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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

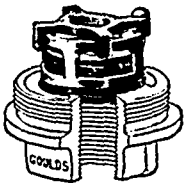
Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 8, 1901.

No. 40

A LINE WITHOUT AN EQUAL



Gould's
Seneca
Falls
Pumps

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

GOULD'S PUMPS FOR EVERY SERVICE.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
WINNIPEG

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HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.



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

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

MANUFACTURERS OF

Denim Pants,
Overalls,
Shirts
and Smocks

of all descriptions.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

Emerson & Hague
WINNIPEG

CODVILLE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers



—Packers of—

CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
Coffees, Baking Powder and Spices.

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Branches: BRANDON and CALGARY.

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Awnings and
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Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

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

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

THOS. RYAN



Wholesale
Boots
and
Shoes

LARGE STOCK
CLOSE PRICES

Orders respectfully solicited, which will receive our prompt attention

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The High
Quality of
Ames-Holden
Shoes



Is an established fact. Dealers handling these goods satisfy their customers and increase their shoe business.

Consider all this when you buy shoes.

Mail Orders shipped same day received.

THE AMES HOLDEN CO. Ltd.
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YOU WANT

ORANGES LEMONS
BANANAS CHERRIES
STRAWBERRIES

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

LOCK BROS. & CO.

WINNIPEG Wholesale Fruit
and Produce
RAT PORTAGE

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Wherever there is competition in business THE MERCHANT soon discovers which firm has the best selling and most stylish goods at right prices.

Are You Satisfied

that what you have been buying is the best to be had?

You Cannot
Answer This

unless you investigate the merits of what we have to offer you. OUR PRICES are guaranteed at all times based upon our reputation for giving the best values. Call and see us when in city, or see samples with our travellers.

THE GAULT
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Manufacturers

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Now's the Time

to sort up your stock of

SUMMER GOODS

IF you take advantage of our

CLEARANCE SALE

In—

ZEPHYRS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
MERCERIZED STRIPES,
WHITE & FOCY BRILLIANTS,
LACE & CHECK MUSLINS,
BEDFORD CORD,
PIQUES,

you'll be more than satisfied with the results.

It will pay you to come in and see for yourself, or write to-day for particulars.

R.J. WHITLA & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods
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Importers of

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

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Best imported GENUINE PARCHMENT increases the value of your Butter. Full stock in 24x36, 18x24, 12x18, 8x12, also Butter Plates, &c.

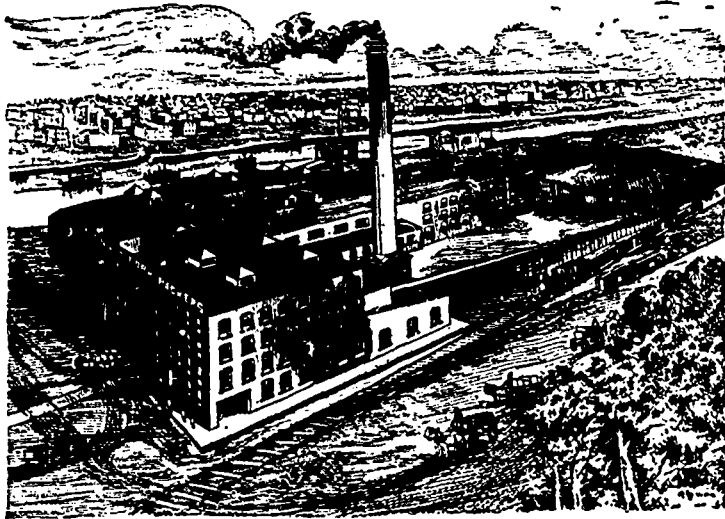
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43 Rorio St., Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG
Business College

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

GRIFFIN HAMS



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

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

Advantages of Mutual Insurance

Mutual insurance is successful because it takes the cream of the business and minimizes expense. It is successful sometimes because it is a charge of incompetent or inexperienced men who do not know how to use the advantages they possess.

Mutual insurance is a selfish proposition.

The theory of fire insurance of the past has been that it was a distribution of losses incurred by individuals over the entire number of property owners in the community or as thorough a distribution as the number of insured would permit. That may be ideal from the standpoint of the insurance company and perhaps from the standpoint of the general good, but when a man has a risk where the chance of loss is but one mill on the dollar he does not enjoy paying from one to five cents on the dollar. He feels that he is paying more than his due proportion and insuring other people's property to many times the extent he is his own. Out of these facts grew classes of risks and a discrimination in rates according to fire-protection, etc.

But even so, the stock companies have not gone far enough to please all the insured and it is found that certain classes of property can be taken out of the mass and be found subject to a much lower hazard than the average or even the average of the best, and can profitably be insured on a very low premium.

Then, with ordinarily wise management, a mutual company or fire association can very much reduce expenses; for if the company be really a mutual one there are no dividends to pay stockholders, there are no very high salaries to pay officers, and the agents' commissions are small or nil. So it comes about that mutual fire insurance effects a great saving, and if properly managed, as in many instances it is, is as sound as any class of insurance whatsoever.

Naturally enough, the old time companies do not like it that the cream of the business is taken from them—that part of it on which they made their largest profits—but such is the tendency of the times, and unless stock companies can compete with the best class of mutuals in rates they must expect to lose this choicest business.

Furthermore, they must reduce expenses. To pay 25 or 20, or even 15 per cent to anyone for selling fire insurance is about like paying a similar commission for selling lumber, and the lumberman who would pay one-half of the smallest commission named would be considered a fool and to be conducting his business in so wasteful a manner that its failure would be only a question of time.

