

THE COMMERCIAL

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL 11, 1903

No. 31

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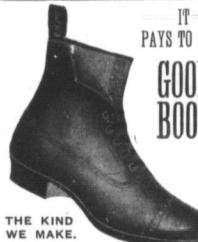
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VANCOUVER.**

THE

The record pertains to Ontario and the Province of Quebec.

Twenty-

ISSUE

The record pertains to the United States, Mexico and Central America when the same is in force.

Changes in the law may be made at any time.

Advertisement matter is subject to examination and approval of the Bureau of Internal Revenue before publication.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has the power to require any person to furnish information and documents which he may require.

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

Twenty-First Year of Publication.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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Changes for advertisements or stops, &c., should be made not later than Thursday morning.

Advertisements proposing to be news matter, or to give a general prospectus, or the opinion of this journal, will not be inserted.

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

Offices 26 and 27, Merchants Bank Building, Telephone 2424.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 11, 1903.

THE LUMBER AGITATION.

The Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has been the subject of a good deal of public discussion of late, and the impression has become a common one that this institution is one which is doing the country harm by unfairly controlling the price of lumber and restricting the sale thereof. All of this may be true and so then the worst strictures pronounced upon the lumber dealers have been well deserved, but, in the meantime the accusers have produced no convincing evidence to bear out their charges, and until they do it would be well for the public to reserve judgment. Already some have been brought up to a state of excitement which is in itself injurious. These should exercise a little caution and self-restraint until it has been shown that there is something to justify such an uproar. Machinery is now in motion which will shortly demonstrate the effect of the association upon the price and supply of the important commodity which its members handle.

In the meantime it may be worth while for the public to notice that the lumber association does not by any means represent the entire lumber trade of this country, and that even if it did its rule cannot possibly be framed so as to shut out United States competition. One of the most important sources of supply for coarse lumber in the west are the numerous spar mills which exist in various parts of the country. These are non-association mills and are supplying rough lumber to all who would buy at prices which constitute a very effective competition to the white pine and British Columbia mills. In the higher grades of lumber the United States mills are keen competitors most of the time, and their prices are always a controlling factor in the situation. It has frequently been stated by press writers and politicians that Canadian farmers living near the International boundary can buy lumber cheaper on the other side of the line than at home. If this be true, it would be interesting to know why so many American farmers find it to their interest to come over into Canada for lumber. It is a well known fact that they do, and that Canadian dealers near the boundary derive a considerable trade with them.

Another evidence that there may be some error in the charges against the lumber dealers is the fact that

pointed to that so far at least an outward appearance goes in that they have grown suddenly rich in the business. Their profits may be large but their worldly circumstances do not bear out such a belief. As a matter of fact responsible men in the trade assert that they do not average more than 10 per cent profit upon their yearly turnover of lumber. Their association rules provide for a margin of 20 per cent over the wholesale cost of the lumber landed at their yards. Out of this must come running expenses, interest charges and losses by bad accounts.

Arguments such as these will not satisfy the public that there is not a considerable amount of truth in the charges against the lumber association. They may help to induce reflection and disinterested investigation, which is all that the trade may reasonably ask for. The only way to "nail" settle the question is to have it tried before a competent tribunal and this will probably be done. The special committee of the Winnipeg city council, which has been looking into the matter, has recommended that it be referred to the provincial

the whole the aggregate volume of business done so far this season is much smaller than that of a year ago up to the same date. We quote:—London, 1st April, 1893 May; London, 1st May; Galt, 1st May; Brandon, 1st May; Antwerp, 1st May; Hamburg, 1st May; Belgrad, 2nd May; Dublin, 1st half June; Jeth, 1st June; Lethe, 1st half May; and not quoting for June; Cardiff, 1st May; Manchester, 1st May; Quebec-London, 1st May; and Manchester, 1st May.

Canada Cycle and Motor Suit.

Toronto, April 1.—Mr. Fred S. Evans of the Canadian Typograph Co., of Windsor, has begun suit in the Superior Court against Robert M. Jaffray, of Galt; E. B. Rickman and Senator George A. Cox, of Toronto, for a share of the profits paid to Jaffray for the construction of the Canada Cycle & Motor Company. Evans and Jaffray expected to make \$150,000 out of the deal. Evans says the defendant paid \$600,000 for securities which were sold to him by the company for \$2,500,000 preferred stock and \$3,000,000 common stock, a large portion of which was sold at par and converted to their own use. Plaintiff further says that Defendant Jaffray was paid £1,000 for his services which he claims one-half, and also asks for accounting, claiming that he is entitled to a share in the profits made out of floating the concern.

they are issued not to build competing lines, but largely for the purchase of rolling stock and motive power and for the extension of other facilities necessitated by the necessary development of the products of the country.

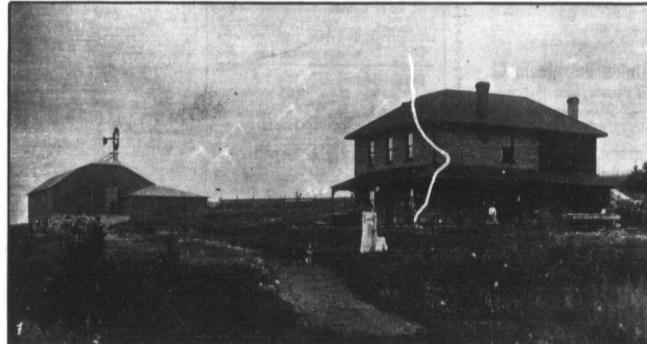
"You will find that in due time tis of these new securities—will disappear.

"As far as the general situation you may note emphatically and unequivocally that the country is not, and can not be, in the iron and steel trade, for example, the barometer of the country's growth and prosperity. In this activity, there never was so great or so profitable business. Orders on hand run far ahead, and the outlook is healthy and promising."

"In short, summing up the situation up, not only is there prosperity everywhere, but the promises are of a continuation of that prosperity for a long time to come."

Canadian Grocers Limited.

Toronto, April 6.—Application has been made by the provincial secretary to the court for a charter for the "Canada Grocers, Limited." This is the company which has already been referred to and which will encompass several of the largest wholesale grocery firms in Canada and one in Chicago. The capital stock proposed is \$5,000,000, and the head office will



MANITOBA FARM HOMES—G. W. MARSDEN, BRANDON.

attorney-general, and the council has adopted this recommendation. Any action that is to be taken should not be delayed as harm is daily resulting to the country from the widespread publicity which is being given to these charges.

Prominably the agitation regarding the lumber association has been caused by the advances in prices. Manufacturers, however, say that the advance in lumber prices has not been as great as the increase in the cost of production. It is well known that the cost of manufacturing lumber has been greatly increased by the advance in wages and in supplies used by lumbermen. The investigation should show the increase in cost of manufacturing, in proportion to the advance in lumber.

Ocean Grain Freight.

(Montreal Gazette.)

During the past week there has been an improved demand for ocean grain freight, and a fair amount of business has been done. Some ports, while others have been quiet recently. The room to some ports has been completely booked up for May, and some for June, but not so completely as to cause alarm. The market shows an important change in rates to note, but some of them would, no doubt, be shaded if firm offers were made. On

Want to Wind It Up.

Toronto, April 2.—Application has been entered in the courts here to wind up the "Wiarlton Beet Sugar Corporation," Ltd., which was organized chiefly by Detroit capitalists to build the Wiarlton beet sugar factory. The applicants are the shareholders, among whom holds a judgment for \$1,407. Writs also have been issued by the Baldwin Brass Co., and the Arden Sewer Pipe Co., of New York, on the judgment for \$36,470. The defendants declare that \$397,000 has been put into the claim, but they have been unable to realize on the securities.

Mr. Morgan Bullish.

J. P. Morgan says in the New York Times: "It seems to me that the general pessimistic talk indulged in at no time is justified by the facts. It may be true, as some of the captions critics declare, that the present moment is an era of depression, and unadjusted securities to be taken into consideration in a broad or comprehensive view of the situation? Are these securities safe or are they unsafe? Is the representation of the companies for whom they are not safe, when they have been issued—those are the questions. To my mind and in my judgment the stocks of the railroads are highly sound and stable, and those who have them are in no wise alarmed because of their holdings. Beyond all this

be in Toronto. The applicants are: Alexander Turner, H. C. Beckett, St. Clair Buffum, Hamilton, Ont.; John S. Davidson, W. A. Warren, John Sloan, Toronto, and N. W. Letts, Chicago.

An application is also made for a charter as the "Grocers' Real Estate Co., Limited," with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, the purpose of carrying the real estate assets of the company separately from the stock and plant.

The Trans-Canada Survey.

Mr. Geo. H. Starnes, of the Trans-Canada Survey, is staying in the city Wednesday, and is staying at the Clarendon. Mr. Perry, the engineer in charge of the survey, is at Selkirk, and will come up to Winnipeg to-day.

Starnes says that the party are still up the head of Lake Winnipeg, about 200 miles, and the route has been explored. The country is very favorable for railway purposes, as there are no very heavy forests, and no mountains. Mr. Perry and Starnes will leave for Quebec in a day or so, in order to consult with the officers of the road there. They do not expect to be able to go north again until after the boats commence running on Lake Winnipeg.

The will of the late Gustavus F. Swift, Chicago, shows an estate valued at \$12,200,000. The sum of \$250,000 is donated to charity.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Copper in British Columbia.

Wall Street Journal: The importance of British Columbia as a producer of copper has been somewhat obscured through the extravagant claims in the management of two small properties, which stock is listed upon the Boston stock exchange, although the principal business activity in these stocks has been upon the New York curb. The principal business of these two companies has been in the metal selling stock rather than of mining, although both have had built or purchased small smelting plants and claim large ore reserves, but the terms of the claims are open to contradiction.

There is, however, a large copper property in British Columbia, of which comparatively little has been heard in the market. It is the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & P. W. Co., which is a consolidation of four mining companies which have been in existence in the Boundary-Boundary district in British Columbia—the Old Monashee, Nob Hill, Grey Eagle Co. and the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., which had a capital of \$1,000,000.

These properties were consolidated about two years ago and the consoli-

dated company is eventually increased the smelter capacity to 4,000 tons per day. The Granby Co. has a mountain of copper in low grade, carrying 2 to 2½ per cent copper, gold and silver values. Dr. Ladeau, a year ago, reported upon the property and stated between \$3,000,000 and 9,000,000 tons of ore in sight in the 400 acres of territory owned by the company.

The property is self-financing and exceedingly easy to treat. The company lays its copper down in New York less than 7¢ per pound, and its copper free from impurities has brought the highest price. The mines largely a quarrying proposition, which accounts for the exceedingly low costs. It does its own converting and employs no miners.

The Granby Company has up to the present time been strictly a Canadian enterprise, which accounts for the fact that little has been heard about it, but now that it has passed into the transition stage and is out of debt, the stock will be listed upon the Boston stock exchange, as it is recognized that Boston is the leading copper share market. About 100,000 shares of the stock are held in Boston, and the leading Boston stock exchange houses having recently acquired 50,000 shares. The large own-

ers enterprise near Michipicoten, and the Algoma Central, with its solid roadbed and excellent equipment, are standing monuments of his resources and co-ordinating capacity. Probably the main reason of the ultimate business success might have been achieved if he had some time ago devoted part of his duties on some other basis to managerial capacity, but failure to do this has caused him to be charged up against him by Canadians, who have not furnished him with the capital he has expended.—Toronto Globe.

Health Laws in England.

(London Chronicle).

Everybody by this time is familiar with the recent law of science that spitting is a habit, which comes from its unpleasant nature, is fraught with danger to the consumer persons, who are liable to the nation at large. Something has been accomplished in the way of legislation to restrain from it, legally displayed in public places, "no" to spittle to post offices. Local laws are also in operation for the punishment of those who offend. A Liverpool investigation showed that 105 "samples" of ex-

haled over this line. It would take even longer to build a line from Robinsdale to present terminus of the Trans-Canada to Lake Winnipeg. And what is the west to do meantime?

It would be wise to build the Trans-Canada and the Grand Trunk Pacific for future needs, but this does not meet the problem of to-day, which is to supply additional facilities for the grain which has been grown during 1903 and 1904.

The apparent solution of the present difficulty in providing an outlet for the grain is to build and to be grown in 1903 and 1904 is to improve the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, where wheat is ready about October 1st, and the grain closes on Lake Superior on December 5th. Between these two dates, in 1904, the Canadian Northern brought down to Lake Superior five million bushels and the Canadian Pacific about eighteen million bushels of wheat, when navigation opens in the spring, there will be plenty of time to keep the trains on both these roads employed from May to October, and when the grain will not likely be brought down. The road should be double-tracked at once, either one or both. The double-tracking would



CONEY ISLAND, COOKING LAKE, EDMONTON DISTRICT, ALBERTA.

ation embraced practically all the valuable properties in the Boundary District. Mr. S. H. C. Miner, of Montreal, is the president, and Mr. Entwistle, president of the Nicholls.

Mr. Miner is well known in Boston as the head of the Granby Rubber Co., of Granby, a large rubber shoe manufacturer in Canada.

The Granby Consolidated mines turned out about 10,000,000 lbs. of copper in 1902, selling its product through the Nicholls.

Mr. Langlois, president of the Nichols Chemical Co., Jacob Langlois, president of the American Metal Co., Mr. C. C. Shattuck, general manager of the Nichols Chemical Co., John Shattuck, and C. S. Houghton, of Boston, have been elected directors of the company as a result of the above purchase.

The Granby Co. has a total of \$15,000,000 par of stock \$10 and there are at present outstanding 1,300,000

shares have no desire to create any speculation in the shares, but they are considering the listing of the stock in Boston in order to give a market for the stock now that the property is in line for development. There are about 700 stockholders in the company.

The Clergy Organization.

