Golden Crown Mining Company, Ltd., was held at Greenwood, B. C., on Thursday, June 20. Among those present were—Hon. T. Mayne Daly, K.C., Rossland, president; W. L. Orde, Rossland, secretary; G. H. Collins, W. A. Fuller, W. J. Porter and J. A. Russell, Greenwood, local members of the directorate; and G. R. Coldwell, K. C., and Jno. Inglis, Brandon, Manitoba. Of the 1,500,000 shares in the company there were about 1,200,000 represented either in person or by proxy.

The necessary special resolutions were submitted and unanimously passed authorizing the voluntary liquidation and reconstruction of the existing company, the reconstructed company to be known as the Golden Crown Mines, Ltd., and to have a nominal capital of \$1,500,000 in 1,500,000 shares of \$1 each, this capital being similar in amount and number of shares to that of the old company. Shares in the new company are to be issued as paid up to 35 cents, leaving five cents per share, or a total of \$75,000, available for assessments to pay off existing liabilities and to provide working capital for the further development of

the mine. It is estimated that this sum will give ample money to fully test the property, upon which between 2,000 and 3,000 lineal feet of work have been done underground in development and from which about 2,500 tons of ore were last year shipped to the smelter.

It was decided to hold the general meeting required for the formal confirmation of the resolutions passed at this meeting, at Rossland on July 9. W. A. Fuller, of Greenwood, was appointed liquidator. The registered office of the new company will be at Greenwood.

It is anticipated that six weeks or two months hence, some time in August, the water will be pumped out of the mine and development work will be resumed. The visiting shareholders state that they and those they represent were misled as to the financial condition of the old company, otherwise they would not have permitted it to drift into difficulties. Among those interested in it are men prominent in Manitoba, who wish to do only what is right, and now that they know where the blame should be placed for the existing unsatisfactory state of affairs they are determined that precautions will be taken to guard against a repetition of it. It is but fair to add that they do not blame either the president or secretary for the virtual wrecking of the old company.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A stamp mill is being erected at the Second Relief mine, Ymir district.

During the year 1900 there were approximately 35,000 tons of ore shipped from the Slocan and Slocan City mining districts. To date this year the same districts have shipped 11,338 tons of ore to the smelter.

Announcement is made of a deal whereby the Contact Gold Mines, Limited, become the owners of all the properties belonging to the Mother Lode Mines, Limited, and the Contact group of mineral claims in Burnt Basin, Rossland district. The two groups adjoin and consist of nine claims as follows: Contact, Mother Lode, Ajax, Daly, Glangarry, Mountain View, Mountain View fraction, and Ajax fraction. The area embraced is about 300 acres, all in one block. The new company has a capital of \$120,000 in two million shares of six cents each, one million shares being set aside for working capital.

A couple of deals have been put through at Comaplix, in the Lardeau country, on some of the recent gold strikes. Wm. Butler, the owner of the Gold Finch, has given an option on his property for \$50,000, and McKenzie and McKay, owners of the Star group, have bonded their property for \$31,000. These properties are wonderfully rich in gold, and there is very little doubt but that development will add to their richness. Samples of quartz brought down are remarkable, even in the Lardeau, for the amount of gold they contain. A couple of days ago, Mr. Stillman, who holds the option on the Old Finch, went up to look at the property and adjoining claims, accompanied by Andrew Rosenberger and a party of five. Sixteen new claims on the gold belt were recorded on Wednesday last. The discoveries were made by Messrs. Starkey, Allan and Everett. The excitement still continues, and it is expected that it will have a stimulating effect on the development of properties of Fish Creek and its tributaries.—Trout Lake Topic.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

The deal for the transfer of the McKellar-Graham holdings on the Atikokan Iron range to Hunter Bros., of Duluth, has been closed and \$30,000 in all has been paid over. The balance of the purchase money is to run for two years.

The Ash Rapids Co., owners of the Boulder mine, purchased considerable machinery this week from C. A. Chesterton, representative of the Rand Drill and Jencks Machine Co. Development work at the mine is progressing satisfactorily and is being pushed as rapidly as possible.—Rat Portage Miner.

The total number of failures in Canada last week was 15, as against 22 the previous week and 24 same week last year.

C.P.R. EXTENSION IN MANITOBA.

Montreal, June 27. — President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific, in answer to an enquiry as to the construction work in Manitoba proposed by the company during the coming year, said that there seemed to be great anxiety, both on the part of the Dominion and provincial governments for the construction of an extension of the Waskada branch and that the Dominion government at the instance of Mr. Sifton, had offered a donation subsidy of \$3,200 per mile.

Mr. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, also considers it of the greatest importance that a railway should be built from some point in the vicinity of Brandon westerly or northwesterly to serve the settlers who are north of the Assiniboine river, but who are too far from the Great Northwest Central line. He is most anxious also that some extensions should be made to the Snowflake and McGregor branches and a small provincial subsidy is promised. In view of the public demand for these extensions, the company has undertaken to construct them, and Mr. Shaughnessy expressed the hope and stated that it was the intention unless prevented by unforeseen obstacles, that they would be completed during the current season.

The French chamber of deputies has been asked to increase the duties on United States iron and steel products by a large body of petitioners. The plea is that French industry is threatened by the billion dollar steel trust.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed "Tender for Iron Superstructure, Battleford Bridge" will be received at this office until Friday, 10th July, inclusively, 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. Malhot, 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 will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenders. 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.

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.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. Special to The Commercial.

Dry Goods—Trade is more active owing to hot weather, and there is a big demand for sorting reasonable lines. The feature of the week is a stronger tone to Canadian cottons. Mills not pushing for orders and seem indifferent. Prices are gradually hardening. Retailers are purchasing big in expectation of higher prices.

Hardware—More active and shipments are larger. Prices mostly steady. Cut nails are 10c per keg higher. Leather belting prices are being cut. Metals are firm for all lines. Last week's advance in iron pipe is well maintained.

Groceries—More active. The changes in sugar prices stimulated demand. An advance of 10 cents on Wednesday leaves prices the same as before Monday's reduction. Canned goods are slow and unsettled. Banks holding certain brands forced them on the market. Corn, tomatoes and peas are offering in equal quantities at 70c flat. Regular brands are 5c to 10c more. New pack strawberries are offering at \$1.50 in syrup and \$1.70 to \$1.80 preserved.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS. Special to The Commercial.

Hog products are firm. Smoked meats active. Dressed hogs 75c lower at \$8.50 to \$9.

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, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; hams, 13 1/2c; rolls, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; shoulders, 11c; hams, 14 to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Terces 10 3/4c, tubs 11c, and pails 11 1/4c.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

The grain markets are dull. Winter wheat is unchanged, Manitoba 2 hard is 1c lower, others same. Flour is weaker. An offer of \$2.60 for Ontario patents in buyers bags for export was refused. Oats are steady. Dairy butter receipts are liberal and there is a good demand for choice at firmer prices. Creamery is unchanged. Eggs are firmer but lower prices are expected. Potatoes are lower.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4.25; Manitoba bakers, \$3.95 for carlots at Toronto; Ontario patent, \$2.60 to \$2.62 1/2 per barrel for 90 per cent patents, middle freights.

Wheat—Ontario red and white wheat 63 to 65c; middle freights; Ontario spring, 67c; No. 1 hard, 83c; No. 2 hard, 81c; No. 3 hard, 76c, grinding in transit.

Oats—No. 1 white, 30 1/2 to 31c east. No. 2 white, 29 1/4c, middle freights.

Barley—42c for No. 3 extra at country points west.

Millfeed—Shorts, \$12.50 per ton for cars west; bran, \$10.50.

Outmeal—\$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—11 1/4 to 12c for fresh, in case lots; seconds, 9 to 10c.

Butter—Best rolls and packages, 16 to 16 1/2c; medium, 13 to 15c; low grades, 10 to 13c. Creamery, 19 to 20c for prints and tubs.

Cheese—10 1/2 to 10c for job lots of new cheese.

Hides—6 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 steers, 7c; country hides, 1/2c under these prices; calfskins, 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2; deakins, 65 to 70c; 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 1/4c.

Maple Syrup—New is quoted here at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tins.

Honey—9 1/2 to 10 1/4c per pound.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 90c, to \$1 per pair; turkeys, 10c per pound.

Potatoes—30 to 35c for carlots old, new, \$1.35 per bushel.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Dairy butter is in fair supply and steady. A car of good western brought 17 1/2c f.o.b. here. Round lots of tubs brought 16 to 17c here. Creamery but-

ter, which has sold as high as 21c during the past week is weaker now with sales at close to 19 1/2 to 20c for prime, and 18 to 18 1/2c for seconds. Cheese shows a decidedly easier feeling.

Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 76c alfalfa, 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 31 to 31 1/2c, alfalfa.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$1.10 to \$1.30; 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, \$15 to \$15.50.

Baled Hay—Choice, \$11.50 to \$12.00. No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.00.

Cheese—Eastern, 9 1/2 to 10c. Western, 9 1/4 to 9 1/2c.

Butter—Finest creamery, 19 1/2 to 20c, seconds, 18 to 18 1/2c fresh made dairy, 16 to 17c, medium, 15 1/2 to 16c.

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 7 1/2c per wine gallon, sugar, 9 to 10c for new.

Hides—No. 1, 0 1/2 to 7c; No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c; No. 3, 4 1/2 to 5c; calfskins, 19c 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 tereces, 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. Montreal, June 25. Special to The Commercial.

Receipts of live stock at the east end abattoir yesterday were 300 cattle and 350 sheep and lambs.

Owing to small offerings the tone of the market for cattle was strong and prices recovered the decline noted last week. Trade on the whole was quiet, but the demand was ample to absorb all offerings. Choice steers sold at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c; good at 4 1/2 to 5c; fair at 3 1/2 to 4 1/4c and common at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c per lb. Good shipping sheep sold at 3 1/2c and butchers' stock at 3 to 3 1/2c. Lambs sold fairly well at \$2.50 to \$4 each, and calves ranged from \$2 to \$10 each. Live hogs were in good demand at 6 1/2 to 7 1/4c per lb.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS. Montreal, June 28. Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday included 600 cattle and 500 sheep and lambs.