Yet here is fire insurance, an article that is standard and under our modern system and ideas as necessary to the average citizen as coal or shoes or anything else that is classed among the necessities of life, and people are paid from 15 to 25 per cent of the sale price for selling this commodity. If a man wants a sack of flour and the grocery man does not come around for the order he takes or sends the order to the store, because he will have that flour; if he needs fire insurance he will have it and if an agent will not hunt him up he will hunt the agent.

It is doubtful if the grand aggregate of fire insurance in force would be reduced 10 per cent if there were not a solitary agent in the country, but merely offices where insurance was sold to the people who came to buy it. This is where the stock companies are wasteful, and until they have reduced their selling expense to something like the selling expense of other standard commodities they should not complain of rates and profits being too low. But in the meantime they have the very real disadvantage of losing the best and most profitable business and they can get it back, if at all, only by showing substantial assets, by proving equal soundness and by meeting the rates made by the mutual companies on this class of business. Whether they can do it or not is a question which time alone can answer, though the impression now prevailing is that the mutuals are gaining while the stock companies are losing—American Lumberman.

The total number of business failures in Canada last week was 27, as against 22 the week previous and 21 in the previous year.

Meat prices have gone up 1¢ New York, owing to scarcity of live stock. The advance on carcasses amounts to about 1¢ per pound.

UP-TO-DATE RECEIVERS

WITH

UP-TO-DATE METHODS

If You **CONSIGN**
WE HANDLE LARGELY ON COMMISSION

If You **SELL**
WE ARE BUYERS

BUTTER
OR
EGGS

If You **CONTRACT**
WE WILL MAKE YOU A PROPOSITION

If You **STORE**
WE MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.
WINNIPEG

H. D. ROE, President

R. ABERNETHY, Vice-President

J. F. PATERSON, Sec.-Treas.

**The Canadian Pacific
Lumber Company Limited**

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers
in all Class of British Columbia



**LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES,
MOULDINGS, Etc.**

PORT MOODY, B.C.

CAPACITY: LUMBER—60,000 feet per Day; LATH—20,000; SHINGLES—120,000.

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

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

Office 210 McDermott St. Telephone 21.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 8, 1901.

AN EXCELLENT STATEMENT

Elsewhere in this issue of The Commercial will be found the financial statement of the Dominion Bank for the year ending April 30th, 1901, together with other information regarding the proceedings at the annual meeting which was held on Wednesday, May 29th. The Dominion Bank has long been conspicuous among the Canadian financial institutions for the satisfactory nature of its yearly statements and the splendid profits it has been able to return to investors in its stock. The outstanding features of this statement may be summed up as follows: Profits for the year, after deducting all charges, \$275,192.50; premium received on new capital stock, \$940,291.88; dividends, \$206,766.78, or 10½ per cent; increase in balance carried forward, \$38,425.72. Besides these items \$30,000 has been written off bank premises, and \$940,291.88 added to the reserve fund, making the total rest now \$2,440,291.88, which is the same as the amount of paid up capital stock.

SOME SOUND BUSINESS ADVICE.

It is the habit of bankers to be cautious and to take conservative views of matters relating to business. It is well that this is so and their steady going ways have frequently been the means of preventing business communities from rushing into unwise speculations which would probably have ended in disaster. Bankers are better able to gauge a situation than any other class of business men by reason of the fact that they can see as it were behind the scenes. For this reason special importance attaches to the remarks made by Mr. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, at its annual meeting on Monday, in the course of which he said:—

"Business during the last year has been generally good, notwithstanding the short crop in the Northwest and in spite of the unfortunate condition of affairs in the mining districts. In other sections of Canada, even the most pessimistic of the farmers should have been satisfied with the results of the last two years. If from a sentimental point of view we were eager and willing to aid the mother country by the dispatch of troops, as will always be the case, the prac-

tical result is magnificent. The advertisement to Canada and the additional market established for our products, will probably recoup the outlay of this country. In the last year there has been an increased demand for its products in consequence of the Boer war in South Africa. On the other hand the woollen manufacturing industry has not been prosperous and I am sorry to say the outlook for the lumber trade is not of the best, prices falling low and the markets being congested and we can only hope for improvement before the season finishes. There are also signs of over-production in textile goods and in the manufacture of pulp, which only need judicious restraint to be put on a good basis. We must not forget the return of the wave and get so far beyond our depth as to lose our footing. It is too early to speak of future crops, though up to the present reports are good and if they turn out according to promise we ought to have another good year and if that comes, you can see that this bank is in a position to take advantage of it."

Canadians will not be slow to see the purpose of Mr. Clouston's remarks and will govern themselves accordingly.

THE SENECA ROOT SITUATION.

A great deal of uncertainty surrounds the seneca root situation this season and it is a difficult matter to say just what the course of prices is to be within the few months which constitute the digging season in this country. Although Winnipeg is a large market for root it is not a consuming market and the dealers here have little or no control over the prices they pay, unless they are willing to buy on speculation and hold for a rise in values, a thing which but few of them are either willing or able to do to any large extent. It takes a lot of money to carry over a stock of root if the market does not happen to take a favorable turn within reasonable time and the majority of experiments along this line which have been made here have not yielded profits which would tempt the speculator to make the second attempt. Besides the uncertainties of the market there is the certainty that the weight of the root is constantly going down as it gets older and dryer, so that if held for any length of time the price must be considerably above the cost in order to let the holder out without loss. These facts are usually sufficient to deter Winnipeg dealers from buying very far ahead of their orders from consuming centres and keep the market down to strictly legitimate values.