The capitalists who have for years been buying up the properties on both sides of the Sault Ste. Marie, after an apparently thorough investigation of the whole situation, have made up their minds to go on with its development. The commercial future of the Sault remains unshaken, is proved by the ease with which the reorganization trials has been tide over, and the necessary reorganization has been carried out. The overwhelming responsibility resting almost entirely on Mr. Clergue, who is to be called forth to be divided up, a large share of it falling on a manager of varied experience and tried efficiency. The new executive officer, who will be appointed, comes from the department of man- ager of the Dominion Coal Co. and the mining interests of Canada.

Mr. Clergue's first relation to the great industrial organization which has revolutionized the Sault has not been announced, but Captain Cau is always remembered with kindly feelings for his intelligence, courage, and versatility as a promoter. The great pulp mills, the power canals on the two sides of the river, the steel works, the docks and steamship line, the mining

speculation examined five contained violent, that is, active, bacilli of tuberculosis, and at least glad to see the condition of rainfall improving, beginning to receive attention in this respect. A fine of 1s each was imposed on each man in the village. The prosecution was undertaken by the county council of Glamorgan. All such legislation is not only needed, but its legislative effect will not be limited to suppressing a nuisance. Through the operation of the law the thoughts of the nation will be directed to the prevention of disease, and this alone must be regarded as an eminently desirable result.

The Transportation Problem.

Discussing "Our Transcontinental Railways" in the April Canadian Magazine, Norman Patterson says:

"What the west requires is an increase of facilities during 1903 and 1904, not an increase which will merely be felt only in 1908. To wait another five years would involve another shipping facility between Winnipeg and Montreal or Quebec would be absurd."

"At first glance this consideration puts the proposed Trans-Canadian and Grand Trunk Pacific out of the running as a possible solution of present difficulties, which may take five years, at least, to run the Great Lakes from Quebec to Winnipeg and to build branches through Manitoba necessary to collect the grain which is to be

taken at least two years to complete, and by the end of that period there will be plenty of work for two double-track lines."

"Or it might be advisable to make the Canadian Pacific from Winnipeg to Port Arthur a four-track road, two for freight and two for passenger traffic, and the Grand Trunk Pacific running right over them. Then let the Grand Trunk Pacific build a northwardly more northerly line from Port Arthur to North Bay to connect them with their existing lines and ultimately with a direct line to Quebec or Gaspé."

"The roads to be borne in mind is that the roads from Winnipeg to Port Arthur are the main arteries. Once the wheat is at Port Arthur it is safe, and steam boats on the Great Lakes will be able to handle it."

"Let us examine this statement more carefully. Port Arthur (which for the purpose of this article includes Fort William) is a port, and all wheat can be carried more cheaply in water than on land. A train of wheat costing from 30 to 50 cars, each containing five bushels, or 1,500 bushels, according to size. This revenue trainload now brought over the two roads running from Manitoba to Lake Superior, 1,500 bushels, although this may be larger, with better ballasted roads, larger gages, and more powerful locomotives. A steamship will carry from 175,000 to 300,000 bushels of wheat, or from four to eight railroads. These figures we, we need not stop to prove that steamboat transportation is much cheaper than railway transportation."

DRY GOODS TRADE.

Linens Goods.

The demand for linen goods continues active. The very strong markets abroad are to some extent responsible for the steady increase in the value. It has recently been told that we keep "close touch" with price movements in the out-side markets that prices are likely to keep strong and probably will advance on some lines before long. The old country markets are very firm. A letter just received by a leading house here from one of the principal manufacturers of towels in that city shows a further advance of 5 per cent on the top of an advance of 3 and 2½ per cent, which was made only a few weeks ago.—Toronto Globe.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

"Zibelines are overdone," said a prominent New York dress goods agent. "Everyone is putting them out for fall, and before the season is very far advanced the more exclusive trade will undoubtedly demand something different."

Ribbons are decidedly strong. Satin taftans are to obtain a large share in pushing their deliveries and telegrams are stated to be constantly received from manufacturers' agents to the effect that orders cannot be filled at the present.

Large sales of dress linens are being made for the coming season, says the Toronto Globe. Many of these goods are very well made and good goods for hot weather wear. They are already selling in wholesale circles better than last year. Dress linens now are popular, having had a front place in popular favor this year. Linen silk volutes in self colors and stripes in all the leading colors are going out now and still first of the year our line has been repeated three times, and it is impossible to secure more except at an advance in price. The demand is still with us and demand in New York. A line known as linea Etamines in self colors and stripes are particularly good linens for blouses, and as for full curtains, will be largely used. Knicker cloths in dress linens are very popular.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

The Sugar Situation.

The condition of the sugar situation at present is anything but satisfactory, says the Montreal Gazette of April 2, owing to the unsettled receiving that has taken place in the markets, which is due to some extent to the accumulation of stocks on account of the slow demand and the slowing down of factories and refineries.

These factors coupled with the easier feeling in the foreign market for raw beet and the pressure to set on the part of Cuban holders of sugar resulting in the market for refined, and prices in New York yesterday were reduced 10 per 100 lbs. on all grades, which was followed by a further reduction, marking down prices 10 per 100 lbs. on all grades, making granulated now \$3.80 and yellow \$3.15 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs., as to now.

The foreign market for raw beet sugar shows a decline of 9d. on the week, with the April delivery quoted at \$1.15d., and the May delivery at \$1.05d. The foreign market continues easy, and the market is dull with large offerings for nearby delivery on the basis of 1¾c per pound, and 1½c per pound, 1½c per degree test, but refiners have been indifferent buyers, claiming that they have ample supplies for the present.

They are buying at 1¾c per pound, cost and freight. With reference to Cuban sugars now going to European markets, latest advices state that there is every indication for a considerable movement of Cuban sugar to the United Kingdom and the Continent, this season, as already two steamships have been chartered for Liverpool, and it is certain that large quantities can be obtained at reasonable rates further large shipments will be made. There has also been enquiry from Spain, France, and to some extent from Italy, of Cuban sugar, and it is believed that with the expiration of the European export ban in both sugar in September next a constant increase in the market for Cuban sugars will be found in Liverpool. This course of affairs in the sugar trade is no great surprise as

Cuban sugar producers have been holding back their stock with the hope of getting a reduction of the duty in the United States, which after waiting for many months, has not materialized, and when they have been able to some extent to sell, and this has depressed the price of sugar somewhat; but when they succeed in securing a foothold in the American market, it will probably cease to be a dumping ground for the German surplus, and the production of beet sugar on the continent will likely be curtailed.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Eastern advices of a week ago noted a cut of ¼ to ½c in the price of starch. This was due to competition.

Cable advices from Holland report that in the auction nutmegs sold at 20 a "range of 18 to 22 per cent, and made over brokers' valuation; market advanced rapidly; all previous quotations withdrawn.

With reference to currants, cable advices from Greece have announced that the proposed measure providing for an unlimited retention of currants came in the first reading in the chamber of deputies, and met with strenuous opposition from shippers and dealers on the other side.

According to cable advices received from Baltimore, only the western market for manganese took a weak turn, and prices declined 1c per gallon to 16c first cost, but since then it has recovered 1c again, and the price has reacted to 16c first cost. Outside of this there is nothing new in the situation to note, and no business in new combed cotton being done on a general count you as buyers are all holding off with the expectation of getting in at a lower figure later on. The spot market for old stock is firm, but no further rises or falls have taken place.—Montreal Gazette.

Hardware Trade Notes.

Makers of agricultural wrenches have reduced their prices slightly, and are asking 10 per cent at producing plants last week as a result of the high price of copper.

Jobbers are being asked to pay more for their supplies of cement owing to heavy demands at present.

Manufacturers of spades and shovels are badly behind with their orders and will not be able to catch up for some time.

Ontario varnish makers have given up looking for cheaper turpentine for some time, and come and have advanced their prices.

It is said that some producers of iron and steel in Canada are now bidding business for 1904 that their output has been all contracted for.

Copper is on the move and shows a tendency towards higher prices. Pig tin is strong and shows little sign of strength. Galvanized iron is 5c per ton higher in England.

Sectional saw weights have advanced 20 per cent, while common weight only about 10 per cent. A cut of 10 per cent has been made in the price of hammers.

Grindstone fixtures have increased in value east about 5 per cent, and are now quoted at the following prices: No. 1, \$5.35 per dozen; No. 17, \$4 per dozen; No. 19, 45c per dozen.

In the paint trade it is noted that red lead is 25c to 50c higher east. White lead is 25c per ewt. lower. Liquid shellac is 10c higher. Glycerine oil is ½ to 1c lower. Whiting is scarce and firm.

The selling prices of japanned thin articles have advanced about 10 per cent at Montreal, and the same are selling at the following figures: No. 1, 55c per dozen; No. 2, 60c per dozen; No. 3, 65c per dozen; No. 4, 70c per dozen.

Owing to the sharp advance in Europe in dry white lead, amounting in some instances from 60 to 75c per 100 lbs., there is a stronger feeling in the Canadian market that the foreign brands have received a perfect avalanche of orders. The Montreal local prices have been advanced 25c, per 100 lbs.

With the opening of spring the work on bridges, buildings and railways will be pushed with greater energy, and will be pushed with greater energy, and all the railways and structures from the north from iron pipe is moving briskly. Galvanized plate and sheets exhibit a firmer tendency; bar iron has been offered at lower rates



Contractors' and Municipal Road Scrapers

All sizes of Drag and Wheel Scrapers and Grading Plows at lowest bottom prices. If interested send for catalogue and prices to

W. JOHNSTON & CO. 776 Main Street WINNIPEG

Read This! Think It Over!

Do you know that hundreds of merchants have built up a fair trade by selling our goods so solid that their neighbors are trying to get the same goods to regain their lost trade. Our facilities for buying enable us to take the very best advantage of the markets.

Our enormous output enables us to produce goods of the highest quality at the lowest possible price.

Quality our first consideration. **James Coristine & Co. Limited**
MONTREAL.

to secure business, but there is a fair demand, and a scarcity is reported in the smaller sizes.

It is announced at producing points in Tennessee that the price of iron for future shipments has been lowered to \$1.10 per cwt. for the high grades and \$1.60 on forge and malleable iron south. This change in prices is said to be the result of the large importations that are being made from foreign countries.

At Ottawa on Monday, when the orders of the day were called, the leader of the opposition brought to the attention of the government a petition which was being forwarded to the government from the Treadgold board of trade, protesting against the Treadgold concession in the Yukon. The Dawson board of trade desires that the concession remain in its institutions and practically means the whole of the Klondike becoming the property of Mr. Treadgold.

Seed Onions

This is the month to buy your seed onions, Dutch Sets and Potato onions. Right Prices. Let us have your order.

New Maple Syrup

to arrive this week.
Guaranteed pure.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.
LIMITED.

493 Main St., Winnipeg

Write for prices and Catalogue of

KOKOMO WOVE WIRE FENCING

Best fence on the market.

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
WINNIPEG.

THE WESTERN PACKING COMPANY

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

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

Abattoir and Offices

ALEXANDER AVENUE, - WINNIPEG

GREENSHIELDS LIMITED

Successors to
S. Greenhields &
Son & Co.

MONTREAL

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

Winnipeg Sample Rooms:

412-414 McIntyre Block
Represented by R. R. GALLAGHER, G.
M. NEWTON, A. C. RUSSELL,
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MANITOBA.

Orville Wagner will open a general store at Manitou.

Dobson & Jackson, contractors, are establishing a brick yard at Winnipeg.

L. L. Mann has purchased the hardware business of A. Arneson at Brandon.

Alex. McKellar is opening in the general store and lumber business at Pettipiece station.

J. R. Strome, general merchant, Brandon, announces a closing out sale, being his intention to retire from business.

The new saw and door factory recently built by the Hanbury Manufacturing Company at Brandon was ready for work this week.

The C. P. R. interests, including agents and Wheatsland on the Fort Frances line, will get an agent when the grain season opens.

Ben Zimmerman has sold his clothing business at Winnipeg, to a man of Morden, who will continue it. The former will give a full attention to pawnbroking.

The Coop Commodity Company is opening an office at Portage la Prairie. A. G. Hallstead is local manager, and it is proposed to conduct a general brokerage business.

W. E. Rooker has the contract for the stone and lime works on Fort Street, Winnipeg. The building will be 55x120, two stories and basement. The basement will be exceptionally high.

Notice is given that the partnership previously existing between C. H. John and M. Portial at Winnipeg, under the firm name of John & Portial, has been dissolved. All debts outstanding are to be paid to M. Portial.

The city of Winnipeg has received fifth power for the sale of electric power. It is from C. W. Chisholm of Rat Portage, who offers to dispose of a power he has control of which he can now control, and is quoted at as low a figure as \$29 per horsepower per annum. This question is now in the hands of a committee of the city council.

The James Anderson Co. has sold its hardware business at Winnipeg to Macdonald & Fleming. This transaction has been pending for some weeks. Mr. P. Macdonald, formerly of Portage la Prairie, has joined the business as a broker in Winnipeg, and Mr. D. Fleming was until recent receipt of ticket agent for the C. P. R. Divisional express, Canadian Pacific, at Rat Portage. Mr. James Macdonald, a native of the Canadian Northern service, is also interested in the business. The general manager is well known throughout the west, and will no doubt make a success of their venture.

ALBERTA.

J. Ostrum is starting a hardware store at Claresholm.

E. Tilsworth has purchased Elbergen & Rotkier's confectionery store at Lacombe.

The Canadian Herald is a new paper to be published at Edmonton in the near future.

McFallon & Thorne have purchased the blacksmith and implement business of A. Wilson at Innisfail.

The new Hotel Lethbridge, at Pincher Creek, will be managed by Louis Bell, formerly of Winnipeg.

The first number of the Raymond, Alberta Chronicle made its appearance on March 24. The proprietors are Sunders & Matheson.

A correspondent at Crossfield, Alberta, sends the information that a small steel mill is being established at Crossfield, but does not state the name of the proprietor.

Edmonton by-laws to raise \$36,000 to purchase a site for a station end-of-way for the C. N. R., and to expand the plant to complete the new incinerator light plant, were passed by majority.