Trade was dull, the heat depressing business. Prime steers were scarce at from 5 to 5 1/4c; medium, 4 to 4 3/4c; rough fat, 3 to 3 1/2c. Export sheep sold at 3 1/2c per pound for good large. Butchers' sheep, 3 to 3 1/2c. Spring lambs \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Fat hogs 6 1/2 to 7 1/4c per pound.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 29 carloads, including 448 cattle, 388 sheep and lambs, and 400 hogs.

Export Cattle—Market very dull, with light receipts. One load sold at \$5.10. Today's quotations for choice cattle range from \$4.90 to \$5.15, and medium, including light weights, are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.90.

Butchers' Cattle—The demand has fallen off and none but the best cattle can find a ready sale. Gilt-edged lots are steady at \$4.50 to \$4.75 and choice cattle sell at \$4 to \$4.50. Local trade is much quieter.

Stockers—Outside markets are weak and sluggish and dealers here are not prepared to make heavy purchases.

Sheep and Lambs—Run was moderately large and prices steady. Lambs were a shade firmer at \$2 to \$4.25 each.

Hogs Heavy deliveries at the close of last week sufficed to supply the market, and prices have declined 12 1/2c per cwt. Selects of 160 to 200 pounds natural weight are quoted at \$7 per cwt, corn-fed at \$6.75 and lights and fats at \$6.50.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS. Toronto, June 29. Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 49 cars, including 800 sheep and lambs, and 1,600 hogs.

Export cattle were in good demand for stall fed. Offerings are small.

Best is firmer at \$4.90 to \$5.25, medium weights and grassers \$4.60. Butchers' slow and best steady at \$4.75, owing to light offerings. Seconds are weaker. A few short keek feeders brought \$4.70 an extra same price would be paid for more. Light are scarce and unchanged. Slicer are in good demand. Export cows firmer at \$3 to \$3.75. Hogs steady at Tuesday's prices.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, June 21—Wheat, July open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. Sept. open 69 1/2c, close 69 1/2c. Corn, July open 43c, close 43 1/2c. Sept. open 41 1/4c, close 41 1/2c. Oats, July open 27 1/2c, close 27 1/2c. Sept. open 26 1/2c, close 26 1/2c. Ribs, July open \$8.12, close \$8.12. Sept. open \$8.20, close \$8.22. Pork, July open \$14.85, close \$14.82. Sept. open \$15, close \$15.02. Lard, July opened \$8.75, close \$8.80. Sept. open \$8.77, close \$8.85.

Chicago, June 25—Wheat, July opened 65 1/2c, closed 66 1/2c. Sept. opened 68 1/2c, closed 69 1/2c. Corn, July opened 43 1/2c, closed 44 1/2c. Oats, July opened 27, closed 26 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.75, close \$14.72. Sept. open \$15.05, close \$14.92. Lard, July open \$8.85, close \$8.75. Sept. open \$8.90, close \$8.80.

Chicago, June 26—Wheat, July opened 66 1/2c, closed 66 1/2c. Sept. opened 69 1/2c, closed 69 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 27, close 26 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.75, close \$14.72. Sept. open \$15.05, close \$14.92. Lard, July open \$8.85, close \$8.75. Sept. open \$8.90, close \$8.80.

Chicago, June 27—Wheat, July opened 67, closed 67 1/2c. Sept. opened 70, closed 70 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 27 1/2c, close 27 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.65, close \$14.62. Sept. open \$14.82, close \$14.82. Lard, July open \$8.67, close \$8.67.

Chicago, June 28—Wheat, July opened 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. Sept. open 67, close 67 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 27 1/2c, close 27 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.65, close \$14.62. Sept. open \$14.82, close \$14.82. Lard, July open \$8.62, close \$8.62. Sept. open \$8.70, close \$8.70.

Chicago, June 29—Wheat, July opened 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. Sept. open 67, close 67 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 27 1/2c, close 27 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.62, close \$14.62. Sept. open \$14.82, close \$14.82. Lard, July open \$8.67, close \$8.67. Sept. open \$8.72, close \$8.72.

Chicago, June 29—Wheat, July opened 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. Sept. open 67, close 67 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 27 1/2c, close 27 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.62, close \$14.62. Sept. open \$14.82, close \$14.82. Lard, July open \$8.67, close \$8.67. Sept. open \$8.72, close \$8.72.

Chicago, June 29—Wheat, July opened 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. Sept. open 67, close 67 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 27 1/2c, close 27 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.62, close \$14.62. Sept. open \$14.82, close \$14.82. Lard, July open \$8.67, close \$8.67. Sept. open \$8.72, close \$8.72.

New York Wheat.

New York, June 24—Wheat, July opened 74 1/2c, close 73 1/2c. Sept. open 72 1/2c, close 72 1/2c.

New York, June 25—Wheat, July open 73 1/2c, close 73 1/2c. Sept. open 71 1/2c, close 72c.

New York, June 26—Wheat, July opened 74 1/2c, close 74 1/2c. Sept. open 72 1/2c, close 72 1/2c.

New York, June 27—Wheat, S. pt. open 74 1/2c, close 74 1/2c. Sept. open 72 1/2c, close 72 1/2c.

New York, June 28—Wheat, July open 74 1/2c, close 73 1/2c. Sept. open 72 1/2c, close 72 1/2c.

New York, June 29—Wheat, July opened 74 1/2c, close 74 1/2c. Sept. open 72 1/2c, close 72 1/2c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, June 24—Wheat, July open 63 1/2c, close 63 1/2c. Sept. open 61 1/2c, close 61 1/2c.

Minneapolis, June 25—Wheat, July open 62 1/2c, close 62 1/2c. Sept. open 60 1/2c, close 60 1/2c.

Minneapolis, June 26—Wheat, July open 62 1/2c, close 62 1/2c. Sept. open 60 1/2c, close 60 1/2c.

Minneapolis, June 27—Wheat, July open 62 1/2c, close 62 1/2c. Sept. open 60 1/2c, close 60 1/2c.

Minneapolis, June 28—Wheat, July open 62 1/2c, close 62 1/2c. Sept. open 60 1/2c, close 60 1/2c.

Minneapolis, June 29—Wheat, July opened 62 1/2c, close 62 1/2c. Sept. open 60 1/2c, close 60 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, June 24—Wheat, July open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. Sept. open 64 1/2c, close 64 1/2c.

Duluth, June 25—Wheat, July open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. Sept. open 64 1/2c, close 64 1/2c.

Duluth, June 27—Wheat, July open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c.

Duluth, June 28—Wheat, July open at 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. S. pt. open 60 b, close 60 1/2c.

Duluth, June 29—July option closed at 66 1/2c. A year ago July wheat closed at 81 1/2c, two years ago at 73 1/2c, three years ago at 83 1/2c, four years ago at 71 1/2c, five years ago at 56 1/2c.

A week ago July option closed at 66 1/2c. A year ago July wheat closed at 81 1/2c, two years ago at 73 1/2c, three years ago at 83 1/2c, four years ago at 71 1/2c, five years ago at 56 1/2c.

Liverpool Wheat.

Liverpool, June 29—Wheat closed to-day 1/2 to 3/4d lower at 58 1/4d for July option.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, June 28. Cheese 6d higher at 46s 6d for colored and 45s 6d for white.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Liverpool, June 28. Cattle steady at 10 1/2 to 11 1/4c per pound, estimated dressed weight.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

London, June 28. Beet sugar unchanged at 9s 4 1/4d.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

London, June 24.—There was a weaker feeling in this market for both American and Canadian cattle, and prices show a decline of 1/2c since this day week. American cattle sold at 12c, and Canadian at 11 1/4c. Canadian sheep were unchanged at 11 1/2c, but lambs were 2c lower at 14c.

Liverpool, June 24.—Trade in Canadian cattle and sheep was fair and prices were unchanged at 12c for both.

MONTREAL SUGAR MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, June 29. Refiners advanced all grades of refined sugars 10 points on Thursday. Granulated is now quoted at \$4.60 and yellow at \$3.50 to \$4.50.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Campbellford, June 25.—Fifteen hundred and ninety cheese boarded; 9 1/2c bid; no sales.

Ingersoll, June 25.—Offerings to-day, 785 boxes. No sales, 9 7/8c highest bid. Some offering to sell at 9 1/2c. Small attendance.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT

Sellers are not disposed to operate at present prices and the market is very quiet. No. 1 hard is worth 63 1/2c; Fort William, No. 2 hard 60 1/2c, and No. 3 hard 62 1/2c.

SPRING CHICKENS WANTED.

W. J. Guest, fish and poultry merchant, is advertising for dressed spring chickens, for which he offers to pay the highest market price.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather continues very favorable and the crop situation is unchanged. Reports from all parts of the country say that the grain is growing splendidly, and there is nothing adverse to say. Some of the wheat is in the shot blade. Grubs are damaging garden stuff.

THE STRIKE.

The strike of C. P. R. trackmen has not been settled yet, and the situation is practically unchanged from a week ago. The train service has been interfered with by mud slides and wash-outs in some places, and the Imperial Limited trains are not running regularly, but beyond that there has been no interruptions to traffic. The company professes to be able to get along without the strikers, while they on the other hand are confident of ultimate victory.

MOVEMENTS OF BUSINESS MEN.

John McClary, president of the McClary Manufacturing Co., accompanied by Mrs. McClary, have been on a short visit to Winnipeg, on their way to the coast. While in the city J. W. Driscoll, the local manager of the company, drove them round the city and Mr. McClary was much impressed with the signs of prosperity.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Dairy Trade Notes.

The increased activity in the export demand for cheese has caused a general advance in prices paid at Ontario points. Sales on Saturday last were made at prices 2c to 4c higher than at previous boards.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

The government live stock inspection office in Montreal received a letter from Ottawa on Tuesday, stating that under an order in council, dated May 27, the imposition of fees on cattle, sheep and horses shipped to Europe is to be discontinued on and after July 1 next. The fees were 12c per head on cattle, 2c on sheep and 5c on horses, and since they have been in force have amounted to about \$7,000 a season. This removal, consequently, will mean a considerable saving to large exporters.

Movements of Business Men.