This season there does not seem to be very much demand for root. So far buying orders have not been numerous and there is no disposition to encourage free digging by offering fancy prices. It is shrewdly suspected that those who were at the bottom of the boom in root which occurred last year have still a good deal of the stock for which fancy prices were paid on hand and will not enter the market again until they see sales for what stock they have. In that case, of course, this market is likely to have to wait for some time for a reviving influence. At present dealers positively refuse to bid over 24c per pound for new root and it must be clean and dry to fetch that. The range of prices offered is from 20c to 24c.

So far not much root has offered as diggers do not seem to want to work for such money. The Indians and half-breeds certainly will not dig root in any quantities for less than 25c per pound, so that most of what comes in at the low price now prevailing will be root which has been dug by for-

eigners or white people. During the past two years quite a lot of root of such digging has been handled in this market, mostly the product of Doukhobor or Gallician labor. These people are not so independent as the Indians and half-breeds.

There is this to say also as regards the quality of the seneca root being received in this market from country points that it is not as clean and bright as it might be and consequently not so saleable. Much of it is badly washed, which is a serious defect when it comes to selling to the consumer. Root should be washed clean when it is dug and every effort made to have the color as bright as possible. The extra labor involved in doing this will be more than paid for by the difference in price.

LOG EXPORTS PROHIBITED

The Dominion government has prohibited by order-in-council the export of timber for either pulp or lumber making purposes from Indian reserves to the United States, thus striking another blow at the lumbering industry of that country. The only Canadian logs which can now be exported to the United States are those taken from lands owned by the exporters and the quantity of these cannot be very large. Of course, it is specified that this order only applies to logs cut under licenses issued on or after April 30, 1901, so that logs already down at that date will be permitted to pass out of the country without hindrance. The amount of logs cut on Indian reserves in Ontario last year and shipped to United States ports was 25,000,000 feet, so that the business has evidently been of some consequence to the interested mills. Now, between the Ontario law prohibiting the export of logs cut on crown lands, and the Dominion law prohibiting export of logs cut on Indian reserves there does not seem to be much left in Canada for the Yankee mill man to get.

NEW PROVINCES.

There is a well developed agitation on foot in the Northwest Territories for the creation of two new provinces in those parts to be made up of practically all the settled parts of the Territories. This matter has been discussed in the Territorial Assembly and has also been made the subject of a special circular by the Edmonton board of trade. The rate at which the Territories are being settled up and developed may certainly be held to furnish justification for such a desire on the part of their inhabitants and it is only a question of time until the change will have to be made. The present arrangement has always been looked upon as a temporary one and the rest of the provinces of Canada will be glad to see this minor portion of the Dominion attain its majority. The details of the scheme have, of course, yet to be worked out, and also the boundaries of the proposed new provinces. There will be differences of opinion on this point which may delay the change for a while but it is bound to come. Manitoba has cherished hopes in the past that when the re-adjustment took place the boundaries of this province would be extended westward and northward, but the railway legislation of the last session of the local legislature seems to have given these hopes their quietus as the people living in the adjacent parts of the Territories have protested against being incorporated into this province on the ground that it

would increase their financial responsibilities and without the consent of the people interested any additions to Manitoba are out of the question.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION TO MEET.

It has been stated authoritatively the joint high commission which has in hand the various matters in dispute between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States will reconvene in Washington this year, probably towards the end of the summer. It is also stated that when the commission does convene it will not have to take up the two questions which caused the deadlock of two years ago, namely the Alaska boundary and fisheries questions. The former has been already partially settled by other means and the latter is in a fair way to be. The principal Canadian question to be taken up with these two out of the way is the British Columbia sealing question. A settlement of this was practically reached when the commission was sitting before, but owing to the agreement then the questions submitted must all be settled or none the arrangement made could not be carried out. It is expected that this rule will be dropped if the commission meets again, thus opening the way for a settlement of at least some of the matters under discussion.

Canadian Railroads.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the number of miles of completed railways in the Dominion was 17,824, an increase of 466 miles, besides 2,558 miles of sidings. The number of miles laid with steel rails was 17,694, of which 591 miles was double track. The number of miles in operation was 17,657. The paid-up capital amounted to \$98,265,404, an increase of \$3,568,620. The gross earnings amounted to \$70,710,270, an increase of \$8,496,486, and the working expenses aggregated \$17,699,798, an increase of \$6,993,581, compared with those of the previous year, leaving the net earnings, \$23,040,472, an increase of \$1,502,805. The number of passengers carried was 21,500,175, an increase of 2,366,810, and the freight traffic amounted to 35,946,183 tons, an increase of 4,734,430 tons. The total number of miles run by trains was 55,177,571, an increase of 2,962,664. These figures indicate a year of great activity in railway operations, the large increase in working expenses, due to the demands of a much increased traffic and the maintenance of a high standard of equipment and service, being more than offset by the additional earnings obtained. Out of the total increase in expenses, four roads—the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Canada Southern and the Intercolonial—are responsible for over \$5,700,000, while at the same time they gained over \$6,700,000, out of the total increase in earnings. The total federal government expenditure has been \$151,161,423. In addition, there has been an expenditure since confederation for working expenses of \$81,391,472, covering the maintenance and operation of the government roads, or a grand total of \$232,552,895, all of which, with the exception of \$13,881,460, paid out before confederation, has been expended on railways during the past thirty-three years. The revenue derived from the government roads during the same period amounts to \$73,225,382. The gross earnings of all the government roads for the past fiscal year, 1899-1900, amounted to \$4,774,161, which, compared with those of the preceding year, shows an increase of \$823,344. The gross working expenses amounted to \$4,065,228, an increase of \$758,615. Since 1883-84, a total of \$18,227,562 has been paid in the form of subsidies to railways.—Monetary Times.

The new prohibition law goes into effect in Prince Edward Island this month.