Capt. H. H. Ross, Medicine Hat, is changing to operate a steamer on the Saskatchewan river between Edmon-

ton and Battleford. The proposition is meeting with approval with business men, and it is thought likely a steamer will be put on the run with the opening of spring.

ASSINIBOIA.

H. Masson has opened a jewelry store at Maple Creek.

K. Nixon has bought W. L. Martin's lumber business in Wapella.

F. Colbourne has sold his meat business at Moose Jaw to B. Reid & Co.

Perry Langford, of Medicine Hat, is opening a general store at Swift Current.

C. H. Stockdale is opening a fruit and confectionery store at Maple Creek.

Plans are now out for the new Union Bank and general store block at Lumsden.

R. Dixon and T. Porter have formed a partnership and will open a general store at Blaine, which is near Maple Creek.

H. W. Abbott has sold his interest in the Ivory business of Abbott & Tamm at Maple Creek to John Cross and the business will now be carried on by Cross & Remond.

Litch & Anderson have made arrangements to build a flour mill at Waburn in time for the next crop. A bond has been secured but the details have not been learned.

SASKATCHEWAN.

W. J. Davidson is opening a general store at Saskatoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Son have purchased the tailoring business of W. Murphy at Saskatoon.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

It is probable that a new steamer will be placed on the Rainy River this year to ply between Warroad and Fort Frances. The boat will be a large one and will be used principally for passenger service.

A proclamation has been issued raising the village of Fort Frances to the status of town. The change will take effect on April 11, nominations for the new council will be held April 18, elections April 25.

Winnipeg City Council.

The Winnipeg city council met on Tuesday evening. A motion to increase the city police force by ten men, at a cost with salaries, was adopted.

The tender of C. H. Black for a suspension bridge for the year at a price of \$1,125 was adopted. A motion was passed authorizing the city to let the proposal of a railway company to cross the Assiniboine river to navigation by the means of a bridge with or without a swing span.

A contract was awarded to the John McDougall Co. for a new waterworks pump, with specifications and attachment, to cost \$50,750.

A contract was awarded to the Garthouse-Thompson Pipe and Furnace Co. for supplying 200 tons of cast water pipe at a cost of \$40.40 per ton.

The committee appointed to inquire into the charges of a lumber combine has reported.

Your committee have held two meetings, the first to get Mr. Andrew evidence, the second to allow the officers of the society to reply to charges made against the association. At the first meeting Mr. Andrews produced considerable correspondence, showing that a combine existed, and your committee are of the opinion that a prima facie case was established, and that a junior committee was formed to protect the interest of the city and country does not exist. At a later meeting held to hear the case presented by the so-called combine, no evidence was presented. Your committee therefore report that they are unable to further prosecute the inquiry, owing to their limited powers, and will remain the complainants to place their case in the hands of the attorney-general for investigation and action."

Not Selling Out.

The Commercial cheerfully makes the statement that we are now to news item which appeared in our column last week, more especially as we were sorry to think that—as the item in question mentioned one of the pioneer merchants of this province was no longer to be numbered among its ac-

tive business men. The correction is furnished by the gentleman himself, Mr. John Womble, general merchant, Manitou. It reads: "I notice in your issue of April 4th that Orville Wagner has purchased my stock and will continue my business, and that I am retiring. Neither of them, I believe, are true. Orville Wagner has not sold my stock, neither am I retiring, but am continuing my brick store on the site of the late firm. Please make the correction in your next issue, and oblige yours respectfully, John Womble."

The item in question was furnished by a Manitou correspondent.

Detaining Security by Pressure.

The Kootenay Brewing & Malting Company being indebted to the bank of Montreal, the bank insisted on repossessing the mortgage covering the company's property and the assignment of their book debts, and obtained a judgment against the concern. An order was then brought through the court to set aside the mortgage, assignment and repossess the grounds that (1) the mortgage was very old and fraudulent; (2*) that it was given under pressure of the bank; (3) that it was not valid as required by company law; (4) that the security was void for same reason and also because in contravention of section 80 of the Act, which provides that no higher rate of interest or discount than seven percent shall be recovered by a bank; and (5) that the judgment was given in error and void. The Judge at the trial held that Columbia should be held responsible for the fact that there was good pressure for the mortgage, it ought not to be set aside, although it comprised the whole of the Brewing Company's property, and was given at a time when the company was in insolvent circumstances due to the knowledge of the bank, and had the effect of aiding other creditors of being paid their claim. It was also held that the mortgage, which was given made by the directors without authority, had been legally ratified by a subsequent resolution of the shareholders of the company. The court then brought an appeal to Ottawa, but the Supreme Court also affirmed the validity of the securities obtained by the bank. (G2 Supreme Court records 713, Adams vs. Bank of Montreal.)

Moxico.

Prominence is naturally given in the message of President Diaz, opening the Mexican Congress to the discussion of the disturbance in the exiled government caused by the decline in the silver. The depreciation in the value of this metal, taken in connection with the fact that other nations using it as a monetary base, meditated changes in their own currency system, impelled him, he said, to renew the operation of the United States, being assured of that of China, for the purpose of stabilizing the value of this matter, in order to bring about a red relation between gold and silver and the other countries employing these different standards. He intended to note that a commission had already been appointed in Mexico to consider the matter, partly from a local standpoint, with the view of defining the policy which would best suit the needs of that republic as regards the operation of silver in its currency independently of what was determined upon as the result of international negotiations. President Diaz declared that the country, in spite of this and other slight difficulties, has been in general prosperous during the fiscal year, and that the condition of the treasury has been satisfactory—Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's record of business failures in Canada and the United States shows the number for the first three months of 1903 to have been the smallest in twenty years.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this country required) to represent the Canadian and American business house of Gold financial services, having a salary of \$100 weekly with expenses additional, all to be paid each Wednesday direct from head offices. Also a carriage furnished when necessary. Reference to be given in addressed envelope. Colonial Co., 254 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Canada's Greatest Seed House.

SEEDS

"We quote this week's jobbing price ex-warehouse, Winnipeg, as below, and prices quoted are for Orders executed at lowest possible price when received."

TERMS FOR CASH. Prompt attention to all orders and inquiries.

Should our prices in any instance appear higher than those of other houses, we will refund for samples and compare qualities.

GRASSES.

Brome Grass,	Per 100 lbs.
Western Rye Grass,	..... \$1.00
Oatgrass grass,	..... 17.00
Canadian grass seed,	..... 19.00
Red grass seed,	..... 16.00

Per bus 45lbs.	.....
Timothy, Fancy	..... 3.00
..... Choice	..... 2.50
Hungarian Clover	..... 1.70
Millet, German	..... 1.60

Lawn Grass, Special Mixture,	.....
for the Northwest, per 100 lbs.	..... 20.00
Lawn Grass, "Short Neck"	..... 25.00

CLOVERS.

Per 100 lbs.	.....
Rush Clover	..... 15.00
White Dutch Clover	..... 15.00

SEED CORN.	(Flint varieties)
Red Flint	per bus 50lbs.
White Flint	..... 50lbs.

North Dakota White Flint	..... 1.75
Longfellow Yellow Flint	..... 1.75

FODDER CORN.

Giant Prolific Sweet Endiase	..... 1.60
Red Cob Endiase	..... 1.50
Yellow Home Endiase	..... 1.40

SEED GRAIN.

Barley, 6-rowed per bus	45lbs. 60
Barley, white hullless	60lbs. 110
Japanese	48lbs. 150
Flax seed, common	30lbs. 50
Oats, Rustle White	31lbs. 50
..... Common	..... 60
Spring Rye	50lbs. 50
Spuds or Emmer	50lbs. 50
Barley, Extra Black	60lbs. 210
Wheat, Red, Fine	60lbs. 210

BEANS.

Choice White per bus	60bs. 250
California Lima Beans, round	.....
..... per bushel	100bs. 8.00

PEAS.

Golden Vine	per bus	60bs. 1.50
Prussian Blue	.....	1.00
Black Eye Marrowfat	.....	2.10
White Peas	2.10

RAPE (for Sewing).

Broad Leaf Dwarf	English or Essex, per 100bs.	5.50
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ONIONS (for Planting).

Yellow Onion Seeds, per 100bs.	10.00
White Dutch Sets 0.00
Red Dutch Sets	..... 10.00
Multiplexes	..... 6.00
Shallots	..... 5.00
Carlie Bulbs	..... 12.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linenseed Meal, pure	Per 100lb.	.....
Oil Cake, fine ground, to	25	5.00
Druggist's Flax Seed	.....	2.50
..... Beer	.....	6.00
Pop Corn Seeds	.....	1.00
Corn Poppers, per doz.	.....	1.30

"PLANET JR." HAND TOOLS.

Trade discount 15%	.....
No. 1—Combin' Drill Steel	..... 82.25
No. 2—H. & D. Seeder	..... 9.75
No. 3—H. & D. Seeder	..... 12.25

No. 2—H. & D. Seeder combined with double hoe, complete	..... 16.75
No. 2—H. & D. Seeder with plow	..... 11.25
No. 3—D. W. H. plow	..... 9.25
No. 3—D. W. H. plow & double hoe	..... 16.75

No. 3—Gardener's S. W. hoe	..... 7.50
Fire Hose 1.00
..... 1 1/2" & 2" sizes 3.30

VEGETABLE SEEDS	we carry the largest and best order.
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If you have not received a copy of our Wholesale Catalogue, write us.

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—There has been some trade doing this week in cattle for the Easter market and this has made a slight improvement in the market. Livestock prices have been paid in some cases for these. We quote: Best steers, 4½c; butchers' ordinary, 3½c to 4c; choice charlungs, \$17; two-year-olds, \$22 each.

SWINE—A few sheep and spring lambs for the Easter trade have been sold this week, but the market was limited. There is nothing doing now and the market is nominal.

HOGS—The market has fired up still further and is now basis \$15.00 for choice weights of from 150 to 250 pounds. Demand is good and hogs are none too plentiful. The advances of late are helping to strengthen this market.

MILCH COWS—Cows are in good demand at from \$30 to \$50 each, according to quality.

HORSES—Large importations from the east are being made to meet the spring demand. Prices are high, good teams being worth from \$300 to \$450. Many are coming freely for railway work.

Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this date last year.

WHEAT—1 hard wheat closed at 25c in store Fort William.

Flour—\$1.00 per sack; Patent, 1½c; best bakery, 1½c;

Milk—\$1.40 per ton; shorts, 10c per lb.; cream, 12c per lb.

Bacon—grades, 40¢c.

Oats—Carrots on track, feed grade, 30¢.

Market nominal.

Butter—Dair., 16½c per lb. net for round lots; 17½c per lb. for butter.

Cream—13½c per lb. to the retail trade.

Eggs—12c for fresh candied, commission house.

Potatoes—Farmers' loads, 25¢c per bushel.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 76¢c for city dressed, country 4¢c less than these figures; veal, motion, fresh, 8c; lamb, 8c; hogs, 7c.

Poultry—Dressed chickens, 11½c per lb.; 10c for broiler; 10½c per lb.; kidneys, 13½c per lb.

Hides—No. 1, hides, 6½c; frozen stock, 5c.

Wool—Nominal.

Tallow—4½c.

Live Stock—Market nominal.

Baled Hay—\$4.00 per ton on cars.

Live Stock—\$10 to \$12 per head; sheep, 2c; hogs, 6c; packers' prices for best weights.

The Stock Business.

In view of the revival of the practice of bonusing, the following decision of the supreme court of the United States is interesting. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the judgment as follows:

"Of all the powers conferred upon government, that of taxation is most liable to abuse. . . . To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizens, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under negative forms, not unlike what a tax is. says Webster's Dictionary, 'is a rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by the government for the use of the nation, and is usually imposed with other charges imposed by the legislature upon persons or property to raise money for public purposes.' In this case, however, in which towns are authorized to contribute aid to the payment of taxes, to any class of manufacture, there is no difficulty in applying the term 'taxation' to the purpose as we have been considering. If it be said that a benefit results to the local public of a town by the payment of taxes, it is not to be denied that such a benefit may result, but it may be said of any other business or pursuit which employs capital or labor. The merchant, the mechanic, the innkeeper, the hotel-keeper, the steamboat-owner, are equally prone to the interests of the public good, and equally deserving of the aid of the citizens by way of contribution. No line can be drawn in favor of the manufacturer which would not open the coffers of the public treasury to the improvidence of two-thirds of the business men of the city or town."

British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Vancouver Business Review.

Vancouver, April 6.

There are not many changes in the whole range of trade in Vancouver. Eggs are not plentiful but there is a slack demand at this time of year as a table food. What eggs are sold are of the freshest fresh kind. Eggs will not buy but others. These eggs are sold by peddlers who come from house to house at 25 cents a dozen. They are quoted at 25 cents retail. Mortadella is quoted at 25 cents to arrive shortly and have been quoted at 20 cents wholesale. Fraser River salmon are almost at glut on the market. They are quoted at \$10 to \$20 a ton in job lots, but we bought first hand much cheaper. New cabbages are quoted at \$2.50 and \$3 and carrots at 12½c and 15c. Green fruit is somewhat advanced in price. The butter situation remains unchanged. The mild weather has enabled the canneries to produce a very fine article while the Ontario creamery is in excellent shape and of fine flavor. The market seems well supplied with dairy produce.

Prices at Vancouver.

Vancouver, April 11.

Special to the Commercial—
FEED—McNally's Mills, chop, 27¢ per ton; bran, 24¢; shorts, 25¢; oil cake meal, 40¢ per ton f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty on imported stuff.

WHEAT—Wheat \$2.25 per ton, United States \$2.

POULTRY—Chickens, 11½c per lb.; turkeys, 10c per lb.; geese, 12½c per lb.

HAY—Fraser River Valley, new, 12½c per ton; old, 10c per ton.

MEAL—Roller oats, 50lb sack, \$2.00; two 45 lb sacks, \$1.30; four 25lb sacks, \$3.30; ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 50lb sacks, \$2.50; flour, 50lb sack, \$3.35 per 100 lbs.