W. E. Judd and H. E. Sharpe, managers of the Standard Oil Company, at Winnipeg, left this week for the east.

K. J. Johnston, of Bright & Johnston, accompanied by his wife and daughters, left on Friday, by the Northern Pacific via Duluth and Beatty line for St. Catharines. Mr. Johnston will combine business with pleasure by interviewing several large shippers of fruit to make arrangements for shipments for this season's fruit crop from Ontario points. After attending the St. Catharines "Old Boys' Reunion," he will visit the Pan-American before returning.

HIGHER PRICES FOR CINCHONA BARK.

Cablegrams are published elsewhere in this issue giving the result of the cinchona bark auction held in Amsterdam on Thursday last. It will be noted that the unit price of ten and one-half Dutch cents paid at this sale is an advance of five per cent. over the unit price of the sale held on May 1. The amount of bark sold comprised about ninety per cent. of the entire offerings of some 5,000 packages, the bulk of it being taken by one manufacturer.

It will be seen from the subjoined table that the unit price at this sale is the highest paid at any auction since the ninth sale of last year:

Table with columns: Dutch Cents, Dutch Cents, Dutch Cents, Dutch Cents. Rows: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth.

In the opinion of those interested the situation warrants an advance in the price of quinine, and, although at this time American and German manufacturers are still quoting on the old basis, higher prices are confidently expected, and the probable advance is variously estimated from one to two cents. It is stated that American manufacturers will not take the initiative in putting up prices, as they did after the May sale, but will wait until the Germans advance their quotations. —Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

It will be of interest to those who are preparing for responsible positions in the commercial world to know that the instruction given in the Winnipeg Business College is considered by the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to be such as is necessary for any young man or woman to receive. In order to fit him or her for the duties of a business life. The company have made arrangements with the college, to have junior clerks in their several departments taught shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, and other requirements for railway work. It is stated that this is the first case where arrangements with a railway company in Canada have been made with a college, for such an undertaking, and therefore speaks highly for the class of work done in the Winnipeg institution.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references, and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Carlton Bldg., Chicago.

GROCERIES

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

Table of Groceries prices including Canned Goods, Canned Meats, and Cereals.

Dried Fruits

Table of Dried Fruits prices including Raisins, Walnuts, and Apples.

California Evaporated Fruits

Table of California Evaporated Fruits prices including Peaches, Apples, and Pears.

Matches

Table of Matches prices including Telegraph, Telephone, and Parlor Matches.

Nuts

Table of Nuts prices including Brazil, Almonds, and Walnuts.

Syrup

Table of Syrup prices including Extra Bright, Medium, and Maple.

Molasses

Table of Molasses prices including New Orleans and Barbadoes.

Sugar

Table of Sugar prices including Extra Standard, Extra Ground, and Powdered.

Salt

Table of Salt prices including Rock Salt, Common, and Dairy.

Dairy

Table of Dairy prices including Dairy, white duck sack, and Common, fine lute sack.

Spices

Table of Spices prices including Assorted Herbs, Allspice, and Cloves.

Teas

Table of Teas prices including China Blacks, Indian and Ceylon, and Young Hysons.

Tobacco

Table of Tobacco prices including T. & H., Lilly, and Crescent.

CHEWING TOBACCO

Table of Chewing Tobacco prices including Pommery, Smitka, and Hobb.

SMOKING

Table of Smoking prices including Virgin Gold, Virgin Gold, and Bull's Eye.

McPherson Fruit Co. List

Table of McPherson Fruit Co. List prices including Black Prince, Pride of London, and Our Own.

WOODEN WARE

Table of Wooden Ware prices including Pails, Star fibre, and Tubs.

CURED MEATS, ETC.

Table of Cured Meats prices including Lard, Smoked Meats, and Dry Salt Meats.

Meat Sundries

Table of Meat Sundries prices including Summer sausage, Pickled pigs feet, and Sausage casings.

DRUGS

Table of Drugs prices including Alum, Alcohol, Bleaching Powder, and Bluestone.

McPherson Fruit Co. List

Table of McPherson Fruit Co. List prices including Black Prince, Pride of London, and Our Own.

WOODEN WARE

Table of Wooden Ware prices including Pails, Star fibre, and Tubs.

LEATHER

Table of Leather prices including Harness, union oak No. 1, and Russet collar leather.

See Our Fruit Prices

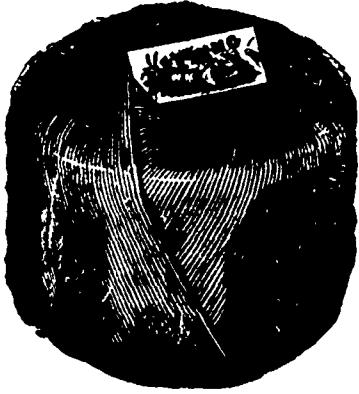
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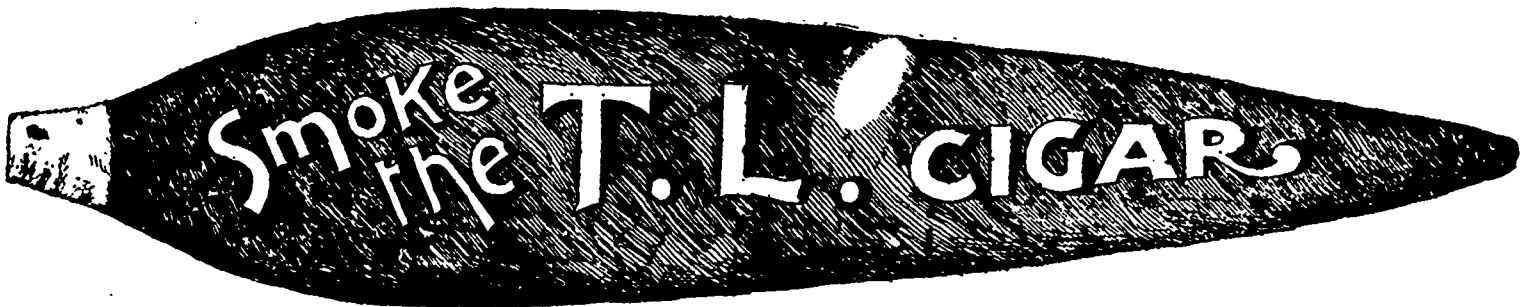
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THE GROCERY TRADE.

TALK ABOUT TEAS.

Teas, their increased consumption and their remarkable displacement in regards markets, formed the subject of an interesting interview given by P. C. Larkin, to the *Montreal Gazette*.

"People are drinking more tea than they used to," said Mr. Larkin. "For instance, the consumption of tea has increased in Great Britain from four pounds per head a few years ago to six pounds per head to-day. It would seem to be a highly healthful beverage, for the Anglo-Saxon is the largest tea consumer, and, as a race, he seems to retain his health and vigor fairly well. Australia, Great Britain, and Canada, are the greatest tea-consuming countries and the inhabitants have always been noted for their excellent general health.

"The prominent features of the trade" Well, one of them is certainly the way China has dropped into the background. For instance, about twelve years ago, China shipped into England on an average, 160,000,000 pounds of tea annually. Last year the shipments dropped to 17,000,000 pounds. Now, Japan ships tea to nowhere in the world except the United States and Canada, and, therefore, it is a matter of life and death for her to hang on to her trade in these countries. What is Japan's position to-day? Why, the imports of Japan last year into Canada amounted to only 5,000,000 pounds, while the smallest previous imports for a year amounted to between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 pounds. This shows gradual displacement.

"The object of the tea trust being formed is undoubtedly to endeavor to head off the rapid progress that has been made by Ceylon green tea in pushing out the consumption of Japanese. Practically all the Japan tea trade is in the hands of Americans, the Canadians not having siring plants in Japan. Ceylon green teas were introduced into America two years ago, and have made the most wonderful progress on all hands, and promise, indeed, to displace Japanese just as Ceylon black tea has displaced China black.

"All green tea in the dry leaf should be a dark olive or brown color. There is another thing in their favor, however, that counts for something with the Canadian public and that is that Ceylons are produced by our fellow colonists and not by the Oriental. Every pound that comes out of the country has the sanction of the Ceylon government as to its purity."

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

Stocks of Valencia raisins of good quality in the hands of eastern jobbers are getting light.

It is stated that eastern jobbers have already placed most of their orders for new pack canned salmon.

Stocks of currants in the London market were officially reported to be on May 31 last 4,816 tons against 5,710 tons last year and 6,110 tons in 1899.

It is reported from New York that the Standard Oil clique have secured control of the world's salt supply and will form a trust to manage the same.

Jordan shelled almond stocks in London at the close of last month were reported as 2,785 boxes, against 6,035 boxes last year and 12,670 boxes two years ago at the corresponding date.

Latest crop reports from Louisiana and Texas report that the sugar cane and rice crops are doing well, although the need of more rain is beginning to be felt.

A dispatch from New York says that new crop Japan teas have been receiving a little more attention there at prices ranging from 17 to 23c. In bond. These values are from 1c to 5c per lb. lower than were quoted a week ago.

A wire from New York on Monday said the American Sugar Refining Co. has reduced all grades of sugar 10 points. The National Sugar Refining Co. has followed this cut, but Arbuckles remain unchanged.

Mail advices confirm the previous news by cable that the coming crop of Sicily filberts has been damaged by sirocco winds. The market in Sicily shows a declining tendency, and it is probable that the reported damage has been overestimated.

Gow, Wilson & Stanton, London, write that imports of all tea into London during the season just closed were 40,000,000 lb. more than was the

case two years ago, in spite of a reduction of 5,000,000 lbs. in the quantity received from China. The original estimate of the Ceylon crop for 1901 has been confirmed by the Planters Association, viz., 146,000,000 lbs., against shipments for 1900 of 148,131,639 lbs.

Mail advices from London dated June 5th, said of teas: "Sales this week consisted of 10,000 Indians and 24,000 Ceylons. At Monday's Indian sale there was rather more competition, with the exception of broken teas, which sold round about 8d. Poor flavoring teas sold as cheaply as ever, but those with a little character sold at firmer prices than were ruling a few weeks back. Ceylons showed no change except in the case of common teas, which are a little firmer."