The machine wood workers of Ottawa are on strike and threaten to extend the trouble to other lines of building trades unless their demands are met.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

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

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President.
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BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout
134 Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities
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New York, 59 Wall St. Chicago, 144 La Salle Street
BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool
Scotland—British Linen Co. Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

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

A. F. D. MACGACHEN, Manager

DOMINION BANK

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

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

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO

WINNIPEG OFFICES:

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

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

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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

HEAD OFFICE, QUERBEC.

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Selkirk, Man. Winnipeg, N. W. T.
Neepawa, Man. Yorkton, Man.
Weyburn, Man. Humboldt, Man.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Swift Current, Man. Regina, N. W. T.
Moosehide, N. W. T.
Weyburn, Man. Yorkton, Man.
Humboldt, Man. Regina, N. W. T.
Moosehide, N. W. T.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Alexandria, Ont. Norwood, Ont. Smith Falls, Ont.
Bancroft, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Barrickville, Ont. Quebec, Que. Windsor, Ont.
Montreal, Que. Shelburne, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
Carleton Place

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

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated 1832.

Head Office—Halifax

Gen. Manager's Office—Toronto

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, Pres.

H. C. McLEOD, Gen. Mgr

Capital Paid-up - \$1,860,000.00
Reserve - \$2,418,000.00

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

C. A. KENNEDY, Manager, Winnipeg.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. E. HAY, Inspector.

DIRECTORS:

H. S. Howland, Pres. H. M. Ramsay, Vice-President
Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jeffrey
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BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.
Fortage in Prairie, Man. Calgary, Alta.
Prince Albert, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.
Stretchona, Alta. Valcourt, B. C.
Heraldote, B. C. Nelson, B. C.
Glasgow, B. C.

BRANCHES ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Essex, Ont. Port Colborne, Ont.
Ott. Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
Yorke, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.
Ingraham, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.
Listowel, Ont. St. Thomas East End
Niagara Falls, Ont. Woodstock, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont. Welland, Ont.
Toronto - Wellington and Leader Lane
" Yonge and Queen
" Yonge and Bloor
" King and York
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AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank Ltd, 72 Lombard
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DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States
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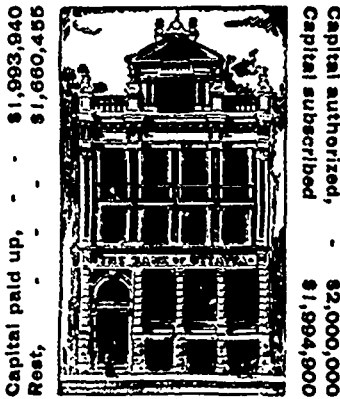
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world

MONEY ORDERS issued payable at any Bank in Canada
Rates—Under \$10, 2c, \$10 to \$20, 10c, \$20 to \$50, 12c, \$50 to \$50
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N. G. LESLIE, Manager

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.



Capital paid up, \$1,993,940
Rest, \$1,660,456

Capital authorized, \$2,000,000
Capital subscribed, \$1,994,900

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - J. B. MONK, Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$8,000,000
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Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President.

H. E. Walker, General Manager.

J. H. Plummer Asst. General Manager

Winnipeg Branch: JOHN AIRD, Manager

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

Paid-up Capital - - \$1,000,000 Str.
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HEAD OFFICE—5 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

Corner of Duane—J. H. Brodie, John James Carter, Henry
R. Farrer, Glasgow, Richard H. Gray, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B.
Kenally, Frederic Labbok, Geo. D. Whistmar,
A. G. Wallis, Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal

H. S. Stearns, General Manager
J. Binley, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

Province of Ontario: London, Hamilton, Toronto, Midland, Kingston, Ottawa.
Province of Quebec: St. John, Fredericton, Montreal, Quebec.
Province of Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney, Cape Breton.
Province of New Brunswick: St. John, Fredericton, Dawson City.
Province of Manitoba: Brandon.
British Columbia: Ashcroft, Allin, Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops, Greenwood, Keelo.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York—32 Wall Street, W. Lawson and J. L. Wash, Agts
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Ambrose, Agents.
Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the
Bank's Branches.

E. JACOBS

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, ETC.

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

GREENWOOD, BOUNDARY DISTRICT,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

Wholesale Manufacturers

READY MADE Clothing

Corner Bay and Front Streets

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Western Representatives. A. W. LASHER
W. W. ARMSTRONG.

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PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION

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WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PRODUCE COY

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

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

Settlements made promptly.
330 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton.

Capital (all paid up) - \$1,860,330
Reserve Fund - 1,328,908

Board of Directors

John Stuart, President. A. G. Ramsay, Vice President
John Proctor, George Riech. A. F. Wood, M. P.
A. H. Lee (Toronto) Wm. O'Brien, M. P.
J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. S. Steven, Asst. Cashier

Agents throughout Ontario and at the following points
in Manitoba and the West: Brandon, Carleton Place, Hamilton,
Manitowish, Morden, Piam Coulee, Stouffville, Windsor, Win-
nipeg and Vancouver, B. C.

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General Banking Business transacted.
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Canada.

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WINNIPEG BRANCH, Opposite Post Office.

C. BARTLETT, Agent

Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works
SOMERVILLE & CO., PROP.
BRANDON, - - - MAN.

Estimates given on every descrip-
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Fence.

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

An Effervescent Tonic

Such is a fair description of our

Refined
Ale

Which Sparkles like Champagne

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

E. L. DREWRY Manufacturer and
Importer, Winnipeg

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Handling Our
Blankets?



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

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

THE MORDEN WOOLLEN MILLS

MORDEN, MANITOBA

The Confederation

HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

Life Association

Office—467 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary

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

G. E. KERR, Cashier

D. McDONALD, Inspector

Canadian Products in England.