LIVESTOCK—Steers, \$.35 per 100lb.; sheep, \$.75 per 100lb.; hogs, \$.20 per 100lb.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 1½c; geese, 16c; fowls, 12½c; chickens, 1c.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 2c; mutton, 1½c; Calgary frozen mutton, 9½c; pork, 9c; veal, 10½c.

CURED MEATS—Irons, 1½c; bacon, 16c; long, clear, 12½c.

LARD—Tins, 1½c; pails, 12½c; tubs, 1½c.

CREAMERY—Local creamery, 25¢c; Manitoba creamery, 22¢c; Manitoba dairy, 18½c.

EGGS—Fresh local, 2c; Manitoba eggs, 1c.

CHEESE—Ontario cheese, 16c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, local, 17¢c per ton; Ashcroft, \$1.00 per ton; cabin, 12½c; cauliflower, \$1.25 per 40.

FISH—Fresh salmon, 12½c per lb.; halibut, 4c; whiting, 6c; soles, 5c; haddock, 6c; salmon, 8c; cod, 2c per lb.; crabs, 60c per pound; scallops, 16c; smelts, 16c; halibut, 10c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons, \$1.50; oranges, 25¢c; lemons, 25¢c; oranges, 25¢c; bananas, \$2.50; rhubarb, 7c.

SUGARS—Powdered, icing and bar, 2c; granulated, 16c; granulated, 16c; extra C, 4½c; yellow, 4½c.

SYRUP—30 gal barrels, 2½c lb.; 10 gal kegs, 2½c; 5 gal, 1½c; 1½ gal, 1½c each; 1 gal, 1½c each of 1½ gal, 1½c each.

HARDWARE—Bar, iron, base, \$1.00 per pound; brass, iron, base, 10c per cent; horse shoes, 10c; 12c per pair; wire, cut \$.50; wire \$.85; rope, Manila 75¢c; wire, 75¢c; putty, \$.50; barbed wire, 45¢ per pound; glass, first break, 5¢ per 100 feet.

B.C. Business Notes.

R. Harry has sold his Arlington hotel at Vancouver to Beatty & Cottingham, Ltd.

The Windsor cannery on Skeena river was destroyed by fire last week. The loss was about \$30,000.

The retail grocers of Vancouver, through their association, will institute a reform by which all their customers will be obliged to pay on the 10th of each month. This action is rendered necessary by the fact that there have been a good many deadbeats among the housekeepers of Vancouver. A committee for these will be a part of the new system.

Owing to the coal miners' strike at Fernie, the mining in the closing down of all the Boundary district smelters

with the exception of the Granby plant, the ore shipments to Grand Forks last week were the smallest for any similar period during the past year. The ore shipped to the mine by the Granby mines, Coke shipments from Fernie, that strike is settled, are resumed.

Fire broke out at Kelowna on Monday night at the grocery store of Lawson & Rowcliffe, and before it could be subdued had destroyed \$25,000 worth of property. The losers are M. Lawson & Son, general merchants, \$14,000; W. Hunter, baker, \$1,000; and P. J. Clement, stationer, \$1,750. H. W. Raymer owned one of the buildings which was valued at \$10,000. The insurance amounts to \$11,250.

The total revenue collected at the Victoria club for the month just ended amounted to \$44,634.50. Of this sum \$76,958.40 was taken in duties, and \$75.50 in minor revenues, and \$17,621 in entrance fees. The amount paid to the month aggregated \$29,301, the dutiable being \$24,134, and the free \$6616. The exports were as follows: Potash, \$1,000; soda ash, \$4,370, and potash, other than Canada, \$2,211, the total being \$15,921.

The new C. P. R. steamer Princess Victoria has arrived at Victoria on April 10. She is a twin screw steamer built at Walsall by C. S. Swan & Hunter, Limited. She is a twin screw steamer of the following dimensions: Length overall, 300 ft.; beam, 39 ft.; depth, moulded, 14 ft; free board, 6 inches. She has been designed primarily for the service between Victoria, Victoria and Vancouver, and will accommodate a large number of passengers.

The Alberta Lumber Co. has been organized at Vancouver for the purpose of engaging in the lumbering industry at that point. A new mill is to be erected on False Creek. Work on the site has already commenced, and its daily capacity will be 25,000 feet of lumber. Two large shingle machines will also be installed. The mill is expected to be ready for operation by July 1. The officers of the company consist of Dr. W. B. McKechnie, president; C. W. Ford, vice-president; G.

W. McLean, secretary. The provisional board of directors comprises Christopher W. McLean, superintendent; Dr. C. A. Jackson, Robert McLean and John McIntosh.

The annual meeting of the greenwood board of trade was held on April 1. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions for presentation to the Dominion government, asking that the Dominion government make the estimates an appropriation for a suitable federal building for Greenwood. Greenwood was made a port of entry for customs purposes. The election of officers and council for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, H. F. Myton; vice-president, Dr. J. B. Smith; secretary, George D. Cobb; council, W. H. G. Bell, J. R. Brown, J. C. Ehrlich, P. M. Elkins, W. H. Fair, R. H. Madden, Duncan Ross and Charles Wilson.

The Imperial Commission Co., wholesale manufacturers' agent, has opened business in Winnipeg at 102 Dufferin street, west of Princess. The company will represent the Imperial Cloak Co. of Montreal, and other like firms.

The Canada Northwest Land Company's sales for March, 1903, were 24,740 acres for \$139,850; as against 24,740 acres for \$160,017 in March, 1902. The total sales for the three months of 1903 were 60,073 acres for \$345,580; for 1902 they were 36,430 acres for \$184,340.

A wire from Ottawa on Saturday last said: "On and after to-day the rate of postage on third class matter, except seeds, cuttings, bulbs, flowering plants, scions and grafts shall be one cent per ounce; two ounces or fraction thereof and on fourth class matter the rate shall be one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof."

Old Dr. Grimshaw (to medical students)—now, remember that to a physician his patient is divided into two classes.

Student—And what are they, doctor?

Old Dr. Grimshaw—The poor, whom he cures, and the rich, whom he doctors.—Tit-Bits.

Better Get Best Shingles and Know They Will Last

Eastlake Shingles

Are long since proved the best for all farm Buildings.

They are lightning proof, prevent fire, never rust, and can't leak because of their patent side lock.

Either galvanized or painted, and any handy man can quickly put them on.

Made by The Metallic Roofing Company, Limited, Toronto.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG.

STATISTICAL WHEAT REPORT.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal.....

Twenty.....

Harrowton.....

Cetau.....

Kingston.....

William, Port Arthur and Kewatin.....

Harbin.....

Moritato elevators.....

Total March 28.....

Total previous week.....

Total a year ago.....

Stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada at the Rockey Mountains as reported by Bradstreet's Report for the week ending April 2, were 72,260,000 bushels, as against 72,260,000 bushels a year ago.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 75,398,000 bushels, and in 1910, 75,398,000 bushels.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on March 28 were 2,260,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of the grain commission shows that Canada east of the Rocky Mountains for the week ending April 4, was 1,066,000 bushels, as against 1,066,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 48,410,000 bushels; two years ago, 48,410,000 bushels; three years ago, 51,62,000 bushels; four years ago, 51,62,000 bushels; five years ago, 50,129,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as of April 4, was 1,066,000 bushels, with 3,300,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 9,841,000 bushels, compared with 9,841,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and abroad for Europe March 1 in each year for the past ten years, were as follows—Bradstreet's report:

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LIVELY AT PRINCE ALBERT.

Prince Albert, N.W.T., April 4.—Every trading center here has a number of new settlers for the district. Quite a number of them have already located, the lands having been picked out for them by friends who were here last fall. In fact, these people are bringing their goods with them, and all seem to have considerable ready cash. Lands are being sold at \$100 per acre. Mr. Leo Loo, a local land dealer, turned over \$50,000 worth of land in one day's sale. A number of sales of town property have been made, good long prices have been paid for property along the main street.

A large amount of building will be done during summer. Every day one can hear the "boom" of the dynamite cartridges that are being used by miners, who are engaged in blasting out gold from the rivers banks. This stone will be used for the foundation of a number of buildings already contracted for.

Mr. J. H. Hill, who has bought 160 acres of land across the river, the price paid was \$5 per acre, the intention being to build a large piggyery on the lands and to raise hogs for the park people. Mr. Hill is the son of D. R. Russell, who lately established a business of that kind here.

There is a good opening for a first-class hotel, as the present facilities are being entirely inadequate for the large influx of settlers and visitors who are pouring into the town.

The lumber camps across the river have all returned to town. There were 350 men employed at the work during the winter. The great pine logs will return to work on the rivers driving down the logs to the different saw mills. The first saw mill will be kept open during the coming summer, they having already orders on hand to take them going night and day for four months.

This is every indication of a busy and prosperous season for all classes of work during the coming summer.

MERGER DECLARED ILLEGAL.

J. Pierpont Morgan, the United States circuit court of appeals, to-day handed down a decision in the suit in the United States against the Northern Securities Co., enjoining the company from the acquisition of the Northern Pacific or Great Northern Railroads company, but allowing the return of such stock as had been delivered to that company. The substance of the order is in the annex, which is as follows:

"A decree in favor of the United States will probably be entered to-day, confirming the following effect: Adjudicating that the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies, now held by the Northern Securities Co., was acquired in virtue of a combination among the defendants in restraint of trade and commerce among the said companies, in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, denounces as illegal, enjoining the Securities company from acquiring or attempting to acquire further stock of either of the two companies; also enjoining it from voting such stock at any meeting of the stockholders of either of said railroad companies or from exercising any control, direction or supervision of influence over either of said companies, or either of them, by means of their stock, enjoining the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies respectively, their officers, directors and agents from representing or being voted by the Northern Securities company or any of its agents or attorneys in behalf of any corporation, stockholders or other persons of either of said companies and likewise enjoining them from paying any dividends to the Securities company or any of its stockholders, or suffering the Securities company to exercise any control whatsoever over the corporate acts of said companies, or any of their stockholders, or either, and, finally permitting the securities company to return and transfer to the stockholders of the Northern Pacific and Northern companies, and all shares of stock of those companies, which it may have received from such stockholders in that country, in exchange for such transfer and assignment to such person or persons as are now the owners of its own stock originally issued in exchange for stock of said companies."

Circuit Judges Caldwell, Sanborn, Thayer and Van Devanter heard the

case, and all concurred in the opinion, which was written by Judge Thayer, and filed in the circuit court, soon after the trial in St. Louis, where considerable time was taken.

The defendants are the Northern Securities Co., the Northern Pacific Railway Co., James J. Hill, William F. Clough, D. Willis Williams, S. Koenig, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Bacon, George F. Baker and Daniel S. Lamont.

New York, April 9.—A representative of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., said the decision put a new light upon the entire matter and will enable the law enforcement officers of the Northern Securities Co. to work along new lines.

According to the leading counsel in the Northern Securities case said: "This is an undisturbed opinion, but from the煌ant glance I have given it, I can make application to the closing phrase of the judge's order, that practically nullifies the whole effect of the decision." It provides that the Northern Securities may transfer and assign the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads, now held by it to such person or persons as may be named, and owners of its stock originally issued in exchange for the stock of said companies. This right of transfer is vital to the Northern Securities' strategy and the main conclusion of the court. However, it is too early to say much more.

An effort was made to see J. J. Hill, president of the Northern Securities Co., but he kept himself in seclusion and denied himself to all callers.

The defense in the Northern Securities case had been decided in favor of the government by the U. S. circuit court, so the stock market and the common stock melted away rapidly. The gains of the preceding hour were practically wiped out. No losses established were St. Louis and St. Paul, Western and Co., Fuel, 1-2; New York Common, 1-14; Rock Island, 1-8; and Pennsylvania and Missouri, 1-10. Standard. The gains generally ran between 1-8 and 1-10. The market stood from 100-1-8 to 100-1. The market started dull in the course of the morning.

The case of the Northern Securities Co. will be appealed.

J. Pierpont Morgan said: "Until I see the full text of the decision I should not care to express an opinion on it. That much is certain, however, it will not rest where it is. The right of the right of the railroads to be operated by a holding will be taken to the United States supreme court. Instead of looking for a quick decision to-day, as a blow to the railroad enterprise, I should say that the reverse is the case. Most over the country is interested to know the right of the railroad men to want to know where they stand. The decision to-day is only the first step to a trial which shall be final, for even if the Northern Securities had won to-day, the government attorney, Mr. Harlan Hubbard, would appeal. The question was of such importance that an appeal was assured, no matter who won the case, fact, and law."

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"The government will wait on the government immediately after the holidays and will ask that the changes be made before the act is brought before the supreme court. We will attend the meeting, in discussing the transportation commission, stated that the general opinion of those present was that as far as railways are concerned the new commission would be of little use and would not work out successfully."

The officials of the Intercolonial, the government railway, were not invited to attend the meeting.

case, and the unanimous decision of the court fully sustains him in his course."

C. N. R. FREIGHT SERVICE.

In regard to the railway improvement bill, Mr. Vincent H. Shantz, manager of the C. N. R., said yesterday that the Great Northern and the C. N. R. are changing traffic at that point for some time, and all that will be done will be the erection of some buildings to facilitate the change. The operating department of the railway also put in some improvements there.

Regarding the lake traffic, Mr. Shaw stated that a fast freight service would be put on between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. The C. N. R. will exchange with all boats at Port Arthur, which have elevators and warehouses second to none on the lakes.

A new passenger service will probably be instituted between Winnipeg and the lakes about June 1.

RAILWAY OFFICERS' CONFER.

Montreal, April 9.—The chief executives of the Canadian railways and their legal advisors met yesterday in the Grand Trunk general office for the purpose of considering the proposed new Railway Act from the government. The conference was held at the invitation of Charles M. Hayes, second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk, in company with Mr. William Wainwright, controller of the company. The Canadian Pacific was represented by D. McNaughton, president, and Mr. Charles Drinkerwater, secretary, the Michigan Central by H. B. Ledyard; the Canada Atlantic by E. J. Chamberlain, general manager of the Canadian Northern by Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Quebec Central by Frank Grundy, president; the Quebec and Lake St. John by J. Scott, general manager, and the Central Vermont by E. F. Fitzhugh, president. The general solicitors of all the systems were present with the exception of the Michigan Central.