There is no new feature to note in the situation of the market for Barbadoes molasses. Cables received from the island report prices unchanged at 11c first cost, and offer to sell at this figure, which indicates that the demand has been less active, but as buyers here have filled their wants pretty well for the present, they show no disposition to operate, but in order to test the condition of the market a bid of 10c has been forwarded for a small lot. Latest mail advices from Trinidad say there have been no sales in the absence of enquiry, and as planters can now care for the remainder of their crop, they are reboiling and distilling it. Business on spot in round lots of Barbadoes has been very quiet at 27c, and the jobbing price is unchanged at 25c.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The Hills Bros. Company, New York, say of currants: "The steamer Pochontas, bringing 850 barrels and 650 cases, is due here about July 1st. Business on the spot has been going on on a satisfactory basis, most orders, however, being for jobbing quantities. The statistical position continues to improve. Official bonded stocks in New York on the first of June were 1,431,251 lbs., or, say, the equivalent of 4,500 barrels. Stock on May 1st was reported as equivalent of 7,500 barrels, and during the month of May there arrived about 900 barrels, showing the consumption for the month of May at about 3,900 barrels—surely satisfactory deliveries for this season of the year—and should business for the balance of the crop year be on the same basis present stocks would be completely exhausted long before the arrival of new fruit. The Greek and English markets are firm, and as the small holdings in those markets must suffice for the requirements of the world until new fruit becomes available it is hardly probable that the stocks so held will be sufficient to go round. The official London stocks on the first of June are slightly more than anticipated—say, 4,816 tons against 5,780 tons last year; but, as Liverpool stock is almost exhausted that market is now a free buyer in London. With regard to the new crop, we quote from a circular of our Liverpool friends: 'As far as can be gathered at this stage the new crop is progressing very satisfactorily, and complaint of peronosporas are few; the period, however, through which the crop is now passing is the most critical of its existence, but as the weather has been and continues favorable, any repetition of last year's disaster is hardly possible. General estimates point to a crop of fair average dimensions.'

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

MAY EXCEED FIFTEEN MILLION TONS.

Present indications are that the production of pig iron in the United States this year will exceed those of last year by more than a million tons, and the production last year, 13,789,242 tons, was the greatest on record, says Iron and Steel. The tonnage of pig iron produced in the United States during the first six months of 1901 will not vary greatly from 7,000,000 tons, and the production has increased steadily and without interruption since last November. The production is still pointing towards further increase. Should it now turn downward and descend in the same gradual manner that it rose from 250,000 tons per week, January 1, to 315,000 tons per week at present, the output for the year would be about 15,200,000 tons, or about one and a half million tons above the production in 1900.

The dull months of the year are approaching, but there is nothing as yet to mark a turn in the tide of production. Stock decreased during May,

even with production the greatest ever known. It would, of course, be rash to predict what the conditions will prove to be during the last half of the year, and the outputs of two successive half years usually show considerable variance, but from both statistical and present market standpoints, the output of pig iron this year—and with it of steel product also—promises to be phenomenally large.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

The British tin plate market is very firm and makers are booked ahead for a considerable time.

In the Canadian iron market some shading in the price of domestic brands of pig iron is to be noted where the delivery date is in the future. Spot prices are mostly steady.

According to advices from abroad the position of the market for linseed oil is strong owing to the short crop of Calcutta seed; in consequence the impression is that prices are likely to go higher.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

OSTRICH FEATHER SALE.

The quantity of feathers catalogued for the recent London auctions was again large, being 69,000 pounds, against 74,000 pounds in April and 67,000 pounds in June last year. There had been a very good general demand since the last auctions, and a good sale was anticipated. The result was even above expectations, and far higher prices were realized for good long feathers than for a great number of years. The cause of the sensational advance was the demand from America at unlimited prices. The great demand was for fine long feathers, which advanced from 25 to 40 per cent. On the average short goods show little change. White best long advanced 25 to 35 per cent, 3/4 length, 10 to 15 per cent, and fair seconds 5 per cent. Femina sold even better than white, especially long white. Byocks were 10 per cent dearer. Spadones were of good quality, and advanced 20 to 30 per cent. Boos, good large, sold steadily but short were rather cheaper. The auctions for 1901 are July 23, September 30 and December 9.—*Toronto Globe*.

COTTON GOODS SITUATION.

The offering of American cotton goods here has not materially disturbed the situation, says the *Toronto Globe*. Values for domestic lines are a little firmer. There has been some improvement in the raw market the past week. Agents of the Canadian mills have shown less disposition to make concessions to stimulate trade, and at the same time there appears to be necessity for cutting prices to keep up American goods. The reason for this is doubtless to be found in the fact that the Fall River market for those goods shows a considerable stiffening in values this week. There has been no change in the list prices of Canadian mills since they were issued for the current season. But, as previously stated, concessions were offered. The market, however, has firmed up some this week. One line, of which a local house wished to secure a further supply, is held at a higher price, and it was this week found impossible to repeat the order at the same quotation. The only weak spot in the Canadian cotton market apparent this season has been the slight price reductions offered by Canadian mills to stimulate business and keep out American goods. The advance in American cottons has doubtless put off indefinitely any likelihood of cottons being imported here, and the probability is that we shall see a steady market for some time in Canada.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON FABRICS.


According to a correspondent of the *New York Times*, the world's requirements in the line of cotton fabrics are so large that if this country secures its share of the trade over-production will scarcely be possible. The cotton manufacturing nations last year shipped to the consuming nations which do not manufacture over \$500,000,000 worth. Of this immense total one small section of Great Britain, with a population of only about 4,000,000, supplied about 66 per cent. The entire United States secured less than 6 per cent. Even if no part of the trade of Great Britain is taken away by American competition, the natural increase of the world's requirements should absorb all that the South can add in the next quarter of a century to the product available for export. There are now in operation in all

WHOLE-SALE	FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE	1901-1902
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Fancy Goods

CHINA GLASSWARE TOYS DOLLS NOVELTIES

Tobacconists' and Druggists' Sundries



AT WINNIPEG FAIR

Our Mr. W. E. Davidson will be at the Clarendon Hotel with a complete line of samples from July 15 until August 1st. Write to make appointment.

NERLICH & CO., Toronto

146-148 Front Street West (Opposite Union Station)

countries about 100,000,000 spindles, consuming about 14,000,000 bales of cotton. The southern states furnish about 76 per cent of the raw material and operate only about 6 per cent of the spindles. If the ratio of growth of the past ten years is maintained the spindle capacity of the several sections of the country in 1910 would be about as follows:

The South.....	21,000,000
New England.....	16,875,000
Other sections of the United States.....	1,700,000
Total.....	42,575,000

The country would then consume from 8,000,000 to 8,500,000 bales of cotton, or, say, 87½ per cent of the total American production.

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

The New York cotton market is reported to be active and there has lately been a considerable degree of expansion. Some lines of heavy and light brown goods are being quoted at higher prices. Export grades of brown and bleached cottons are ¼ to ½ higher.

Canadian cotton mills report a total absence of job lots of cotton goods in their warehouses this season owing to the keen buying which characterized the earlier months of the year. For this reason departmental and ordinary dry goods stores which make a specialty of bargain sales about this time of the year have nothing in the way of cotton this year which they can offer at low prices.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

PRICE MARKING.

The stock of goods of the average implement dealer is neither so large nor so diversified as to require the elaborate system of price marking employed in other lines, yet it is a question whether losses have not occurred through the absence of any system covering this feature of business. Doubtless it is true that the average dealer can and does remember accurately the cost of every article in his stock, but if a plow or harrow is sold at a loss through the failure of a dealer to remember the cost the amount involved would pay the expense of price marking for years. To be absolutely safe on this point all dealers should adopt some sort of system. The various articles may be listed in a book that can be carried in one's pocket the cost and selling price following each item, reference to be made to the book whenever there is the least doubt in the dealer's mind.

A better way is the old-fashioned method of attaching to each implement and vehicle a tag bearing the cost in cipher and the selling price in plain figures. This enables the dealer's assistants to invariably quote the correct selling price without a knowledge of the cost. Should the dealer consider it advisable to disclose the cost prices to his help he can do so by giving them the key to the cipher. This, by the way, is a point on which dealers disagree. So, also, does the trade press. We are of the opinion that inasmuch as it is sometimes advisable for assistants to know the cost of goods, and sometimes inadvisable, no hard and fast rule can be laid down. It is a question for individual decision in accordance with circumstances.

We believe that the average buyer is favorably impressed by price marks in plain figures. They seem to convince him that the house is a one-price establishment and that no buyer obtains an advantage over another. The writer once heard a farmer ask a dealer why he did not attach price tags to his goods so he (the farmer) would know that the next customer would be quoted no lower price than was named to him. It is extremely probable that a system of price marking faithfully applied would enable the dealers to obtain more profitable and more uniform prices.—Farm Implement News.

MODIFICATION OF WRITTEN ORDERS.

Solemn written contracts, the supreme court of Wisconsin says, cannot be brushed aside by mere casual conversations. The minds of the parties must meet, and the terms of the new agreement to be established with the same certainty that is required of other contracts, or it will not be recognized. For example, in the case

of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company against Fischer, 85 Northwestern Reporter 108, the jury found that, after a certain written order for a binder had been signed, the company's agent agreed that the purchaser might take the machine home and try it, and if he was not satisfied he might bring it back, and it would be no trade. This was based upon a claim by the purchaser that, after the machine had been loaded and the order had been signed, he had a conversation with the agent in which he said that he would take the machine home and if it satisfied him, then it would be a bargain, and the agent said, "all right, if it don't work well and don't satisfy you, bring it back, yes." This was claimed by the purchaser to be an oral modification of the written agreement, which gave him a right to return the machine if for any reason he was not satisfied with it, regardless of its working qualities. And the trial judge told the jury that if it found there was a conversation of the purport of that just stated, and it occurred by some clear space of time after the signing of the order, then it should find on this point in accordance with the purchaser's contention. But the supreme court points out that this instruction was faulty in basing the right to find such a modification of the contract as claimed upon whether a given conversation occurred. The real question, it says, was whether the minds of the parties met, and it was mutually understood that the original contract should be changed in the particulars mentioned. That question was not submitted to the jury in the instruction given, and that it was not was a prejudicial error. Moreover, there being nothing in the written order limiting the authority of the agent to alter or vary the terms of the written order in the respect claimed, and no notice of limitations upon the agent's authority being brought home to the purchaser, the court holds that if he made such an agreement as that claimed he did not go beyond his authority in the matter. The alleged change, it points out, did not affect the warranty of the machine, which it was declared that the agent had no authority to alter. If made, it simply gave the purchaser the right to say whether the machine suited him or not, while it might have filled the warranty in every respect, and yet not have been satisfactory to him.—Farm Implement News.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

Crop conditions in Minnesota and Dakota are now good owing to copious rains and implement dealers figure on a big fall trade.