Mr. John Dyke, Canadian government agent at Liverpool, who is in the city at the present time, had his notice directed to the revival of the discussion in England as to the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle. In an interview he stated that he had always taken a great interest in the question, having a fact first started the trade in cattle between Canada and the mother country, according to the evidence of a document forwarded to Ottawa from Great Britain a few years ago. The great point which Mr. Dyke thinks should be impressed upon the people of Manitoba and the Northwest is the fact that in England only the very best beef is called for or can be handled at a profit. His advice to the farmers of the west is to continue to breed better stock, to infuse pedigree blood into the stock and grade up their cattle.

The demand in Great Britain not only for beef but for butter and all dairy products is increasing. "Why, look you," said Mr. Dyke, "the census returns for England and Wales alone, just completed, show that there are three and a half million more people in that country now than there were ten years ago, and, therefore, there are just three and a half million more mouths to feed. I would like," he added, "if the people of Manitoba and the west would ponder these things and lose no effort that can be made to supply that rich market over the sea."

We have been doing better it seems of late years in butter and eggs and such things, but Mr. Dyke pointed out that increasing vigilance is the life of trade and he said that at the present moment butter from Siberia was fetching five shillings a hundred more than the average market price of other butter and this notwithstanding the great distance the Russians had to transport their products. The Russians, he said, were extremely active at the present time in pushing trade. One evidence of that was to be found in the Russian section of the Glasgow exhibition. Canada could not, perhaps, compete with Australia and New Zealand for the trade in dairy products at Cape Colony and Natal, but Canada had the advantage of being very much closer to the best market of all, that is the market of the United Kingdom.

Crop Reports.

The reports received from all over the province and the Northwest Territories show that the abundant rainfall during the past twenty-four hours indicates excellent prospects for a bountiful crop.

Brandon, Man., June 4.—Reports from all parts of Brandon district show a good heavy rain fall. The weather is still unsettled.

Carnduff, June 4.—The weather during the past 24 hours has been cloudy and cool. There was a heavy rain last night, and the crops are in fine condition.

Napinka, Man., June 4.—The past 24 hours has been cloudy and there were frequent showers during the day and heavy rain during the night. It is cloudy and cool to-day with a north wind.

Deloraine, June 4.—There were showers throughout the district yesterday and very heavy rains for six or seven hours last night. The ground is now well soaked, and the conditions could not be more favorable for a good crop.

Waskada, June 4.—There were heavy rains here Saturday and Sunday, with local showers on Monday.

Rapid City, June 4.—Weather to-day is cloudy and cool. There were about six hours of moderate rain during the past twenty-four hours. There is every appearance of more rain to-day.

Hartney, Man., June 4.—There were two hours of heavy rain on Monday afternoon, and it rained more or less all last night. The condition of the crop in this district was never better.

Holland, June 4.—There were about five hours of steady rain yesterday and the weather to-day is sultry and damp, although the grain had not suffered much for want of rain. This great rain was just the turning point. With an occasional shower now prospects could not be better. The wheat is looking excellent and no injury is reported from any cause.

Carman, June 4.—We had a good soaking rain lasting nearly all night. The ground is in good condition now and the prospects are good for an abundant crop. The weather to-day

is cloudy and cool.

Souris, June 4.—There was the heaviest rain yesterday seen for years in this district. Commencing at noon it continued at intervals until 8.30 p. m. There was some rain this morning.

Glenboro, June 4.—Several light showers fell in this district yesterday forenoon, with a fairly heavy rain of about three hours in the night. Appearances indicate more rain, and there is a feeling of renewed confidence in the crop outlook among both business men and farmers.

Stockton, June 4.—Yesterday was cloudy and warm until evening, when it began to rain and showers at intervals continued during the night. A considerable quantity must have fallen as the ground seems well saturated. It is cloudy and cool this morning.

Minnedosa, June 4.—The weather during the past 24 hours has been much cooler; had a good rain last night, which lasted five hours.

Russell, June 4.—The weather for the past 24 hours is very favorable for the crops. There have been three hours of moderate rain. The weather still cloudy and looks like more rain.

Gladstone, June 4.—About 2 1/2 to 2 inches of rain fell during the last 24 hours in this district. The weather to-day is cool with a light east wind.

Portage la Prairie, June 4.—The weather this morning is cloudy, calm and with an occasional shower. The rain began last night about five

o'clock and continued showery during the night.

Traverse, June 4.—For the past 24 hours it has been warm and cloudy with frequent rains.

Virden, June 4.—There was a good shower of rain on Sunday afternoon, also a very heavy, steady rain during Monday night.

Carberry, June 4.—There was six hours of rain during the past 24 hours. It is now cloudy and cool.

Domlnlon City, June 4.—The weather broke yesterday morning with a fine rain. It was showery during all last night, and it has rained steadily all day up to noon to-day. About two inches must have fallen already.

Neopawa, June 4.—Rain started to fall last night at 7 o'clock and continued steadily in moderate showers till about 4 o'clock this morning. To-day is cool and cloudy.

Morden, June 4.—We had an hour's heavy rain about 4 o'clock yesterday and a steady rain from 2 until about 7 this morning.

Melita, June 4.—We had a good shower of rain Sunday evening. It commenced raining yesterday about 2 p. m. and continued most of the afternoon with a slight rain all night. The ground is thoroughly soaked and prospects could not be better.

Crystal City, June 4.—Rain commenced falling yesterday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It was very heavy for several hours and most of the night.

Manitou, June 4.—We have had about twelve hours rain during the past twenty-four hours. The weather is very favorable for growing crops.

Pilot Mound, June 4.—A steady rain has fallen since 2 p. m. yesterday un-

til this morning and the rain continues at intervals. Crops are in elegant condition, having suffered nothing from drought.