At the close of the meeting the announcement was made that after carefully considering the proposed act it had been decided to recommend to the government that some of the clauses should be changed and that certain others should be added.

A committee will wait on the government immediately after the holidays and will ask that the changes be made before the act is brought before the supreme court. We will attend the meeting, in discussing the transportation commission, stated that the general opinion of those present was that as far as railways are concerned the new commission would be of little use and would not work out successfully."

The officials of the Intercolonial, the government railway, were not invited to attend the meeting.

Coal Scarce.

Victoria, B.C., April 9.—In consequence of the shortage of coal for domestic use, the price of coal let out at the Extension mines, the price has been advanced fifty cents per ton.

The contract for the repairs to the Belknap mine, which suffered the effects of the collision with the steamer City of Seattle, has been awarded to the Esquimalt Marine Railway company, the sum exacted being \$15,000. A claim for \$15,000 has been made by the owners of the Belknap against the City of Seattle in consequence of the collision.

Captain Gibbs, marine surveyor, and Mr. Taylor, agent of the Bremer underwriters, carrying the risk of the Belknap, arrived in Seattle on the steamer Majestic to-day in company with J. G. Cox, Lloyd's agent in this city, will hold a survey of the ship, which is lying in Esquimalt in a wrecked condition.

Strike Legislation.

London, April 9.—(Special cable).—The British courts by recent decisions have made strict laws forbidding the employing labor unions to suits for damages for acts for which the measures impose heavy fines and imprisonment. The law is so severe that it is believed against judges of the highest court they can only seek to secure the passage of a measure for the legalizing of peacefully conducted labor disputes and the sanctioning of picketing for

the special purposes of obtaining or communicating to the public information pertaining to "blacklegs" to abstain from work. This is the object of Mr. Shackleton's bill, which is supported by Mr. Chas. Dilke and the labor members.

Brokers Indicted.

Halifax, N.S., April 9.—F. B. McCurdy, R. F. Metzler, Joseph Muirhead, James C. Mackintosh, B. M. Davis, John Smith, E. E. Beck, R. S. Rossborough and E. W. T. Moore were indicted by the grand jury to-day on the charge of keeping common gambling houses. The indictments were carried on stock brokers' business in Halifax. J. C. MacIntosh has been mayor of Halifax for several terms.

A war against stock brokers has been inaugurated by Judge Weatherby, who brought the matter to the attention of the grand jury in connection with the present criminal court. The judge said the grand jury had done its duty and it would be the fault of the judge if these cases were not fully investigated.

A Sensational Case.

Montreal, April 9.—The Margolin conspiracy case promises to be the most sensational of its kind known in Canada, for it is understood that the arrest of well known and wealthy Montreal merchants will be made shortly. Margolin declares that he was induced into the plot to buy goods wherever he could and sell to them at reduced figures and that after he had gone into insolvency and served his term of imprisonment his alleged fellow conspirators would recoup him for his share in the transaction. Morris Bachrach, William Rubin and Abraham Levy of Toronto, who came to Montreal this morning to answer to the charge of conspiracy, were before Judge Desnoyers for hearing and were released on bail. The charge is that they were in league with George Margolin, who is charged with defrauding Montreal and Toronto merchants to the extent of \$300,000. The Toronto man will have a further hearing on April 21.

Financial Notes.

The Union Bank of Canada, having secured premises at Carlyle, Assin. with a branch there on the 1st of May.

George A. Fisher, of the Union Bank staff at Neepawa, left last week for Arcola, Assin., at which point he assumed the management of the bank's branch.

The returns for the Vancouver clearing house for the month of March show a large increase over the business done during the corresponding month of last year. The figures for March this year are \$13,588,887, while for the month of March last year the return was \$3,215,139.

A. J. McMillan, formerly Manitoba immigration agent in England, and who was recently appointed managing director of the Le Roi Company, arrived in Winnipeg this week, en route for Rossland.

George Roberts, managing director of the William Wallace, superintendent of the Crown Life Insurance Company, Toronto, will make a tour of the west in the interests of the company this summer, and will call on prominent men and other representatives throughout Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

R. A. Knight, lately with Belding, Paul & Co., for many years, has been appointed western representative for the Dominion Carpet Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke. The company also has a factory in London, England. Mr. Knight will have charge of all Western Canada, from Lake Superior to the coast, with headquarters at Winnipeg. A permanent sample room has been opened here, at 60 Albert street.

Neil Keay, a native of Winnipeg from Erwood, on the north shore of Lake of the Canadian Northern Railway, Tuesday evening, where he has been for the last couple of months or so. He has signed up with the contractor all winter for the Canadian Northern Railway and has taken out a number of logs. Mr. Keay said that the intention is to push the Prince Albert extension of the C. N. R. as much as possible this year, and work will be commenced upon it early.

Medical Men Abroad and Here.

American Medicine observes that the population of the United States is increasing annually about 1,300,000 persons, or 3 per cent., and that there are being graduated from medical schools about 5,000 physicians each year. This is about the same rate of increase as that of the general population. We have at present two physicians to every thousand population, as against .95, or practically one per thousand, in Great Britain, and in Germany .45, or practically no physician to every thousand. It should be said that a thinly settled country, such as ours, requires more physicians to the thousand than does a densely settled country. It may well be answered that at the present we have reached such a status of population and such easy means of intercommunication that the physician appears superfluous. The last item mentioned, the ease of intercommunication, both for physician and patient, more than offsets the previous need of a physician. In a more sparsely settled communities, it was much more difficult for two to come together.

"All of this constitutes a warning against the physician's over-crowding. But there is one denominating factor in the count to which, so far as we know, the profession has not had time to adjust itself, and that is great fear in the death rate that has recently taken place. In many American cities within a few years the rate has fallen to 20.2 per cent. in the 31st year, and in the entire country it is steadily going down. Undoubtedly within ten years we have reduced the death rate of our country to 20 per cent., and quite as surely within the next twenty years there will be a further reduction of 25 per cent. There is no necessity, except the national desire to do so, for the national death rate to be below 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. Say we reduce it during the present generation to 12 per cent., and we have an annual saving of, let us say, 500,000 lives. But if we are overconservative we could say 300,000. This means, of course, a leading cause of overpopulation will be ill health. Thus we are rapidly and constantly increasing the number of workers. There is a warning here and a lesson for all, but chiefly for the young men who think of studying medicine."

Growth of the Iron-Ore Trade.

The figures of shipments of iron ore from all Lake Superior mines during 1902 are of amazing interest. Indeed, an authority on the subject, the Marine Review, is moved to exclaim: "It was almost an astonishing thing when in 1901 total shipments amounted to 20,589,227 gross tons, but the figures of 1902 show a remarkable gain of 1,500,000 tons." The total lake and rail shipments for 1902 reached the figure of 27,571,121 gross tons. This is exclusive of 298,420 tons which were shipped by the Chinese miners in the Michipicoten district in Canada. Of this Canadian ore 265,498 tons of it were shipped to Lake Erie ports and the rest to Canadian ports. The rail-all-shipments were 531,652 tons in 1902, as against 431,715 tons in 1901 and 489,678 tons in 1900. The amount shipped by water during 1902 was 27,039,169 tons, and 1,517,522 tons moved by water in 1901.

Every range displays a definite increase over the shipments of 1901, but the greatest is shown in the Mesabi range. From this giant body 13,342,840 tons were shipped, as against 9,048,890 tons in 1901, or 45.7 per cent.

It is interesting to note that 58.5-19 per cent. of the total shipments are credited to the United States Steel Corporation. The Steel Corporation's output was 16,136,787 tons. In addition, the Steel Corporation takes half of the output of the Pembeau mine, which shipped during 1902 a total of 52,291 tons. One-half of the mine is owned by the Carnegie Steel Company. A quarter interest in the Queen group and Lake Superior mines, Marquette range, is included in the grand total of the Steel Corporation, actually belongs to the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, which owns a quarter interest in both of these properties.

The Queen group of the quarter interest amounts to 192,611 tons, and in the Lake Superior to 208,199 tons.

While the Mesabi was only discovered eleven years ago it has already outstripped all ranges except

the old Marquette, and another year is likely to see it forge ahead even of that range. The total present output is 25,47,450 tons for Mesabi and 66,100,432 tons for Marquette.

The output of 27,571,121 gross tons of iron ore from the Mesabi and Lake Superior in 1902 is truly wonderful. The increase over 1901 is almost equal to the entire output of 1894, as the shipments of that year totalled 1,000,000 tons, and footed up only 7,743,000 tons. The ore business of 1902 is one-hundredfold greater than in 1894 and twice the amount so recent a year as 1898—four seasons back; and of the 219,579,342 tons mined and shipped to the open ports of the Great Lakes canal by rail, half took forty-two years and the other has been the work of the past six seasons.

None Are Indispensable.

It seems almost necessary to refer to this subject occasionally, for instances are so numerous in the downward trend of some promising young man whose troubles began when he allowed his head to swell. It requires a strong will to prevent this, but it has been done. Because your employer advances your weekly spending and tells you that you are becoming indolent, is no evidence of imminent danger that the sun will go to smash without you. In discussions of this "swelled head" question there always comes up in the writer's mind the picture of an intrepid young man in a general store.

There was nothing that would particularly distinguish this one from other country stores, but when he came to town he became the herald of a new era. He had the broad shoulders of a soldier and the heart of a traveller. He was a wonderful being, while the country dealer regarded him as dilated on his own worth, with an expression of amusement and contempt. The traveler's eyes were full of a pattern and colors he had never seen in the locality, his white well-kept hands were decorated with two or three rings that he admired. His clothes were of the latest cut, and his moustache stuck out like a pair of daggers. He did not sell hardware, machinery, or any article of consumption, but the greater part of half a day in telling the dealer what sharp tricks he habitually practised on his home town, how they didn't care for him, that he was not another man to put on the territory, etc. This was his third visit to that district, and after two more visits, he appeared again.

He was received afterwards visitors in the wholesale house and made inquiries about the "indispensable" traveler. The wholesale house manager watched the youth a few minutes you can see a car upon which he is a conductor. He outran his position with us and we decided to exert ourselves to get him away from the district. He left us with the threat that he would connect himself with an opposition house and ruin our trade in the territory. We sent an expert writer to see him. A couple of months later, however, he begged us to use our influence in securing him the position he now occupies. He remained with us for eight years, receiving \$100 a month, paid him twelve hundred dollars per annum. The experience will do him good, but it is dearly purchased."

History of Strikes.

The first strike on record in America occurred in New York city in the year 1763, and was caused by the demand of journeymen bakers for an advance in wages. In 1838 the labor situation began to show a rather serious aspect, as there were general strikes. During the twenty years beginning January 31st, 1851, and ending December 31st, 1900, the number was 22,739, and for the years 1851-1860, 1861-1870, the average for each year remained under 500. In 1858 there was an increase to 645, and in 1858 the amount was considerably doubled, being 1,480. A considerable number was shown in the year 1858, the number being only 906. In 1859 the number increased to 1,075, while in 1859 it was almost doubled, there

being 1,833 strikes. From 1891 to 1899 there was a slight decrease. Strikes continued to decline during 1899, 1897, and 1898, but in 1899 they increased alarmingly, the number during 1897, it is seen, that the greatest number of strikes occurred during the years 1890 and 1891.

The total number of employees involved in labor disputes from 1881 to 1900 was 616,694. The greatest number of men thrown out of work was in the year 1894, the total being 660,424.

The total number of strikes during the year 1891 was 129,421.

Out of 17,569 establishments in which strikes occurred during the years 65,72 per cent. were in Ohio, 15,72 per cent. in Pennsylvania, and 15,62 per cent. in New Jersey.

The average duration of time of strikes of all kinds was 26.54 per cent. of the period.

Pennsylvania follows with 2,846, or 12.45 per cent. The states of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania contain 45.02 per cent. of all the manufacturing establishments and employ 55.15 per cent. of the capital invested in the mechanical industries of the United States.

The building trade was the industry most affected by strikes and next to comes the coal and coke industry.

The average duration of time during which the establishments remained closed does not seem large, yet if taken over a period of days amounts to 2,789,160, which amounts to 7,641 years. The average loss to each employer was \$46. The loss to employers through strikes amounted to \$1,119,000, or an average loss to each establishment of \$1,119. Employes have been successful in 50.77 per cent. of the strikes.—Wall Street Journal.

Canada Our Best Customer.

Canada is the largest customer the manufacturers of the United States possess, for it purchases more manufactured products from that country than from all the rest of the world. A comparison of transactions in the iron between Canada and Great Britain and Canada and the United States will show the vast importance of the Canadian market to the American manufacturing interests. A summary of the trade is as follows:

Imports of manufactures for 1902—From the United States, free goods, \$21,195,000; dutiable goods, \$48,341,000; total, \$69,536,000.

From Great Britain—Free goods, \$7,988,000; dutiable goods, \$33,687,000; total, \$41,675,000.

Excess of purchases from the United States over Great Britain, \$27,861,000.

United States increase of export of manufactures to Canada in 1902 over 1901, \$65,900.

Great Britain's increase of export of manufactures to Canada in 1902 over 1901, \$5,000.

Comparison of Canadian trade with Latin American trade: The United States exported to Mexico and the Central American states in 1902 \$45,000,000. South America, \$38,074,000; to the West Indies, except Cuba and Porto Rico, \$17,020,000; total \$101,000,000.

Portion of United States exports to Canada over exports to Mexico, Central America, and South America, \$36,816,000. Exports of the United States to Canada over exports to Mexico, Central America and South America, and the West Indies, except Cuba and Porto Rico, \$19,793,000.

Money Back.