The Minnesota state prison has sold its make of twine for this year to dealers at 6½¢ per pound for sisal and standard. Purchasers have the option of cancelling orders if the crops fail. The year's output will be about 7,000,000 pounds.

The recent rains have improved the twine outlook a great deal as it is now certain that the harvest will show plenty of straw. Dealers who placed their orders during the winter will probably find that they have not taken enough and supplementary orders will be numerous.

ROOT AND SHOE TRADE.

THE SEASONABLE GOODS.

Red laces are being used in patent leather shoes and in oxfords for summer wear a very great deal. Dealers are putting them in the shoes in their window display and they are very effective. The gold lace is also attracting attention, although it is a more showy lace than the red, and consequently will not take quite as quickly. For outdoor wear shoes of gray or white chamois will still be in vogue. The new models have square bows, held in place by buckles just below the instep, over which rises a shaped flap or tongue. The demand in general is for tan shoes, turn soles, oxford ties, single-sole welts for men, yachting oxfords, tennis bals., children's strap slippers, and outing shoes of every description. Enamel shoes, patent leathers, in heavy soled lines, both men's and women's wear, are in demand to a certain extent all year round, but the seasonable goods are the ones to push at the present time. Windows should contain these goods to the exclusion of all others for the next few weeks. As soon as the middle of July is past these summer shoes begin to depreciate in value. Some of the large stores cut prices in order to make room for their fall and winter

stock and small dealers should make every effort to sell all they can in the meantime.—Shoe and Leather Journal

LOUIS HEELS 'CURE FLAT FEET'
The popularity of Louis heels needs not to be wholly condemned. Good results may be obtained by their use by many women who have been seriously threatened with "flat feet." This arises from the weakening, and often tearing loose at the arch of the strong, highly elastic ligaments which traverse the bottoms of the feet from heel to toe.

Wearing the high Louis-heel shoes, provided they are set well under the shank, serve to add support to the arch of the foot. Besides this, instead of the weight of the body being thrown on the "keystone" or centre bone in a manner to press directly on the arch, the heel of the foot is raised by the Louis heel and the weight of the body is thrown forward, so that most of it rests on the ball of the foot.

To be sure, it is attended probably with a reduced amount of exercise of the muscles of the calf, which will consequently not develop to a great degree, but trouble from the arch is less liable.

Very few not in the business have any idea of the number of "flat feet" among Americans. Many are wearing plates in their shoes.

The writer knows of one prominent surgeon in a large hospital, as well as a nurse who wears plates. Those manufacturers who have the interest of flat-footed or broken-arch people at heart could prevent much of the trouble if, instead of the hollow curve at the inside shank, they would have as much of an outward curve cut on the insole, and then skive out gradually from the edge of the outer sole, this being cut the same shape as usual. Then mold or turn it up while quite wet close to the last and allow it to dry in this shape. It really serves as a "plate," yet from outward appearance of the shoe on the foot no one would discover anything unusual.

The writer has tested this in both men's and women's shoes, but the lasts had very prominent insteps, placed in the exactly correct position, as well as hollow arch at shank—more hollowed at inside than outside by considerable.—Shoe Retailer.

SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE NOTES.

Tanners of sole leather in the United States are said to be about to notify their customers that hereafter heavy outsoles will be 5¢ per pair higher than light soles.

Winnipeg Industrial!

A meeting of the board of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition was held Wednesday afternoon in the offices of the association. The president, F. W. Thompson, occupied the chair and there were present also J. A. Mitchell, J. T. Gordon, I. M. Ross, T. W. Taylor, M. P. P., G. H. Gregg, F. W. Drewry, S. J. Thompson, A. A. Andrews, D. Smith, D. E. Sprague, G. J. Maulson, Alderman Barclay.

The president explained verbally and read a report with reference to certain improvements to be made to the grand stand and on motion of Mr. Drewry, seconded by Mr. Ross, the report was adopted.

The matter of the exhibit from the Manufacturers' association of St. Paul was fully discussed, and on motion of Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Taylor, the manager was instructed to accept the proposition made by the secretary of the association and to arrange with the C. P. R. regarding a spur track into the grounds.

The following special committees were appointed for Exhibition week:

Reception—R. P. Roblin, Mayor Arbutnot, G. J. Maulson, J. A. Mitchell, Alderman Barclay, T. W. Taylor, M. P. P., A. A. Andrews, A. J. Andrews, R. I. M. Power, of Carberry, James Bray, of Longburn, and S. J. Thompson, of St. James.

Grounds and Buildings—Messrs. D. Smith, I. M. Ross, J. A. Mitchell, S. J. Thompson.

Gates and Tickets—Messrs. D. E. Sprague, G. J. Maulson, T. W. Taylor, A. A. Andrews, I. M. Ross, G. F. Galt, J. T. Gordon, Alderman Barclay, Alderman Sharpe.

It was decided to remove the judge's stand and continue the running track inside the present track all the way round.

Rossland Mining News.

Rossland, B. C., June 24.—The ore shipments from the camp for the week closing Saturday aggregate almost 7,000 tons. This total is an excellent record in view of the fact that the Le Roi mine had not shipped ore for two days. The mine is the biggest producer in Rossland, but the Northport trouble has begun to interfere with the output. The company has sidetracks at Northport full of loaded cars, and twenty-eight loads are standing in the yards here awaiting shipment. Until these sidings are available at Northport the ore cannot be moved and somewhat of a deadlock has ensued. More ore went out of Rossland over the Mountain line Saturday and the ore train was cancelled yesterday. All stopping and sorting has been stopped at the Le Roi and Rossland Great Western, throwing 150 men out of work. The management is not able to state when these men will be taken on again, but it is certain they will be out until the company can handle the ore at the Northport end of the line.

The details of the week's output is as follows: Le Roi 2,485; Le Roi No. 2, 1,225; Rossland Great Western, 385; Centre Star, 1,800; War Eagle, 720; Iron Mask 20. Total 6,695 tons. Total for the year from the camp is 201,597 tons.

The I. X. L. mine is engaged in extracting the contents of a rich pocket encountered in the fourth level. The pocket contained about two tons of ore that will net \$4,000 per ton. Some of the ore in this strike is worth \$50 per pound, and strict precautions are observed in handling the rock.

Grand Forks, B. C., June 24.—For the week ending Saturday the Granby smelter treated 4,481 tons of ore. Total treated to date is 68,570 tons.

NOTES.

The Canadian Year Book for 1901 published by Alfred Hewitt, of Toronto, is now in circulation. It contains a great deal of useful information, well worth the 25¢ which is charged for the book.

OVERALL CLOTHING

Overalls
Pants



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, Assn. East.

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 water 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.

FINANCIAL

BANK OF COMMERCE STATEMENT.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking house on Tuesday, June 18th, 1901, at 12 o'clock. There were present:

A. Kingman (Montreal), William Hendrie (Hamilton), John Taylor, A. E. Ames, M. Legrat (Hamilton), W. E. H. Massey, W. B. Hamilton, James Graham (Montreal), J. W. Flavell, J. W. Langmuir, William Ross, S. Nordheimer, John M. Bond (Guelph), E. R. Wood, Robert Kilgour, A. E. Kemp, M. P. C. D. Massey, H. P. Dwight, G. B. Smith, John Nicol, Edward Gurney, Rev. H. Lator, W. A. Walker, William Spry, Thomas Gilmour, Rev. E. H. Dewart, D. D., John L. Blaikie, F. J. D. Smith, Henry Beatty, S. J. Moore, F. H. Arkell, Edward Martin, K. C. (Hamilton), C. S. Gowski, Walter S. Lee, E. W. Gater, W. T. White, J. Lorne Campbell, H. M. Ferguson, A. V. DeLaporte, Charles Niehaus, Robert Thompson, H. B. Walker, Z. A. Lash, K. C. A. E. Webb, R. H. Temple, Augustus Jarvis, W. Powell (San Francisco), and others.

On motion, the Vice-President, Mr. Robert Kilgour, was, in the absence of the President, requested to take the chair, and Mr. J. H. Plummer, the Assistant General Manager, was appointed to act as Secretary.

The Vice-President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors as follows:

The Directors beg to present to the shareholders the thirty-fourth Annual Report, covering the year ending May 31st, 1901, together with the usual Statement of Assets and Liabilities:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, brought forward from last year is... \$ 34,821.05
 Surplus derived from purchase of assets of Bank of British Columbia as per statement at foot is... 562,776.11
 New profits for the year ending May 31st, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts amounted to... 854,323.17

Making in all... \$1,451,920.33
 Which has been appropriated as follows:
 Dividends Nos. 67 and 68, at 7 per cent. annum:

For the year on \$4,000,000... \$420,000.00
 For the month of January... 117,856.63
 \$2,000,000 new stock... 58,333.33
 Transferred to rest account... 478,333.33
 Credit of bank account... 85,730.67
 Transferred to pension fund (annual contribution)... 10,000.00
 Balance carried forward... 117,856.63

\$1,451,920.33
 The result of the purchase of the assets of the Bank of British Columbia is as follows:

Surplus of assets over liabilities, at our revaluation... \$2,949,776.11
 1/2 to shareholders... 1,474,888.06
 1/2 in cash... 512,000.00
 Transferred to pension fund to provide for the retirement of the staff of the Bank of British Columbia... 75,000.00
 Credited to capital account for 40,000 shares new stock issued to the shareholders of the Bank of British Columbia, 2,000,000.00... 42,357,000.00

Balance transferred to profit and loss account... \$62,776.11

During the year this Bank has acquired the business of the Bank of British Columbia, assuming its offices at the following places: Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops, Nanaimo, Nelson, and Westminster, Rossland and Sandon, all in British Columbia; San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon, and London, England. In this connection meetings of our shareholders were held on 20th August and 11th December last, at the latter date only to the shareholders in a special report. Since the meeting in December the very arduous duties in connection with the actual taking over of the business have been accomplished, and on 2nd January last the formal assumption took place. In addition to the customary careful re-valuation of the assets of the Bank, it may be well to state that those acquired from the Bank of British Columbia have practically undergone two examinations during the past year, one before this bank was committed

to the purchase, and another in connection with our usual annual re-valuation. All bad and doubtful debts in connection with our entire assets have been amply provided for.