Bolssevain, June 4.—We have had six hours of light rain during the last twenty-four hours. The weather is unsettled, cloudy and cool.

Alexander, June 4.—We have had splendid rains during the past twenty-four hours, and the prospect for an excellent crop could not be better. Farmers are in high spirits in consequence.

Alameda, June 4.—There were two hours of rain last night. Crop prospects are very good.

Snowflake, June 4.—The rain of yesterday and last night has revived the crops, and the prospects are very encouraging.

Killarney, June 4.—We had a few light showers yesterday and during the night. It is still cloudy and the farmers are hoping for more.

Gretna, June 4.—The weather during the past 24 hours was cloudy and mild with ten hours steady rain.

Stonewall, June 4.—There has been almost a continual rain since 6 o'clock yesterday evening and up to the present time, which is of much benefit to the growing crops.

Winkler, June 4.—About ten hours' rain has fallen during the last 24 hours. The weather is now cloudy and cool.

Humlota, June 4.—The weather for some time has been very warm without rain, although the crops have not suffered. Sunday's showers and the heavy rain last night have made the

crop prospects in this district most promising.

C. F. R. Reports.
The C. P. R. have received crop reports from their agents along the line which shows that in many places the rain which fell on Monday and Tuesday did not come too soon. The crop, however, according to the agents, has seldom been in better condition. At only four places along the main line has there been any damage by locusts, and only at one place on the Northwestern, one on the Southwestern and one on the Stonewall sections. The prospects are in every case good; in many they are said by the reports to be excellent, and in others splendid.

Rain in the Territories.
Regina, N. W. T., June 4.—The weather for the past 24 hours has been clear to partly cloudy and cool, with a light shower of rain this morning. It is now cloudy and cool.
Broadview, N. W. T., June 4.—During the past 24 hours we had a very good rain; crops were beginning to suffer for want of rain, but are now in fine condition. At present the weather is cloudy and we may get another rain.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T., June 4.—During the past 24 hours we had a light rain. The weather is cool, and it looks like more rain. The outlook for a crop could not be more favorable.
Oxbow, N. W. T., June 4.—There were about two hours of heavy rain during the last 24 hours. The crops are in fine condition.
Yorkton, N. W. T., June 4.—Cool and cloudy; six hours' steady, moderate rain during the past 24 hours.
Gainsboro, N. W. T., June 4.—During the past twenty-four hours there have

C. N. R. Plans in St. Boniface.

The plans of the Canadian Northern railway regarding their right of way through the town of St. Boniface and the concessions asked for from the town were considered at a meeting of the town council of St. Boniface. A plan was submitted of the proposed route which as surveyed runs for the most part north of Aubert street, curving in near the Hotel St. Boniface to the bridge. The railway company submitted that if their plans were accepted they would grant free foot passage over their bridge and build a railway station in a central location on Aubert street between St. Joseph and College streets.

The railway company asked that the council pass a by-law closing four streets north of Aubert between St. Joseph and Thebault, viz., Massager, Arnaud, Debeau and Grandin



streets, the by-law to become effective as soon as the railway company have acquired all the property not already belonging to them in the blocks affected by the by-law.

After some discussion the council considered it advisable to procure competent legal advice to safeguard the interests of the town in the drafting of the by-law and adjourned.

Glass Jars are High.
Glass jars, such as are used by the housewife in her domestic preserving operations, are much higher this year than usual. Three advances have already been put in effect since the first of the year, and the fourth goes into effect to-day. The first advance in this description occurred in March and amounted to 10 cents a gross. Two other advances occurred in March and April, one 20 cents a gross, and the other of 10 cents a gross. The advance which will go into effect to-day will amount to 10 cents a gross, and it is expected an advance of 10 cents a gross will be put into effect with the first of each month until late in the fall.

The combination which has control of this line is a strong one, and it effectually dominates the price situation. There is no plan of going over their head in making purchases, and all handlers of this class of goods are obliged to pay these advances as they are made. Owing to the very high prices, local wholesalers report that demand for glass jars this season has been reduced from previous years, and retailers have only taken in stock in limited quantities when obliged to by the demand.—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

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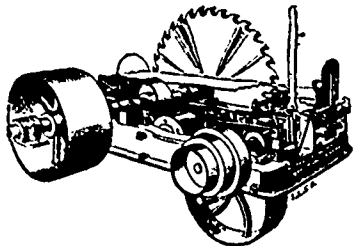
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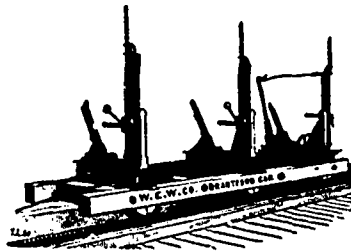
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CROWN BRAND PURE READY-MIXED PAINTS

The quality of the oil is the life of the paint. Made with Manitoba Boiled Linseed Oil

Oil and Varnish Stains. Crown Enamels—18 Shades
Kauri Finishing Varnish. Old English Floor Wax.

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

**Fancy Goods
For Import**

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

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Exporter of Raw Furs.

Highest market prices paid for consignments and returns made promptly.
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We are now in a position to deliver fresh caught white fish to the city and country trade at 5c per pound f.o.b. Winnipeg, for ordinary wholesale quantities. Larger lots may be had for even less money.

All varieties of fresh and salt fish constantly on hand.

W. J. GUEST

602 Main Street, Winnipeg

SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

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Brandon Fair.