Generally speaking, we would consider it bad business principle to advertise money back. A party who buys a thing which he finds unsatisfactory does not suit him, and there is no one to buy it for him, and he should be kept in. However, a phrase that is noticed in almost all the advertisements of business is, "money back," "your money back," "money disatisfied." In too many cases it is not meant in the right way. The manager of a large house in a western city says, "If you are greatly dissatisfied with our refund there is the original purchase. His instructions are to refund the money to the customer who is dissatisfied with the goods. The return is reasonable or unreasonable, but all are taken quite consistent and no questions asked. Then when the customer has cash, he is in a mood to be talked to, and, by careful handling, his objections to the article

can be learned and something shown that will just answer, resulting in the money again being transferred to the store. This is a method used in a satisfied case and will be a friend of the store. The returning of goods may return a direct loss and an indirect loss due to the human nature to receive a loss without some show of resistance. All the way to the store the customer is fortifying himself, expecting and trying to meet the expected resistance of the merchant even though he advertises "money back if dissatisfied." The merchant is anxious to get rid of the article and hand over the cash without a word gives an impression that the merchant at least has confidence in his goods, and the customer has a feeling that it is quite secure in buying from this store.

Black Eagle Mine.

Wabigoon, April 30.—Another important mining transaction was concluded yesterday by which the celebrated Black Eagle, formerly the Regina mine, in the Lake of the Woods district, was transferred from the Wabigoon Mining Co. to the Kenora Mining Co. To the Black Eagle, which Gold Mining Co., London, England, was the principal director, is the richest mine in the district. It closed down last December. The Kenora Mining Co. will sell the mine to the Interstate Consolidated Mineral Co., and the Big Master and Jubilee in the same district respectively. Secretary Myers of the Interstate Consolidated has promoted all three. The thirty-stamp mill on the Black Eagle will be sold to the Big Master, and one from the Black Eagle will be taken in scows to Ra Portage reduction works.

The independent glass factories of the United States will close on the 28th inst. owing to over-production.

The C. P. R. land sales for March 1903, \$1,393,822; April 1903, \$1,014,622 acres for \$333,852.22. The total sales for the last three months of this year were 470,275.34 acres for \$1,960,000. The total sales for the year of 1902, total sales were 288,953.64 acres for \$367,770.83.

In the colonial legislature of Newfoundland, Mr. Frank had the bill introduced which shows a surplus of \$64,000 for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1902. It estimates the surplus for the year 1903 at \$50,000. The reduction is the estimated surplus compared with 1902, due largely to the vote for education. The colonies' total revenue is \$350,000 in bonds besides the surplus of \$64,000. The revenue of the colony during the past two years reached nearly \$2,000,000, and exceeded the expenditure in previous years in the colony's history. The trade of Newfoundland during the past five years increased 66 per cent. every branch of commerce and industry recording a substantial improvement.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS of good character to represent and advertise old established standing. Salary \$20 weekly with expenses additional, all paid by me. Work to be done in the city of Chicago. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. Reference—Enclosed. Address, Fredrickson, Colonial Co., 347 Dear St., Chicago.

The Globe Casket Company, London, Canada. The most Modern and Popular Manufacturers of **UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES** in the Dominion.

Special to our Manitoba, Northwest British Columbia Patrons.

General—Our representatives now return to their respective territories. We thank you for your orders. We will be pleased to call on Mr. G. H. Glazier will have the pleasure of calling upon you again soon with the latest information. Kindly let us see to see his samples, etc.

THE GLOBE CASKET COMPANY, LONDON, ONT.

The Glittering Golden Grains Produced In the Granary of the Empire

BEE
BRAND
GOODS

are not going to
be known as
Shopkeepers —

THEY
MUST
MOVE

Are not more profitable to the producer than are

BEE BRAND GOODS

To the LIVE GROCER who will give us his assistance in introducing them to the consuming public.

And in order to move them the more easily we are offering to the consumer the following inducements :

For every 10 Coupons "BEE BRAND" we will give a 5c. package Free.
 For every 20 Coupons do. we will give a 10c. package Free.
 For every 30 Coupons do. we will give a lb. tin Bee Coffee.
 For every 50 Coupons do. we will give a sett of the famous

BEE STARCH IRONS
that won't drop off the handle

To make this easy for the consumer we ask all handlers of the BEE GOODS to redeem these coupons as presented and we will redeem same either in cash or goods at their face value. There are a good many of the old coupons out but we will accept them just the same.

All Grocers like
Live Sellers and
that is what we
want to make.

BEE STARCH	The perfect laundry starch.
BEE SODA	Snow white purity—compare it with others.
BEE BORAX	Purest powdered particles (balloon dust)
BEE COFFEE	Liquified luxury.

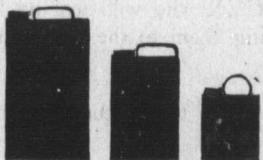
THE COUPONS WILL BE REDEEMED EITHER BY

ALEX. MARSHALL
VANCOUVER

TOMS & DAVIDSON
WINNIPEG

or THE BEE STARCH CO.
MONTREAL

IMPERIAL MAPLE SYRUP



A rich, sweet delicacy to charm the most fastidious taste. This Syrup is fit to grace any table in the land. A pure, wholesome product of the Canadian Maple Tree, the best the country can produce.

Put up in tins, hermetically sealed, and labelled with the Imperial Brand.

Ask for Imperial Maple Syrup and accept no substitute.

Imperial Syrup Co., Montreal

W. L. MacKenzie & Co., Agents, Winnipeg

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C. P. R. ATLANTIC LINE.

Montreal, April 5.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy arrived home today from England. Interviewed in his private car the C. P. R. president said the Glasgow route had been abandoned by the C. P. R. steamers because other lines were attending to all permanent withdrawal. There had been no intention to dissolve the North Atlantic Conference as the C. P. R. was not part of that conference. It was feeling its way. The transhipment business was new to the management, and the policy would be a process of evolution. It would not be fair to take radical steps that would affect revenues of other lines unnecessarily, but it would go ahead independently of what other lines do or do not.

It was most likely, he said, that the C. P. R. vessels would call at other European ports besides those in Great Britain. This means that they had not abandoned continental business to the point of complete abandonment. No orders had been placed for new steamers, but Sir Thomas would not say that there were none in view.

Ideal Service.

The speed of future fast ships would be greatly influenced by the policy of the government as regards subsidies. It was possible that the C. P. R. would tender for the fast Atlantic service, but they would scarcely do so on the basis specified in the present bill, as the C. P. R. had always thought a fast service should not be less than twenty knots. That speed could be maintained weekly, he believed, in the favour of Halifax in the winter and a St. Lawrence in the summer. He, however, observed, who had never been to Canada, did not understand the main difficulty in the matter of ports, assuming of course that all ports would be British. The speed of the C. P. R. examining its eastern terminus to Halifax was suggested, but Sir Thomas said no such thing had ever been contemplated. As it was there were

as many miles of railway down there as the country could support. There was a possibility that the C. P. R. would enter into the Intercolonial to enlarge the traffic agreement between these two roads.

For Western Needs.

The president was asked to state what preparation was being made to meet the demands of the C. P. R. for timber in the West. He said that was the field for which preparation was always being made, but the possibility of a crop failure had to be kept in view. Nevertheless, the last issue of new capital stock \$11,000,000 would be expended in rolling stock by next June. He said that Montreal would supply one-half the ports of the Atlantic service, but added that additions to Viger yards had been decided upon before the company bought the Elder-Dempster steamers.

Nothing was said as to the probability of the British government aiding in subsidies for the Atlantic service. Sir Thomas had made inquiries along that line. He had met Premier Balfour and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, but the latter had not been interviewed. He appealed to the new transportation commission and thought Sir William Van Horne's services could be of great value to the country.

The fourteen steamers secured had been purchased largely with Canadian capital.

Prosperity Attraction.

When asked about Canadian immigration, Sir Thomas said that the attraction was good and many immigrants were entering the country. The reasons for the increased immigration, he declared, were political and social. The attraction for the last three or four years, and the large amount of available land for agricultural development, which could be obtained at a small cost. Many immigrants are crossing from the United States. In reply to a question as to whether the stringency of the immigration laws of the United States had anything to do with the increase in Canadian immigration, he said he did not think so.

Dasham, March 31.—Few have any conception of the large proportion the lumber industry of the Riding and Duck Mountain has assumed in this northern industry. The great bulk of the timber of Manitoba and Northwest Territories is in this belt. It is a source of invaluable wealth to the province. The timber for the greater part is a fine quality of spruce which is manufactured into all varieties of lumber to the best advantage. The older varieties which are cut to a limited extent are tamarac and cedar. For many purposes tamarac is a desirable product but the supply unfortunately is limited. The devastating fires of years gone by consumed millions of dollars' worth of timber, and the use to which the dead standing timber could be put is far from being diverted to wood.

This, fortunately, is proving a source of considerable revenue, as tamarac is the best wood offered for fuel. The supply of spruce is greatly lessened there is not likely to be any heavy quantity of the lower grades of timber cut, although the demand is for fuel. At a conserving estimate it is quite safe to say that there are

LUMBERING IN NORTHERN MONTANA.

As to the amount of money derived by lumbering, it is a little hard to come to an approximate sum, but it is well within the mark to say that the amount is in excess of \$10,000,000 after taxes and dollars this year, a sum which gives some idea of the development of lumber trade within recent years.

Consequently, what is the lumber output is the cut of railroad ties. The number is estimated at between three and one hundred thousand. An asset of no inconsiderable value.

The following is a fairly accurate estimate of the cut of the principal Northern Lumber Co. \$8,000,000 Hanbury Lumber Co. 5,000,000 Peter McArthur 5,000,000 Swan River Lumber Co. 2,000,000 T. A. Burrows 2,500,000 Briggs Bros. & Co. 500,000 Ritchie Bros. 1,500,000 Gardner Bros. 500,000

Total 35,000,000

To this total should be added another 1,500,000 feet which has been cut by portable mills operating at various points.

Inland Revenue Returns.

The monthly returns for March of the inland revenue at Winnipeg show an increase of nearly \$300,000 over last year. The following is a list of Spirits \$38,379.15 Malt 3,268.20 Beer 1,616.40 Raw leaf tobacco 1,366.45 Cigars 31,176.00 Imported tobacco 1,000.00 Licenses 25.00 Methylated spirits 94.87

Total, March, 1903 \$62,416.47 Total, March, 1902 43,182.96 Increase \$19,234.01

Sunday school teacher: "Why, Willie Wilson! Fighting again? Didn't last Sunday's lesson teach that when you are struck on one cheek you ought to turn the other?" Willie: "You're right, but hit me on the nose, an' I've only got one."

Canada Furniture Manufacturers Limited

HEAD OFFICE: - TORONTO, CANADA



Sole Licensees in Canada
for the

"Macey"

Sectional
Bookcase

Car Lot Orders for the West a Specialty

UNEQUALLED FACILITIES FOR ASSORTED ORDERS

Our resident Winnipeg representatives, Mr D. McIntyre and Mr. F. Endress, will always be glad to give information to our friends and customers.

Please address all communications on the subject of Catalogues to the Head Office, Toronto.

Is your Store fitted with the

WE SELL
ONLY
TO THE
TRADE

Eureka Furniture
Display Racks?

They save floor space and set off the goods.

THE COMMERCIAL

Strike Still On.

The press committee of the U. R. E. issued the following statement yesterday concerning strike matters: "The strike at all advanced and intermediate points are of the very best, and the strike will soon be won by the U. R. E. The Vancouver and Revelstoke Councils have placed the C. P. R. shops at Vancouver and Revelstoke on the unfair lines, passing them following resolution at their meeting, May 31st. Resolved, that this council regards all efforts to replace the men now on strike at the C. P. R. shops at Vancouver and Revelstoke as illegal, and we pronounce all men who take their places as being entitled to the term 'scab'. This action was taken because it is an attempt by the representative of the C. P. R. to induce the boilermakers, machinists' and blacksmiths' helpers who are employed in the shops to turn out to take the strikers' places."

"The yards at Vancouver are blockaded with freight from China, Japan and Australia, cut off from the markets and cannot get their cargoes handled. The China boat, *Tartar*, sailed on the 31st ult., twenty-four hours late, without having been able to get into port with only 100 tons of cargo. The intentions are to coal at Union mines."

"Defenders' efforts are being made to bring the steamers, tankersmen and steamshipmen to return to work, but they are all firm in the determination to stay with the U. R. E. until the strike is over, organized by the C. P. R. One dollar per hour, free board and lodgings, with free beer and chips, and in, could not bring 50 Italians to scale the hulls. The C. P. R. are taking care of these men. They were asked to unload the steamer *Achilles* at Victoria, with a cargo of coal for the C. P. R., but even that magnificent offer could not tempt them. They were also advised by the Italian committee in Montreal not to take the places of the strikers. This boat is being handled by Japanese labor, about twenty-five being at work, and it is expected that they will take about the same number to unload. The Empress of Japan arrived with a full cargo, and part of her crew have left. The boats no more are to follow. A settlement is expected any time, as the end is very near."

A Sewing Machine Case.

Singer Manufacturing Co. vs Knight-Plaintiff's agent canvassed defendant to buy a sewing machine, but was told he did not want one. The agent then went and left a machine for Mrs. Knight to try. She was not in at the time, so he left it. The agent then said, "If you see if Mrs. Knight would buy it, he was told she would not, and he asked for the name of a place where he could give up unless the agent paid him \$5 for storage for the fifteen days it had been there." The agent then left, and took to replevin proceedings to obtain possession of the machine. His honor judge agreed to the plaintiff's claim for recovery of the machine, but without costs; he thought defendant's claim of damages was not reasonable and Mr. Matheson for plaintiffs. Defendant conducted his own case.

Clair Mine Was Salted.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 7.—Sensational papers were filed in the county clerk's office this afternoon in an action brought by the Clark Gold and Copper Company against Frederick C. Fisk, Bertha C. Fisk, and Charles Slade. The suit is brought to recover \$20,000 from Fisk, some portion in Williamsburg, N. Y., and whatever shares he and the other two defendants held in the company. The stockholders claim that in whom they have been fraudulently dealt with by Fisk in the purchase of seven hundred acres of land in Ontario, the land being reported to be mineral property. They now claim that the property is worthless, and that Fisk made false assays concerning the alleged value of the property, and that he filed up American andular gold pieces for the purposes of sprinkling the bits among the rocks to deceive the stockholders.