The profit arising from the purchase of the assets of the Bank of British Columbia, after making the special account of \$75,000 to the Pension Fund referred to in the statement, amounted to \$602,776. This practically constitutes the premium received on the stock of the Bank, \$2,000,000. From this source, together with the ordinary business of the Bank, which have continued to be very satisfactory, we have been able to add to the Reserve Fund \$750,000, and to make a further appropriation of \$95,710 to Bank Premises Account.

The office established at Fort Steele as a sub-agency of Cranbrook in 1899 has been closed. The various branches, agencies and departments of the bank have been inspected during the year.

The Directors have again pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the Bank have performed their respective duties.

ROBERT KILGOUR,
 Vice-President.

Toronto, June 11th, 1901.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the report the Vice-President said:

Allow me to preface my remarks regarding the ordinary business of the meeting by expressing my regret that the President is not with us on this occasion. He was called to England in the ill-health of a member of his family, and in view of his keen interest in the more than usually important events in the bank's history during the past year I do not need to assure you of his very great regret at not being present here to-day.

The year which has just closed has been to the directors and the management the most important and one of the most prosperous in the history of the bank. At the special meeting of the shareholders, held on 11th December, of which a report has been made, we were authorized to take over the business of the Bank of British Columbia. This was accomplished, and on the 2nd January last the various establishments of the Bank of British Columbia, including that in London, England, and branches in other parts of the world, were taken over by this Bank. During the interval since that time the various credits granted to customers of the Bank of British Columbia have been considered afresh by this bank. We have thus had a further opportunity to judge of the character of the staff as well as of the business we have taken over, and we feel fully warranted in saying that we have made a most important and valuable acquisition. On the other hand, the shareholders of the Bank of British Columbia, almost all of whom are now our shareholders, are to be congratulated on the outcome. The disadvantages which the bank of British Columbia labored under in having a head office so remote from the actual business of the bank is now removed, and the single institution which now controls the business is situated by both banks. We hope to show better results than could have been achieved otherwise than by amalgamation.

As you may imagine, this transaction, coming at a time of great growth otherwise in our business, has thrown upon the staff an unusual amount of labor, and in this connection I am sure you will be glad to know that the directors, before closing the books again, set aside a sum in order to provide a bonus to the employees of the bank. Some time since we had a comparison with other years of a more extended nature than usual, I shall leave this task to the General Manager.

I must not, however, allow the opportunity to pass without alluding to the death of Sir Robert Gillespie, who for so many years guided the affairs of the Bank of British Columbia, and who, by the amalgamation of that bank with our own, became the Chairman of the Local Board of our branch in London, England. Although he had reached the ripe age of 82 years, he was still keenly interested in the affairs of the corporation with which he was connected, and as governor of the Canada company, Chairman of our London Board and director of other

companies, he remained to the last a prominent figure in the city.

General Manager's Remarks.
 As the balance sheet of the bank exhibits changes of unusual importance we have thought that the shareholders would be interested in comparing the present situation with the past in an ordinary manner, as is our ordinary custom. Three causes have combined to increase abnormally the figures with which we have to deal. We have had a year of most gratifying increase in all our branches. We have incorporated the figures of another bank, and we have, by the change in the bank act, been required to bring into our balance sheet the assets and liabilities of our agencies in the United States, instead of merely showing the resulting balance due us, as was the previous requirement of the act.

Our statement shows that the resources at our command at the present time are \$24,553,578, an increase since last year of \$24,730,779. The resources at our command in recent years have been as follows:

1890	.....	\$22,500,520
1895	.....	28,408,274
1900	.....	34,286,103
1901	.....	38,982,798
1900	.....	42,822,799
1901	.....	67,553,578

The increase in our deposits during the past year have been \$13,324,340, which may be divided as follows:

Deposits of the Bank of British Columbia assumed	.....	\$ 2,233,384
Increase during the year in branches of Canadian Bank of Commerce, apart from those which were formerly establishments of the Bank of British Columbia, and in the latter for five months	.....	7,527,728
Increase due to change in form of balance sheet	.....	\$18,324,340

The increase in our note circulation during the past year is \$1,255,090, of which about \$1,000,000 is attributable to the business taken over from the Bank of British Columbia.

It will interest you to consider again, as we did a few years ago, the comparative growth of this bank as compared with the growth of all banks in Canada combined.

In 1896 our deposits constituted 9.27 per cent of the entire deposits in chartered banks in Canada, at present they constitute 13.91 per cent of the whole, an increase of 5.64 per cent.

In 1896 our note circulation was 7.79 per cent of the entire circulation of Canadian banks. It is now 11.49 per cent, an increase of 3.70 per cent.

You will observe that the Bank Premises account stands at precisely \$1,000,000. After writing off \$18,000 to buildings out of profit, we have taken over bank premises from the Bank of British Columbia, which added to our account \$125,000. This, with our own expenditures on new structures for the year, made it necessary to draw from the profits of the year \$95,710.97, in order to reduce the total to \$1,000,000. Unless there is some material further enlargement in the scope of the bank's business it is our purpose to make all further additions, improvements and repairs to our buildings out of profits. We have in recent years dealt so vigorously with the Bank Premises account that we feel that the asset at its present figure is beyond criticism. We have since the present management began, that is during the past fourteen years, written off and otherwise made a total of profits within a trifle of \$600,000, half of which has been accomplished in the last three years.

After this somewhat lengthy review of the Bank's affairs, we shall not attempt to discuss very fully the general state of business. As we had occasion to say a year ago, prosperity does not need much explanation, and we are still enjoying decided prosperity, although the pace in some directions seems rather giddy, and thoughtful people continue to remind us with a justifiable emphasis that each year brings us just so much nearer the inevitable depression which must follow the present expansion.

One of the effects of our own growth is that we cannot any longer attempt to do for in close detail, the condition of wider interests, the conditions which surround our prosperity in eastern Canada, especially Ontario, as has been our practice heretofore. We are now interested about equally in the trade conditions of almost the whole area of Canada and of a large portion of the United States.

If we regard Canada as a whole, we realize that while Manitoba has been forced to bear the effects of one of the worst crop failures in its history, the general results of agriculture, including dairying and the raising of cattle, horses and hogs, have been so excellent that it is difficult to find scarcely a dissenting voice to the statement that our agriculturists have reached another stage of prosperity in the extent of money-saving or of debt paying, with the natural accompaniments of a steady growth in the cash trade of commodities, and a decline of the rate of interest on renewed mortgages. It has been very interesting to watch the effect of Manitoba of a grain crop damaged to the extent of fully 80 per cent. Ten years ago there would have been an almost absolute suspension of paying power, accompanied by many failures and a despondent feeling as to the future. "The past year has, however, witnessed no failures of importance. About 10 per cent of the crop maintained the splendid standard of Manitoba wheat for flour making, and most of the balance, instead of being fed to cattle, was dried artificially, and otherwise so handled as to minimize the loss. It is to be hoped the farmers would have been forced to bear, but for the recent creation of proper facilities for treating a damaged crop. As to the present crop, it is estimated that the area under cultivation in Manitoba and Territories is 15 to 25 per cent higher than in 1900, and the prospects now that plentiful rain has fallen are very good indeed.

In mining, other than coal and iron, we must recognize the collapse in the value of the shares of many companies, and the effect for the time upon other ventures, the facts regarding which, however, may be full of ground for encouragement. It is quite evident that our people are only learning by value the lessons of the movement in the prices of shares, however, is not mining, and is often not even an evidence of the condition of mining looked at as a national industry which will continue to progress as long as any profit is made in the excess of the cost of working. Much more serious than the fall in shares is the persistent tendency toward labor troubles and the fall in the price of lead. If one of our main sources of income may succeed result from the bounty granted by the Dominion government, doubtless the silver-lead mines will be generally worked even at the present low prices, and in a few years more the British Columbia in our own country. In Rossland the ore shipments have increased as compared with the previous year, and in the Boundary district the outlook is quite satisfactory.

The total figures of the year, as we had the right to expect, exceed any previous year. The total results of mining, both metallic and non-metallic, for the year 1900, are given by the Geological Survey as over \$15,000,000, and the increase in the production of non-metallic products the great growth is due to the metallic products. The figures for the previous year were less than \$30,000,000, and in 1890 the total was less than \$17,000,000.

Regarding coal and iron we do not need to add to our remarks of last year. The proportion of space in our public journals devoted to these commodities makes it impossible for the least progressive Canadian to remain behind the times in a matter that has before us. The noticeable incident of the year is the formation in the United States of a combination of iron and steel industries so enormous in extent that the probability of a general industrial revolution in the undertaking strikes those who try to measure the possibilities of all kinds involved in enterprises of an important character. The main point for Canadians however is to consider the possible effect on our own enterprises in iron and steel of such a gigantic rival. Personally we do not see any ground for alarm. The conditions under which our iron and steel are being produced in this world for a market will work as so much more fortunate than those of the United States that we ought to prosper in any event. We must, however, remember that our steel is produced by expedients: that competition will doubtless in the next period of depression be very keen; and that geographical position and excellence of raw material will still be our main assets, unless accompanied by expert management and the most complete knowledge of the constantly fluctuating conditions surrounding this great industry. As we have had occasion to say elsewhere, we wish the growing im-

parallelism in Great Britain would cause the British manufacturer who finds his profits disappearing because of dear coal or iron to feel that his dividends would be just as pleasant to receive if they were earned somewhere else in the British Empire than in England or Scotland or Ireland. Why should Great Britain be, as she doubtless is, so depressed about her coal and iron supply if we have both articles much nearer to the world's markets than her greatest competitor? But as yet we are not to the British manufacturer a portion of the same industrial unit as himself. We are almost as foreign to him for all practical purposes as Germany or the United States. This is a condition which time will surely alter, and it is our duty, not that of the British manufacturer, to exploit the facts.