With weather and good crop prospects the annual fair of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association, to be held at Brandon on July 23 and the following days, shows promise of being a record breaker both in class and quantity of exhibits, as well as attendance. Throughout the province, as well as the Territories, the one ques-

The exhibit of Clydesdales promise to be one of the largest and most representative that ever went into a Canadian show ring. The directors are making great efforts to insure ample sleeping and boarding accommodation for visitors to the fair.

Special rates and numerous excursions will be in force on all railway lines. A large attendance is expected not

about the end of March, and no word has been received of their catches. The take of the twenty-nine vessels, though, will be little over 6,000 skins, an average of not over 200 skins to the vessel. The returns are not quite complete, but this is approximately correct. The catch of the coast fleet in detail is as follows.

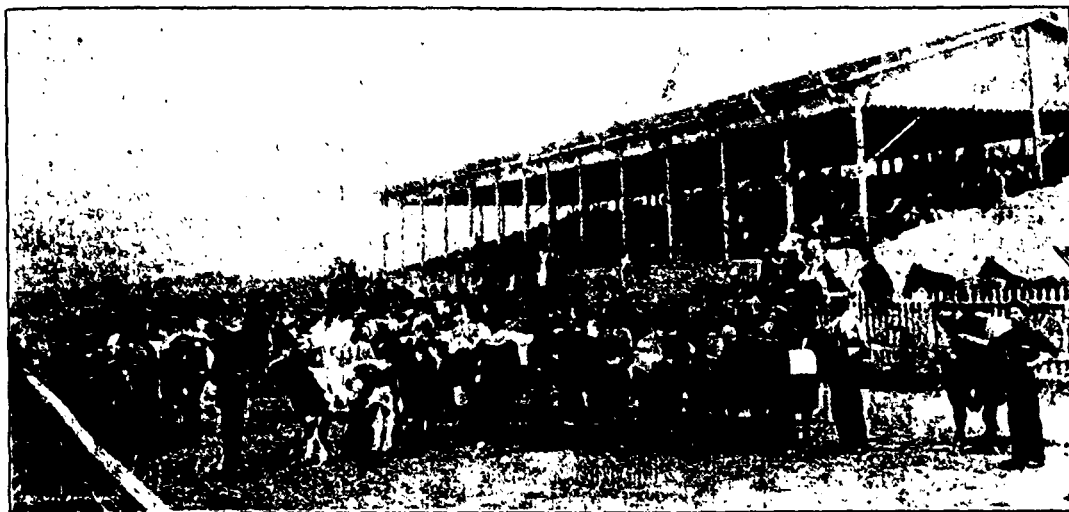
Schooner "Annie E. Paft," 192 skins; "Aurora," 120; "Ahoka," 76;

were few fatalities amongst the sealers this season. The only death was that of a Swedish sailor on the "Enterprise," who died when the schooner was off Cape Flattery, and the schooner abandoned her cruise and brought him home in her sternboat. A canoe with two Indian hunters was lost from the "Ocean Belle," but it was picked up by the Geneva.

A number of branded skins were taken, despite the fact that few of the schooners worked further north than off the coast of Vancouver Island—in all, sixteen of these skins, with the sash of the Jordan-Farmer electrical banding machine burned across their backs. On some of the skins there was a broad band burned right into the skin from side to side, while on other pelts the band of the brand was narrower, the broad mark, the sealers say, being that of the brander on St. George's and the narrow mark that on St. Paul's. These skins were taken among the herds bound north, and must have been branded during last season, or even before that.

While the catch of this season is very low, it is not the worst season on record, for during 1895 the average was lower, and also in 1897. The weather conditions in those years, according to the sealers now lounging about the wharves, was similar to that of the season just ended.

The sealers are by no means disheartened over the low catch, for they look forward to good prices being maintained, and are making ready to send a larger fleet to the Behring sea. Over and above the schooners which hunted off the coast the schooners "Vesture," "Carrie C. W.," "Fawn," and "Ocean Rover" are being made ready for the Behring sea cruise.



Stock Parade, Brandon Fair

tion seems to be, "Are you going to Brandon fair?" and it is nearly always answered in the affirmative.

The fair grounds are rapidly assuming that air of neatness and pleasant comfort that is such a noted characteristic of this show. A large staff of men are at work digging the flower beds, graveling the walks and planting trees and shrubs, upwards of seven hundred trees have been carefully planted this season. Drains have been cut to carry away the surface water from two or three low spots, by doing this a breeding ground for mosquitos is done away with. In fact so scarce will these little pests become in this district that specimens will be looked upon a curiosity.

The handsome building that is being erected by the Dominion government as a central museum for the purpose of exhibiting the products and specimens of the various experimental farms is making rapid progress, and will form a most interesting attraction. The large implement and carriage shed built last year is being enclosed upon three sides. A very complete and handsome judges and starters' stand for the speeding events, has replaced the old one. Several new lavatories are being erected, and the directors intend calling for tenders for a large addition to the grand stand, also for new offices and caretakers' house. This with the improved water supply and rearrangement of the various exits and entrances to the grand stand, will make this show ground one of the most attractive in the Dominion.

A detachment of the Northwest Mounted Police will be encamped on the show ground. They will give exhibitions of tent pegging, wrestling on horseback, musical rides, revolver practice mounted, and several other items.

Among other attractions, several of the leading artists in their several lines have been engaged, comprising acrobatic, high wire juggling and specialty acts. A magnificent display of fireworks will conclude the performances each evening.

The list of judges that have been chosen, include the names of the most prominent in their respective classes. A very praiseworthy object is being promoted by offering prizes to farmers or farmers' sons under thirty years of age, who show most skill in judging cattle or horses correctly. These prizes are given as an educational factor to inculcate a knowledge of the points required in good stock and thus assist the farmer of the future in helping to fill up the province with choice animals in lieu of the mongrels and scrabs so often seen at present. These prizes will consist of very handsome silver medals. Steeplechasing and hurdle racing will form a prominent feature of the speeding events.

only on the grounds of its intrinsic worth but also from the fact that it is the great agricultural fair of the west and the first great provincial fair of the 20th century and the first in the reign of King Edward VII.