Fisk and his Emma C. Sinhorn formed the company, which was capitalized at \$3,000,000 shares, at the par value of \$100 each. The company then purchased the land from Fisk and gave in return 250,000 shares of stock in the company and \$7,500. Later \$18,000 was paid to him to improve and develop the worthless land, but it is claimed that he converted a portion to his own use.

Getting Even With Farmers for Voting Prohibition.

New York, April 7.—Resolutions were passed to-day by District Number 16 of the central division of the Retail Liquor Dealers' association, forbidding all products of the New York state farmers by the hotels, restaurants and saloons in New York, bounded by Broadway, Fulton street and East river, after May 1. The district contains about 200 saloons, about half of which are in connection with restaurants.

A second resolution was passed asking all New York city brewers to refuse all hope raised by New York state farmers.

U. S. Steel Corporation.

New York, April 7.—According to a statement given out to-day by the board of directors, the net earnings of the United States steel corporation for the first quarter of the calendar year with March estimated, after deducting outlays for repairs, renewals, maintenance and plant interest, were \$24,400,000. The quarter's earning show a decrease; and in a foot note the decrease, as compared with the same period last year, was attributed to large-scale railroad congestion which prevented prompt delivery.

For the same period of last year the net earnings showed a decrease of \$1,623,463.

Unfilled orders on the books for manufactured products on April 1 were 3,410,170 tons.

Down With the Cigarette.

The Farmers' Advocate has the following article against cigarette smoking:

Educationalists, medical men of repute, and all who bear the moral and physical weight of the community, are at war at heart, unite in condemning the use of the cigarette. Juvenile criminals, everyone, as found by prison authorities, are to be found by habit, and large numbers of premature deaths arise therefrom. It invariably occasions physical weakness, and irritation of the lungs and the circulation. This can easily be understood. By inhaling the smoke into the lungs, the medicinal effects of the nicotine are directly impeded. In the blood, as students or workers of any kind, they soon become absolutely exhausted. The heart and kidneys are sapped. Jails, almshouses and reformatories are full of the victims, owing to the destructive influence upon the mental and moral nature. The suggestive to me in the pictures found in cigarette boxes, have also had a demoralizing effect, and, indeed, are a major responsible factor for the grossly immoral conduct that are creeping into the lives of youth in cities, towns and villages, as from time will spread into the rural districts.

It appears to be in blissful ignorance of the moral rotteness that is infecting the young, and one of the most potent influences is the cigarette. Acts like that in Ontario, against the sale of tobacco to minors, have been found to be practical. The cost of tobacco in 1900 there were consumed 116 million cigarettes, 121 millions in 1901, and 134

millions in 1902, so that the habit is increasing with frightful rapidity. Productive of evil and only evil, and without a single redeeming feature, the consumption of tobacco should be absolutely prohibited by the Canadian Parliament, and a government measure to that effect should be brought before the House of Commons. It ought to have the unanimous support of both political parties.

Icelanders Coming.

An important movement Canada-wards is going on at the present time among the Icelandic residents of Minnesota. It originated in the winter of 1901, when Ingvar W. H. Paulson, of the immigration staff, made a tour through Iowa and adjoining countries, where there is a very large Icelandic population. He found that nearly forty-five families are coming to western Canada this spring. A location has been selected for them several miles west of Yorkton. The main body will arrive about the middle of the month. The newcomers have already contracted for the transportation of their effects. The settlers, as a class, are wealthy, for the Icelanders constitute perhaps the most enterprising section of Minnesota's agricultural population. One family alone, Mr. Paulson states, will bring \$25,000 in cash and three cars loaded with household effects. Families will arrive in this area the next month, will be but the vanguard to what promises to be an important stream of immigrants from Minnesota to the Canadian West. The movement will keep up all summer. The department is naturally gratified at the results of Paulson's work. It is seldom that two weeks' immigration effort produced results so immediate and permanent.

Interesting Facts.

The Nile river drains a basin of about 1,500,000 square miles, or half the area of the United States proper, and terminates under the desert in Africa, aggregating 2,700,000 square miles. This is four-thirds the area of the United States, including Alaska. The United States produced tons of beef during the season of 1901-2 which was 140 per cent increase over the 77,000 ton product of the season of 1900-1.

At the Philadelphia Centennial exposition there was 56 acres under roof; at Paris, 125 acres; at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 200 acres; at the Louis fall, 1904, there will be 250 acres under roof.

The cost of Alaska was \$7,200,000. Recently received by the U. S. has been received from the territory of the purchase, and the value of the products exported every year now from Alaska is about \$10,000,000, these being gold, furs and fish.

The Louisiana Purchase cost \$15,000,000 in the time of President Jefferson.

The Louisiana Purchase expansion,

to extend the power of the U. S. to

held at St. Louis, 1904, will cost about \$40,000,000. The ground on which it

is to be held is worth \$15,000,000.

There are about 1,000 ostriches in

America. These are on two farms in southern California. The annual feath-

er crop of these birds when manufac-

tured and ready for market is worth

about \$100,000. Single ostriches have sold at high prices for a single bird. There are no ostriches for sale in the United States.

Twenty years ago there was no use for cottonseed, the decaying imitations of which were a menace to the health of southern communities. Now when one per cent of the seed produced is sold for seed oil, oil mills, and the value of the products of these mills was \$42,411,000. Hall, G. M., 1900, \$42,411,000, was made in that year was exported. There are some of the facts shown by a recent bulletin.

What They Advocate.

Following is the platform of the National Irrigation Association of the United States:

The author hereof of the public lands shall ever be granted to any one other than an actual settler who has built his home on the land and holds it in fee simple.

That the national government shall build the irrigation works necessary to bring water within reach of settlers.

That the irrigation works necessary to bring water within reach of settlers shall be repaid to the government by such settlers in annual instalments without interest.

That the national government, as a part of its policy of internal improvements, shall build the greatest reservoirs necessary to save for beneficial use the surplus water of the rivers that waste in the arid region and shall serve the forest and reforest dependent areas as sources of water supply.

That each state shall enact, ever state, both by constitutional enactment and adjudications of the courts, that beneficial use shall be the sole right of the owner of all rights to water, and that the right to the use of water for irrigation shall be appurtenant to the land to be irrigated, so that the water shall be on the land and the water shall be uniform.

That each of the states shall enact a state statute law for the settlement of the land and that state lands shall be sold on an actual settlers under such law, and that all leases of state lands shall be subject to homestead settlements thereafter.

That farm training schools shall be established in county, municipal and state institutions, so that every boy or man who wants to learn knowledge can learn how to till the soil and get his living straight from the soil, so that he can be taught that their first aim in life should be to get a home of their own on the land.

That the homemaking shall be encouraged by the exemption from taxation of all improvements upon every rural homestead of not more than twenty-five acres, and that the property used in connection therewith and not exceeding in value \$5,000.

The last homestead will be held in the hands of those who will labor that may find occupation in the creation of wealth which will be perpetual safeguards against political evil and social discontent resulting from overgrowth of cities and the sufferings of unemployed wage earners.

Season of
Housecleaning
Calls for

Appropriate Window Display

To attract housewives at this season it is well to make impressive display of household necessities. You can satisfy your customers and attract trade with

Boeckh's Brushes
and Brooms

Cane's Newmarket
Woodenware

Absolutely the best in quality and workmanship on the market to-day. If you want a preventative of slack trade you want these goods.

OPERATING

Boeckh's Toronto Factories
Bryan's London Factories
Cane's Newmarket Factories.

UNITED FACTORIES, Limited

Head Office, TORONTO

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CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

PROF. SHAW'S OPINION:

Read what Prof. Shaw, formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., now Editor of the St. Paul Farmer, says of Carnefac Stock Food:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the ingredients used by Mr. W. Q. MacLean, Winnipeg, Manitoba, in the manufacture of his Carnefac Stock Food has been submitted to me for my opinion regarding their value. I may say with confidence that the materials used are all healthful. If properly blended they should make a splendid tonic for live stock, more especially when the digestion is not in the best working order. This will stimulate appetizer and will tend to stimulate the digestion so that when fed to animals in poor condition or infirm the result should be to quickly improve their condition. I would suggest that this food would be especially helpful in feeding horses in preparing them for sprints, as it is put in tone the stomach of cattle, sheep and swine that have been pushed too hard in feeding. It should also render good service when fed to calves that are not prospering because of indigestion.

THOMAS SHAW.

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

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New Corporations.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating E. F. Hutchings, John Doherty, R. Hilliard, J. H. Jones, J. G. Cleghorn, D. McKeyn, Jos. Maw, Wm. Brydon, J. H. Leech, E. L. Drewry, J. H. Harris, C. H. McNair, Dr. S. G. Grant, T. Colwell, W. G. Scott, Dr. Carsaden, Dr. C. W. Clark, A. McLaren, Jas. Burridge, and Hugh Ross, all of Winnipeg, and Harry Rose, Sutherland, all of Winnipeg, and Harry Prairie, under the corporate name of "The Manitoba Exploration Co., with a capital stock of \$75,000.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating E. Campbell, A. E. Howey, W. H. Gill, Geo. Bayley and N. A. Cleveland, under the corporate name of "The Prairie City Loan Co., with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the "Ottawa, Manitoba and Western Ry. Co.", with a total capital stock of \$150,000.

Messrs. W. J. Cleirheit, W. P. Pearce, W. R. Watson, R. G. Watson, T. V. Peacock and J. R. Robertson have been granted letters patent incorporating them as "The Assiniboine Ry. Co." with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating "The Hartney Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.", with a capital stock of \$300,000.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Mrs. Ellen McLean, J. W. Kelly, W. J. Ross and G. A. Aver, of Winnipeg, and R. H. S. Lewis, of Fort Arthur, as the "J. J. H. McLean & Co., Ltd.", with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating R. Muir, C. G. Castle, Chief McRae, S. Edwards and D. Horn of Winnipeg, and H. S. Lewis, of Fort Arthur, as the "Grand Laundry & Dye Works Co., Ltd.", with a capital stock of \$80,000.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating "Hamelin B. & Co.", Mr. Meitla, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Cotton Strike.

Lowell, Mass., April 4.—Six days have passed since the inauguration of the general suspension of Lowell's cotton mills and the resulting idleness of the operatives, but no disturbance or strike has yet been developed. Apparently a struggle of months is in prospect. There has been a heavy exodus of idle operatives, mainly to Canada, who have obtained work at other mill points.

No Change at Lowell.

Lowell, Mass., April 3.—The second week of idleness for over 14,000 textile operatives in the city of the mills here has come to an end, and no change in the situation is expected. Some cloth-rooms are still being operated, though at half speed, and good work is had, no longer, and will furnish employment for only a few days. Officials of Tremont and Suffolk say the factories will shut down altogether during the coming week.

To Extend to Lakes.

Montreal, April 2.—Before the chamber de commerce Mr. Geoffrion, vice-president and government representative of the harbor board, said that while he had no objection to it, certain it was useless to seek for an extension of the South Shore railway; that it was the intention of the government to extend the Victoria Falls railway from St. Rosalie where it now connects with the Grand Trunk, to Longueuil, and enter Montreal over the new bridge which is to be built at Lawrence. The idea was to ultimately extend the I. C. R. westward to Great Lakes.

Strike at Rossland.

Roseland, B. C., April 4.—A recent strike of the Rossland miners continues to be the engrossing topic in connection with the local mining industry. Each day sees more work done on the 1,950 foot level of the mine, where the drift entrances are being enlarged. The magnitude of the discovery grows, although it is certain to be some weeks before the management makes an automatic extraction. It is learned that when the strike was first made it was supposed to be the downward strike of the Mulligan stope, one of the wells known to be in existence. It is also learned that since then indications all point to the probability that the new ore body is the continuation of the main stope. This would enhance its magnitude, in-

asmuch as the main stope has been the most productive producer of high grade ore in the world.

The machinery for the Le Ro No. 2 concentrator has been shipped from England and it is expected here before long. The most important of the excavations on the mill site will be proceeded with.

At the distal smelters more activity has been manifested.

Trail has one large copper furnace in operation with a crew of about 150 men, and Northport has three furnaces running. The company is engaged in operations on a much larger scale as soon as coke shipments are forthcoming from Fernie.

Vancouver Strike Decision.

Vancouver, April 4.—An important decision was given in the county court this morning by Judge Henderson in the case arising out of the U. S. miners strike. The local freight office sued the C. P. R. for wages, but the judge held that he was a monthly servant and had not been compelled to work. He therefore noticed the company was justified in keeping back his salary. He accordingly dismissed the case, with costs assessed against the company. This was a test case, as all the other strikers are in a similar predicament.

Further Coal Mine Troubles.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 4.—A disagreement between the mine operators and mine owners to-day regarding the strike commission's ruling on the number of hours to constitute a day of work has led to a stoppage of numerous coleries throughout the anthracite coal regions. The greatest dissatisfaction was expressed in the Lehigh valley and the Lackawanna, Scranton, Mahanay City and contiguous towns, a majority of the mines were idle a portion of the day. At some of the mines the miners worked eight hours after they had worked eight hours and at others they remained in the mines for six hours, but refused to work for hours longer than those to do so by the superintendents. The operators assert that they will pay the men only for the actual time worked, and that to claim otherwise is a violation of agreement.

Meetings of the local unions were held and in a majority of cases of the miners the miners agreed to work Monday and submit the question to joint conciliation committees of operators and mine workers as suggested by the strike commission. The union as such are not permitted to interfere in the controversy.

The Graded County School.

The movement to do away with the one-teachers country school is gaining ground. The great educational system, the much-vaunted, the over-praised, is to be torn down, and a new system—the little red schoolhouse—are to be forgotten together. The new country school house is to be large to contain three or four rooms, and to have a hall and a library. It is to be a graded school, similar to that in a village, town or city, and will have a furnace in the cellar, pictures on the walls, comfortable benches, good teachers, and a telephone. Eventually it will be supplied with electricity furnished from the nearest water-power generating station. In a few short years it will not be possible for the city school to compete with the country boys, for the latter will have equal advantages with the former.