In our manufactures the noticeable feature is that, while a year ago there was no overproduction, or almost none, there are some lines, such as pulp and some classes of textile fabrics, in which production has gone ahead of demand, or other elements have lessened the profits and interfered with the outlook. It is, however, also noticeable that in many lines of manufacture the demand is still in excess of the supply, and extensions to plant are necessary in order to increase the output.

In lumber, while prices are a little lower than those of 1900, in some grades there is still an active market. The prices for labor and for all supplies, however, have greatly increased the cost of production in some districts, although the winter was in other respects favorable to the operations of lumbermen. On the other hand, building operations, which were apparently checked by the high cost of lumber in 1900, are projected on a large scale throughout North America this year, and were it not for the prospect in so many localities of labor troubles there would doubtless be a very satisfactory feeling about the outlook for lumber in the east.

A few words may seem desirable regarding our interests in the United States. The Pacific States, in which we have branches at San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, have apparently recovered from the depression following the panic of 1893, and the census returns exhibit a great increase in the population of the cities referred to, while the new buildings and the recovery of values in real estate reflect the abundant prosperity they are enjoying. The large trade with the Philippines caused by the war, the marketing of the sugar crops of the Sandwich Islands at San Francisco, the growing industries in canning fish, fruit and vegetables, the prospect of large development in manufactures, owing to the important oil discoveries and the consequent effect upon the price of fuel, all seem to point to a satisfactory future for this part of the United States. Apart from these particular items and the great interests involved in mining, there is a growing conviction that both the United States and Canada on their Pacific coasts are destined to develop a traffic with Oriental nations and with Australia, and a coast line traffic between California and Alaska, the proportions of which it is idle to estimate, but which in any event will cause a great increase in the Pacific coast population of North America, and will permit of the profitable employment of a large amount of capital by the eastern people.

In the eastern United States we have conditions similar to those in eastern Canada. The foreign trade of the United States increased during the last year for which we have returns about \$200,000,000, the total exceeding two billions of dollars. Our own foreign trade is not much more than the increase of the United States for one year, but the proportions per head are very gratifying. If our population may be called 6,000,000 our foreign trade is fully \$60 per head, while that of the United States is about \$20 per head or perhaps slightly more if we had the figures down to date. With their enormous foreign trade, and with the largest stock of gold in the treasury ever known, the shipment of gold to Europe is no longer a menace to the financial situation. The country is saving enormously and spending a smaller proportion on railroads, public improvements, plant and other betterments than ever before, and as a natural outcome it is becoming the best market for its own securities, which are gradually finding their way back from Europe. The one serious menace to the general prosperity of

the United States is the discontent of the workmen and the fear of strikes on the part of employers. That this acts as a paralysis on many kinds of enterprise there is unfortunately no room for doubt.

Although Canada resembles the United States in some things we are not near the end of our expenditure on railroads, canals and other public improvements. We have but commenced. We do not wish to refer too persistently to the subject of transportation, but we have not yet succeeded in solving many of the problems which have been prominently before us for the past few years. We still require better elevators and shipping facilities at Montreal and conditions more satisfactory to the marine insurance companies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. For our Pacific trade we require not mints or assay offices, but transportation facilities, which will make Vancouver or Victoria a more desirable port than Seattle as the southern terminus of the great coastwise trade with Alaska and the Yukon district. In both trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific trade, if we are to obtain the share to which we are entitled by our products and our geographical position, we must bestir ourselves. The problem as a whole does not become easier, and whether it be the building of railroads and canals, or of shipping for our inland lakes and rivers, or to cross the great oceans which wash our shore-lines, no subject is likely to command the attention of legislators in Canada to so great an extent for years to come as transportation.

The Vice-President's motion being put was carried.

Mr. J. W. Flavell moved, seconded by Mr. Kingman, That by-laws Nos. 1 to 5 as read be and are hereby adopted as the by-laws of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

In moving the resolution Mr. Flavell said: There are certain changes necessary in the by-laws of the bank, and we have decided to submit them all to be re-enacted with the needed amendments embodied therein. I will only call your attention to the two alterations which are of importance. The first is the change in the date of the annual meeting, the reason for which I will ask Mr. Walker to explain; the second is the proposed increase in the sum placed at the disposal of the board, from \$18,000 to \$20,000. Speaking to a group of business men it is hardly necessary for me to say that while the assets have grown from \$22,000,000 in 1892 to \$67,000,000 this year the responsibility resting upon the President, Vice-president and Directors has proportionately grown and that a larger sum might now be reasonably allotted for their remuneration.

The General Manager—The change in the date of the bank's annual meeting is proposed to meet the practical difficulties which in the present scope of our operations are occasioned by holding the meeting in the summer. When the country was small and the business of the banks did not extend beyond the two provinces of which Montreal and Toronto are the centres the present arrangement was quite satisfactory, but the conditions have entirely changed. We have found the meeting in June interferes seriously with the proper supervision of the bank's business elsewhere, and this disadvantage will increase rather than diminish now that we have a large business in England and on the Pacific coast to watch over. We hesitated to change the date, but after much consideration we have concluded that it would be best to have the meeting in the winter time. The work of the inspectors is not interfered with by the date of the meeting, but the General Manager and Assistant General Manager are tied down at a time when they ought to be free to pay personal visits to the outlying branches. In settling the altered date we have been careful not to interfere with the comfort of the shareholder. Their dividends will be paid at the usual half-yearly periods.

The proposed by-laws I to VIII were then read, and the resolution put was unanimously adopted.

Vice-President—In 1894 you authorized us to contribute annually to the pension fund a sum not exceeding \$10,000. By the amalgamation with the Bank of British Columbia the staff of the bank has been so much enlarged that an increased contribution from the bank to the fund would seem justifiable. The board think the amount should be increased to \$15,000, and I will ask one of the shareholders to move a suitable resolution.

Mr. A. E. Kemp, M. P.—I move the following resolution: That the Board of Directors be, and they are hereby, authorized to contribute annually to the pension fund for the employees of the bank such sum, not exceeding \$15,000 in each year, as they in their discretion may deem proper.

This is a motion which does not require much to be said in its support. It seems to me that the management are fully warranted, especially after such a splendid year, in making this appropriation.

At the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Plummer gave some information respecting the fund, its financial position and the annual contributions from the bank and the staff, and the motion being seconded by Mr. Walter S. Lee, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Edward Martin, K. C., moved the following resolution: That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to the president, vice-president and other directors for their careful attention to the interests of the bank during the past year.

I need scarcely say that we all feel this to be the best, as well as the most important, year in the bank's history, and we are sure such splendid results have been gained only by great care and labor on the part of the board. It must be gratifying to them to know that not only are their own shareholders pleased, but that, as I believe, all who are interested in the prosperity of Canada feel that the important step which the bank has taken is of great importance to the whole community. We feel proud that the Bank of Commerce was in a position to take advantage of the opportunity which presented itself. I look forward to see the bank take its place not only among the leading banks of Canada but among the leading banks of the world.

It was, I think, only reasonable that the shareholders should carefully and willingly assent, as they have done, to the addition which is proposed to be made to the remuneration of the directors. This is fully warranted by the enlarged business of the bank. We are all very sorry that Mr. Cox has not been here to-day, although the vice-president has filled his chair admirably.

Mr. Gurney seconded the resolution briefly, and it was unanimously carried.

The vice-president—On behalf of the president, who is unfortunately absent, and on behalf of my fellow directors and myself, I thank you for this expression of the appreciation of our services. I take advantage of the president's absence to say that the bank is particularly fortunate in having at its head a gentleman of such large financial experience, with such widespread interests, who keeps himself in touch with financial matters from one end of the Dominion to the other. We cannot overvalue the advantages which the bank derives from having Senator Cox as its president.

Mr. John L. Blaikie—It sometimes happens that the mover of a resolution has to use all his persuasive powers to induce a meeting to adopt its views, but I have a very easy task in that respect. I move:

That the thanks of the meeting are tendered to the general manager, assistant general manager and other officers of the bank for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties during the last year.

We see that our officers have to handle \$67,000,000 of assets, and to do this with safety, not keeping it locked up in a vault, but actively employed, with success and profit to the shareholders, calls for the exercise of great skill and care on the part of those on whom the duty has fallen. They have shown themselves fully qualified for this duty, and they deserve our thanks.

Mr. J. W. Langmuir—I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. We have only to think for a moment of the enormous care that is involved in the management of such a large amount of money to come to the conclusion that the General Manager and the Assistant General Manager are entitled to our thanks. I am glad to know that they are so ably assisted by a competent staff. I come into contact with their offices daily, and I hear them spoken of on all hands in the highest terms.

Mr. James Crathern—Having been a director since 1883, I can speak of the exceptionally arduous duties which have fallen upon the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager and the members of the staff during the year just closed. I feel that in no previous year have the shareholders owed a

greater debt to the officers of the bank. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The General Manager—I have again to thank you for your kind resolution, and I wish especially to thank Mr. Blaikie and Mr. Langmuir for their personal remarks. The year has been a very arduous one, indeed, to myself and to Mr. Plummer, but we would not like it to be supposed that it was more so to us than to the other officers of the bank. If we had not taken over the business of the Bank of British Columbia it would have been a year of great growth and strenuous effort in any case. Our staff now numbers 575 men. It is a good staff, with a strong feeling of esprit, composed of men who will do their part. The work that has been done and is still going on could not be done except by a strong body of men who desire above all things the prosperity of the bank.

Mr. Plummer—it always gives us pleasure to return thanks for this annual vote. The past year is one of which we may never see the like again, but as regards the extra work that has fallen on us, while it has been great it has been interesting in character and fruitful of great results. Such work, though arduous, is very easily borne. It has been a great pleasure to us that our work has been successful, and to know that it has your appreciation.