With these improvements will come an increase in the teacher's salary, and an improvement in his general efficiency. In a speech the other day, the Hon. Mr. Tarte stated that the average salary of 4,000 female teachers in the provinces is Quebec was \$11 a year, while in four counties, out of 164 teachers, only two have diplomas.

In rural districts the salaries are as low as \$100 a year, and in fact real as low as \$122. Domestic servants in Montreal are as well paid, while others are more highly rewarded.

Quotations are being received from all the provinces, owing to her system of religious schools, but even these they are agitating for improvements. The demand for better-paid teachers, is the keynote of that progressive educationalists. It is learned that the strike was first made it was supposed to be the downward

strike of the main stope has been the most productive producer of high grade ore in the world.

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Teachers.

The principal of the township school will be a man with a knowledge of engineering. The teacher will be allowed to develop in her proper position—at the head of the kindergarten and junior classes.

What will she be entitled to be credited? To the various political superintendents or ministers of education whom the citizens of each town give their pedestal? No, indeed. The idea came from the United States, and has been disseminated by the engineer professor Roberton of Ottawa, and the charlatanish of Sir William Macdonald—the same sources from which have come our many amateur schools, now found in almost every city. April Canadian Magazine.

The Gold of Ophir.

"At last," says Ophir of Solomon, "is found," remarks the Engineering and Mining Journal. "Every ancient digging in the countries tributary to the Indian ocean or the Red sea, at one time or another, has pointed forward as a claimant for the honor. The old trenches in Mycenae, which were the incentive to the prosperity that followed, were the first to be found among the ruined cities of Zimbabwe, in Mashonaland, so graphically described by the late Mr. J. T. Parsons. The gold of Ophir was first encountered in the Nubian mountains, between the Nile and the Red sea, by Mr. Charles Alford, have each in turn been accredited with the finding of wealth of the great Hebrew King. To these precise localities there have been added the yellow sugar suggestion of the country and the legend of the Carthaginians, from the highlands of Abyssinia to the mountains of the moon, until the multiplicity of applicants for the honor has become almost overwhelming."

"That day, according to Dr. Carl Peters, has come. In the Zambesi region there is a plateau named Furwa, near the hills of the Furwa, from Arabian traders. The latter said it was a corruption of the Hebrew word Ophir. Moreover the word Africa, which is derived from the name of the Carthaginians, is a modification of Afur or Afur—aus from Ophir, through Afr, Afr, Africa, was originally the name of a people of African evolution, but untrustworthy in its very nature, as similar deductions have often been found. However, Dr. Peters was not able to find the banner he relied upon a philosophical basis, but went much further—he went to the Zambesi. Between that great river and Lake Malawi in the modern Rhodesia, there are many thousand miles, 240 of which afforded the beginnings of undertakings now in course of actual development. The extensive area of old world workings extends from the Zambesi to the Murchison range in the Transvaal. Messrs. Hall and Sons have also written a book about it. They estimate that the area covered is 750,000 square miles. Within this area there are ruins of entire cities, palaces, temples, bearing striking evidence of the ancient civilization of Babylonia and the civilization which characterized the Himyarites of southern Arabia.

It is in this region that this fascinating problem presents three features of particular interest: in the first place, all the old legends respecting the gold of Ophir to the south of the Tigris and Euphrates have been found to be quite mythical. The gold of Ophir has not been found, the idea of rich resources having grown from the fact that the gold of the ancient Semitic kings was the standard of the Arabians, who were the great traders and pirates of antiquity, and of a much later historical period also. The Semitic kings, however, the Phoenician, belongs to the category of the Greek kalendas. Secondly, the African negro, as we know him, and find him, never heard of the gold of Ophir. Moreover, if we accept literally the biblical statement concerning the gold of Ophir must have been the gold of Ophir.

First Chron. ix, 4, we read that he had contributed to the building of the temple no less than "three thousand talents of gold, the gold of Ophir." A talent being 144 pounds, three thousand talents would be worth over \$80,000,000 of our money. These \$80,000,000 of our money, from which much of the tribe contributed to the Hebrew monarch. No such scanty gathering as has been seen in the past century, except the wealth of the Semitic kings nor that of the Ptolemy empires, all of whom obtained great stores of gold from an unknown El Dorado.

"It appears likely that Solomon's treasure vaults have not been discovered. It is still a continuing subject of conjecture how the wealth was created and shipped from the interior to the Red sea, although the methods of the Arab traders in connecting link between the transport systems of which separated periods."

Ontario's Mineral Production in 1902.

The important position which Ontario is attaining as a mineral producing country is shown by the returns for 1902, made public recently. The figures are considerably above those of any previous year, both in volume and value. The total value of the production was \$13,577,440, an increase of \$1,746,231, or 14 per cent. Metallic products contributed \$6,525,292 and non-metallic \$7,292,181, an increase in both cases. The chief increases were \$1,292,751 in steel, \$9,371 in carbide of calcium, \$1,200 in iron ore, \$298,136 in cement, \$170,000 in stone, \$132,000 in petroleum products, \$81,000 in copper, \$67,000 in zinc, \$61,820 in lead, \$1,000 in silver, the principal decreases were \$152,945 in natural gas, \$119,460 in common brick, \$9,371 in carbide of calcium, \$1,200 in granite. The production of iron ore increased a large gain, from 273,538 tons to 359,288 tons, the bulk being from the Hamlet mine at Achincron. The slight falling off in pig iron production is ascribed to the scarcity of coke.

On the other hand there was a decided decrease in the production of stone, which rose from \$2,298,000 in 1901 to \$1,631,631, due largely to the opening of the Clergue works at the Soo. The Portland cement industry has taken firm hold, with output starting in 1902, with one starting since the fire of the year, and three or four others under construction. Natural brick cement is also increasing rapidly in establishments. The total output of cement has grown from \$670,880 to \$867,400.

The following table shows the comparative value of the production of minerals in 1901 and 1902:

Product.	1901.	1902.
Metallic—		
Copper	\$59,069	\$ 66,486
Iron ore	174,428	54,564
Molybdenum	2,220	2,220
Pig Iron	1,605,970	1,705,703
Silver	84,820	56,000
Zinc	15,000	1,600
Total metallic output	\$ 4,616,794	\$ 6,258,239
Non-metallic—		
Artificial stone	3,135	6,138
Building stone, etc.	1,667	1,630
Carbide of calcium	168,792	59,422
Cement	1,200	1,200
Cement, Portland	563,255	91,822
Cordu Roy	53,115	13,333
Corundum	1,000	1,000
Brick, paving	37,000	12,000
Brick, pressed and	104,294	14,173
Felspar	6,375	12,52
Graphite	30,000	7,840
Gypsum	13,400	1,000
Iron pyrites	17,500	1,800
Lime	50,000	30,000
Mica	300	100
Natural gas	343,183	18,268
Petroleum	1,467,940	1,000,000
Salt	323,068	14,625
Water pipe	147,948	15,380
Talc	1,000	100
Thin drain	231,374	10,000
Total non-metallic output	\$ 8,506,734	\$ 7,900,230

Less value domestic iron ore emitted into the market from domestic pig iron converted into steel

Net value metallic output

\$ 4,616,794

\$ 6,258,239

Total net value metallic output

\$ 6,834,362

\$ 7,216,216

Add net value metallic output

\$ 4,616,794

\$ 6,258,239

Total production

\$11,425,526

\$13,777,440

Ore Shipments.

Grand Forks, B. C., April 5.—Ore shipping statistics for the month of March in the closing down of all the Boundary district smelters with the exception of Grand Forks, show that the amount shipped during the past week were the smallest for any similar period during the past year. The total tonnage shipped to the port of the Granby mines. This makes the export of ore to the port of the Granby for the year to date aggregate a total of 1,000 tons. Coke shipments from Fernie to the smelters are nil. The ore carloads are en route to Granby smelter.

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Live Stock Trade Notes.

L. W. Paisley, secretary of the British Columbia Live Stock Dealers' Association, has been in the east lately purchasing stock for British Columbia dealers who take in about 100,000 head of cattle. These will include the draught horses, but will be mostly cattle and sheep for breeding. Montreal Gazette: In export live stock, the largest amount of cattle seems to be due for shipment from this port at the opening of navigation. The demand for ocean freight space is still good, especially so among exporters. Further extracting has been done by them, the latest reported is that all the cattle sent from Quebec have been paid \$50 per head, and it is rumored that negotiations are now in progress with reference to the manner of sale from the port of Montreal.

It is given to understand that it will then likely be closed in the near future at \$60 per head.

The annual meeting of the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association was

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held last week. W. T. Finlay, president, was in the chair, and there was a large turnout of members. During the year this association got the schedule of compensation for animals killed by P. R. trains amended by inserting horse and mule. The scale for horses is: Unbroken or range horses, \$60. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. T. Finlay; first vice-president, H. Swinpod; second vice-president, R. C. Becker; secretary-treasurer, J. H. G. Bray; executive, J. Hargrave; Tweed, R. Potts, W. A. Smith, P. Drury, Morris, Kraft, J. Ellis, Jas. Mitchell, W. Taylor, B. Whitney, Geo. Jenkins, F. G. Forster, J. Read, W. Lockhart, R. E. Macmillan, Jas. Parke, F. Kennedy, A. Coopers, A. J. Day, J. D. McGregor, Dr. Hargrave.

A report from Lethbridge on April 3 said: The weather has been less favorable than the stock in Southern Alberta than the first part of the winter. The Milk River Ridge, which carries a lot of cattle, has a couple of feet of snow, and is much deeper near the Mountain. View of damage due to severe weather has lasted for so long that feed is running out. The Knight, Myrick and Schrane people are working hard with their stock, and it is generally thought that stocking near the boundary will suffer some loss. At Read, in the Macleod, around the Birch Creek, and in the Porcupine Hills, the conditions are about the same. The largest outfits in the district are the Walrond & Ironside Livestock Co. The Circle Company, whose cattle are in the Porcupine district, are in pretty good shape, though the usual quantity of winter feed in the range is not available owing to the damage caused by the snow. There is need of action on the part of the authorities in co-operation with stockmen to check the ravages of the prairie dogs and gophers, which have been brought into the country necessitates greater care to prevent damage. The severe weather coming in the spring will affect unfavorably the breeding, as weak cows will not pull through so easily. They will drop their calves earlier and they will be weaker.

The severity is said to be affecting the ranchers about Maple Creek. There is a strip extending some distance east of Crowsnest Pass, from Macleod to Medicine Hat, that has no snow or weather. The Lethbridge district is almost free of snow.

Lumber Trade Notes.

The Kewatin Lumber Co. is enlarging its planing mill plant at Portage la Prairie.

A Glensmith correspondent says: The sawmills are now in business, and the lumbermen are nearly over, though the sawmills are still busy; teams with loads of lumber are seen on the roads going south.

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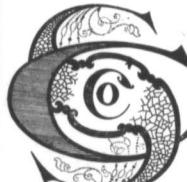
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The men have had a good season for bush work, and there has been much activity around these parts. Some cordwood has been taken out ready for next season.

At Virden, Vancouver on Monday said: The unexpected and improbable has happened in the timber industry and mill men held a meeting, which closed in harmony after a joint petition had been drawn up praying the government at Victoria to grant certain indemnities to the timber law. They suggest that 23 cents per acre be charged in special license plans and 50 cents for regular logging and timber cutting. They also ask that work must commence within three months, that licenses may be transferred to leases, that leases be limited to one cent an acre, that survey of lands be not required and that piles, poles and props be ex- portable.

Implement Trade Notes.

The state of Missouri has decided to have a prison twine factory. The initial investment is estimated to be \$175,000.

The Minnesota state prison already sold 4,000,000 pounds of binder twine this season. The total output is expected to be 7,000,000 pounds.

Employees of the Frost & Wool Company's Falls, to the number of five hundred, including painters, carpenters, metal workers and laborers, have gone on strike, because their employers refused to grant an increase in wages.

The Canadian Cordage and Mfg. Co., Ltd. of Peterborough, Ontario, has a representative in the west at present looking for business, principally in binder twine. Mr. T. Burrowes Rose, bears the manufacturer's name, and his headquarters are at the Seymour House, Winnipeg.

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Boots, Shoes AND Rubbers



ARTHUR CONGDON



PRINCESS ST.
WINNIPEG.

Sorting orders for Spring Boots, Shoes and Rubbers will have prompt attention, and quick shipment. Large stock of the leading staple lines constantly on hand, ready for immediate demands.

Fall orders for "Maltese Cross" Rubbers are coming in freely, and "Bottom stock is being rapidly sold out." There's money for you in trying these goods.

John L. Waller & C.

Successors to Sterling & Waller.

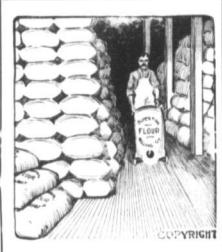
Wholesale Men's Furnishings

Our travelers are on the road with full line of samples for fall.

It will be to your interest to see the values we offer in Caps, Heavy Shir Waterproof, Leather and Sheepskin Coats.

214-218 Princess Street.
WINNIPEG.

An Inexhaustible Supply of Flour



Our mills are at work for you—night and day—and you need but order

Ogilvie's
Hungarian Flour

to get the very best article and plenty of it. Ask for Ogilvie's and Hungarian and OGILVIE'S GLENORA PATENT and insist on getting these brands.

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO.

RAT PORTAGE
LUMBER COMPANY

LIMITED

Head Office and Mills at RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF . .

**LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES,
SASH,
DOORS**

AND ALL KINDS
OF WOODWORK

Branch: Point Douglas Avenue, WINNIPEG

R. B. HUTCHISON &
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Jobbers in Wool

Canadian and Imported.

Samples furnished on applica-

N. N. COLE - 388 Hargrave
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