Mr. Powell, manager of the San Francisco branch of the bank, also briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks.

It was moved by Mr. W. E. H. Massey, seconded by Mr. J. W. Flavell, and resolved:

That the meeting do now proceed to elect directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot box be opened and remain open until 3 o'clock this day, the poll to be closed, however, whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, the results to be reported by the scrutineers to the General Manager. The meeting then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. George A. Cox, Messrs. James Crathern, William B. Hamilton, John Hoskin, K. C., L. D., Robert Kilgour, Matthew Leggat, Joseph W. Flavell, W. E. H. Massey, and A. Kingman.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors held subsequently, Hon. George A. Cox was re-elected President, and Robert Kilgour, Esq., Vice-President.

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the banking house of the institution, June 19, 1901.

There were present—H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines, William Ramsay, of Bowland, Stow, Scotland, Robert Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayner, William Hendrie, Hamilton, E. B. Osler, M. P., C. C. Dakon, Professor Andrew Smith, Anson Jones, J. G. Ramsey, R. Thomson, R. W. Thompson, Dr. Luke Teskey, Edward Martin, K. C., Hamilton, D. R. Wilkie, R. N. Gooch, G. B. Smith, I. J. Gould, Uxbridge, Clarkson Jones, Lyndhurst Ogden, J. W. Beatty, S. Nordheimer, R. H. Temple, J. Kerr Osborne, W. Gibson Cassels, T. W. Horn, David Smith, A. E. Webb, Rev. E. B. Lawler, J. L. Blaikie, A. A. McFall, Bolton; John Stewart, John Gowans, Major W. I. Merritt, Wilson Bell, Brandon; Rev. T. W. Patterson, Henry O'Brien, K. C.; A. Foulds, Quebec, H. W. Fkton, H. C. Boomer, W. C. Crowther, H. Skizel, J. H. Paterson, N. Merritt, R. L. Benson, V. H. E. Hutchison, William Spry, O. F. Rice, H. R. O'Hara, Dr. Charles O'Reilly, Dr. Thorburn, R. K. Burgess, J. H. Eddis, etc.

The chair was taken by the president, Mr. H. S. Howland, and the general manager, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, was requested to act as secretary.

The General Manager, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

The Report.

The directors have again much pleasure in meeting the shareholders and in presenting the twenty-sixth annual balance sheet and report upon the affairs of the bank, which they hope will be considered in every way satisfactory.

The net profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and for rebate of interest on unmatured bills under discount, have enabled your directors to pay a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

four and one-half and five per cent. respectively, to add \$123,003.35 to rest account, to contribute the annual payments already authorized to the pension and guarantee funds of the bank and to appropriate a further sum of \$20,000 in reduction of bank premises and furniture account.

The amount carried forward in profits and loss account is also \$23,010.40 in excess of the amount brought forward last year.

The premium received upon the balance due on new capital account has also been applied to rest account, which now stands at \$1,850,000, being 74 per cent. of the subscribed capital, which is now fully paid up.

The officers of the bank continue to perform their respective duties to the satisfaction of the directors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
H. S. HOWLAND,
President.

Profit and Loss Account.

Dividend No. 51, 4 1/2 per cent., paid Dec. 1st, 1900	\$111,429.41
Dividend No. 52, 5 per cent., payable June 1, 1901	125,000.00
Transferred to rest account	150,000.00
Written off bank premises and furniture account	20,000.00
Balance of account carried forward	104,637.98
	\$511,737.30

Balance at credit of account May 31, 1900, brought forward	\$ 80,488.58
Premium received on new capital stock	20,901.05
Profits for the year ended May 31, 1901, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on	403,477.16
	\$511,067.39

Rest Account.

Balance at credit of account, May 31, 1900	\$ 1,700,000.00
Transferred from profit and loss account (premium on new capital, \$23,901.65, and from profits of the year, \$123,003.35)	150,000.00
	\$1,850,000.00

Liabilities.

Notes of the bank in circulation	\$ 1,050,293.00
Dep'ts not bearing interest	\$ 3,157,714.55
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	12,358,042.31
Due to other banks in Canada	\$15,515,750.80
Total liabilities to the public	\$17,467,505.04
Capital stock (paid up)	2,500,000.00
Rest account	1,850,000.00
Contingent acct.	88,671.14
Dividend No. 52, payable 1 June, 1901, 5 per cent.	125,000.00
Former dividends unclaimed	75.50
Rebate on bills discounted	46,594.00
Balance of profit and loss acct carried forward	104,637.98
	\$ 2,214,948.62
	\$22,182,513.66

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin	\$ 604,298.44
Dominion government notes, 1,500,431.00	2,104,732.44
Deposit with Dominion government for security of note circulation	35,000.00
Notes of and cheques on other banks	612,814.15
Balance due from other banks in Canada	237,740.03
Balance due from agents in foreign countries	1,462,450.20
Balance due from agents in the United Kingdom	178,339.16
	\$ 4,691,085.61
Dominion and Provincial government securities	475,366.28
Canadian municipal and British, or foreign, or colonial public securities other than Canadian	1,257,941.29
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	1,010,627.54
	\$ 2,744,048.02
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada	2,105,380.56
	\$ 9,513,514.22
Other current loans, discounts and advances	12,086,323.98
Overdue debts (loss provided for)	39,386.68
Real estate (other than bank mortgages on real estate sold premises)	54,103.98

by the bank	75,400.45
Bank premises, including safes, vaults, and office furniture at head office and branches	378,822.11
Other assets, not included under foregoing heads	4,981.29
	\$22,182,513.66

D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

The customary motions were submitted and duly carried.

The scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.: H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayner, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. H. S. Howland was re-elected president and Mr. T. R. Merritt vice-president for the ensuing year.

By order of the board,
D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.
Toronto, June 10th, 1901.

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ending June 27, 1901	\$1,875,191
Corresponding week, 1900	2,012,523
Corresponding week, 1899	1,792,451

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. ..	\$9,023,466	\$9,904,807	\$7,623,052
Feb. ..	7,158,276	9,702,940	8,209,471
Mar. ..	7,839,072	7,320,962	6,759,121
Apr. ..	7,634,294	7,091,519	6,916,431
May ..	8,081,037	9,232,570	7,472,855
June ..		9,612,084	8,211,716
July ..		9,395,425	8,169,586
Aug. ..		8,173,036	7,996,291
Sept. ..		7,320,147	8,281,150
Oct. ..		9,183,477	12,680,000
Nov. ..		11,618,985	14,435,210
Dec. ..		10,800,325	12,966,905
Totals ..	\$106,956,792	\$107,786,914	

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Sheep Creek school district, N. W. T., is offering \$2,500 of its debentures for sale.

The Bank of British North America has favored its patrons and friends with a finely printed little book, containing its financial statement for the year 1900 and full particulars about the bank and its branches.

E. A. Earle, who has been acting manager of the Royal Bank of Canada branch at Victoria, has been promoted to the Vancouver head office. G. A. Taylor, who was transferred to Vancouver temporarily, has returned and reassumes the management of the Victoria branch.

McJigger—Jenks has some crazy ideas. He insists that Spencer was a greater writer than Shakespeare.

Thingumbob—I don't call that a crazy idea.

McJigger—You don't.

Thingumbob—Certainly not. The Spencerian style of writing is the standard in most schools.—Philadelphia Press.

She—So this is the end of our engagement?

He—It may be for you, but it will take me a year yet to pay the bills.—Brooklyn Life.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

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

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

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CITY HALL SQUARE.

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Headquarters for commercial and mining men and the general public.

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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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BALMORAL HOUSE
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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 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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WINDSOR HOTEL
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Lake Champlain... July 12
" STAR LINE— From New York
Germania... July 3
Cymric... July 10
" LINE— From New York
Ettrah... July 6
Servia... July 9
" LINE— From New York
Iverna... July 6
Sylvania... July 9
DOMINION LINE— From Boston
Commonwealth... July 3
New England... July 17
" LINE— From New York
St. Paul... July 10
St. Louis... July 17
" LINE— From New York
Kensington... July 3
Zealand... July 10
ALLAN STATE LINE— New York
Laurentian... July 10
Sardinian... July 24
" LINE— From New York
Astoria... July 6
Alchiora... July 13
RATES—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$25, \$37.50, \$40, and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26 and upwards.
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially 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. J. F. CUMMINGS, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.



TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies, Northwest Territories," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on Monday, 8th July.
Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantity required, may be had on application at any of the mounted police posts in the Northwest, or at the office of the undersigned.
No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque or draft for an amount equal to five per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.
No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.
FRED. WHICE,
Comptroller N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa, 8th June, 1901

The Great Russian Fair.

(New Lippincott.)

Most celebrated of Russian fairs is that held each summer at Nijni Novgorod (literally "the new lower city,") which attracts buyers and sellers from Occident and Orient and is a favorite resort for the globe-trotting sight-seer.

A low island at the confluence of the Oka and Volga is reserved for the site of this annual gathering, which has an enormous effect upon Russian trade. In winter the frozen waters quite overflow the fair grounds, and every spring extensive repairs are necessary in order to make the buildings fit for use. As for the bridge that connects the island with the mainland, it is laid on boats and removed before the ice has a chance to damage it. Nijni Novgorod is distinctively a wholesale fair, and it is determined the prices of many commodities, including cotton and woollen goods, the entire iron product of the Ural district, tea, furs, leather and leather goods, hides, drugs, chemicals, linens, silks, etc.

Here, too, are credits established. Every participant is known by his neighbor, and the financial standing of a new-comer is readily determined by questioning his fellow-townsmen. During the progress of the fair the state of the Russian harvest becomes known, a fact in itself of supreme national importance.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting in Montreal September 25 and 26. F. A. Russell, secretary, says the most important question will be the injury done the woollen industry by the preferential tariff. Manufacturers have to compete, he says, with cheap material from the other countries shipped to England and thence to Canada. During the past year \$4,000,000 of such goods were imported. The result is, he claims, factories have to close, a firm in Hespeler, Ont., recently discharging 200 of 600 men. What they need, he says, is higher protective tariff and unless they get it the woollen industry will continue to decline.

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