British Columbia Sealing.

The sealing season off the coast, which has just ended, has been a poor one, says the Victoria correspondent of the New York Fur Trade Review under date of May 11. While there

"Alle I. Algar," 274; "Arlens," 310, "Beatrice," 294; "City of San Diego," 301; "C. D. Rand," 278; "Diana," 350, "Enterprise," 182; "E. B. Marvin," 256; "Favorite," 161; "Geneva," 118; "Hattie," 110; "Ida Etta," 91; "Lubbe," 107; "Ocean Belle," 170; "Otto," 268; "Penelope," 446; "Saucy Lass," 250; "Sadie Turpel," 157; "R. I. Morse," 68; "Triumph," 209; "Teresa," 91; "Umbriana," 306; "Victoria," 140; "Viva," 332; "Zillah May," 226; "Oscar and Hattie," 260.

Added to this catch of 6,266 skins off the coast, an average of 216 to the

Winnipeg Inland Revenue Returns.

Following are the returns of the Inland revenue department for the month ending May 31:

Spirits	\$20,014.08
Malt	3,072.97
Tobacco	16,118.01
Tobacco, raw leaf.....	696.60
Cigars	1,124.55
Cigars, ex. W.....	1,600.20
Other receipts	60
Total	\$42,627.01



Part of the Grounds, Brandon Fair

were no heavy gales or storms encountered by the schooners, the weather was adverse to sealing, and there were few "lowering days." In all, twenty-nine schooners (twenty-five of which were operated by the lately formed Victoria Sealing Company) hunted off the coast, and five of these, instead of returning to port when the season ended, bore away to the Copper Islands to follow the seal herds north to those islands and to the Attu hunting-grounds. There are, too, a fleet of eight vessels other than these on the Japan coast, they having gone across from the California coast

schooner, are about 1,000 skins, the catch of the Indian hunters in canoes off the coast. Then, too, there will be some additions to the catch in the holds of the schooners which have gone across to Japan. There were eight schooners in the fleet for Japan, the "Vera," "Director," "Dora I. Seaward," "Mary Taylor," "Borealis," "Casco," "Carlotta G. Cox," and "Aurora."

Other than the two hunters who were drowned from the schooner "Enterprise" early in the season while endeavoring to land at Drake's bay, their boat being capsized in the surf, there

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending May 30 there were 294 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows:—

Wheat—1 hard, 39; 2 hard, 35; 3 hard, 51; 3 northern, 0; no grade, 145; condemned, 2; rejected, 4 cars.
Oats—No. 2 mixed, 1; rejected, 2; no grade, 4 cars.
Barley—Feed, 1.
Flax Seed—None
During the same week last year there were 677 cars of grain inspected, 443 of which graded No. 1 hard.

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Wines, Liquors
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Kootenay Mines.

Rossland, B. C., June 3.—Both shipments from this camp for the week closing Saturday night are slightly below the standard for the past month or two, largely because the Le R. shipments have been somewhat curtailed on account of the trouble at Northport. As there is every likelihood of this matter being arranged on an early date the output is expected to reach the 10,000 mark within a week or two.

The details of the week's output are as follows: Le Roi, for the week, 1,240, for the year, 92,709; Centre Star, for the week, 1,740, for the year, 11,448; War Eagle, for the week, 700, for the year, 10,050; Le Roi, No. 2, 940, for the year, 17,085; Rossland, W., for the week, 1,040, for the year, 7,281; Iron Mask, for the week, 40, for the year, 2,053; I. X. L., for the week, 25, for the year, 104; Velvet, for the year, 503; Evening Star, for the year, 70; Splizze, for the year, 61; Grant, for the year, 52; Portland, for the year, 24; total for the week, 8,780, total for the year 180,502 tons.

Grand Forks, B. C., June 3.—The Granby smelter, during the week ending Saturday, treated 4,472 tons of ore. Total to date, 153,327 tons.

The Winnipeg City Council.

The Winnipeg city council met in fortnightly session on Monday evening. The first business taken up was the hearing of a deputation of city ministers and laymen on the subjects of city morals. A committee was appointed to consider the matter. The finance committee reported recommending a number of accounts for payment. Also that the tender of the Franklin Press, Limited, for printing by-laws of 1900 and of the Richardson Stationery and Manufacturing company for binding same be accepted.

The committee on works recommended that a number of public works be proceeded with. That the tender of Thos. Atchison for supply of 200 cords of wood to be delivered at the city quarry and 100 cords for asphalt plant, at \$3.97 per cord, be accepted. That certain aged employees of the department be pensioned off. That the following tenders be accepted:—For supply of sewer pipe—The Canadian Sewer Pipe Co., at the prices stated in their tender. For construction of sewer in Salter street from Flora avenue to Stella avenue, and in Stella avenue from Salter street to Aikins street, Dobson & Jackson, at \$1,276.

The fire, water and light committee reported recommending: That the orders for the metres be divided, 150 of the ½ inch and ¾ inch to be procured from the Hersey Mfg. Co., at \$12.53 each, and 150 ½ inch and ¾ inch at \$11.88, and 100 ¾ inch at \$17.81, from the National Metre company. That the tender of Miller, Morse & Co., J. Robertson Co., J. H. Ashdown and Geo. D. Wood for supplies required by the waterworks department for the current year be accepted, in respect of the article upon which each tender is lowest. Orders for articles upon which each tender at the same rate to be equally divided between them. These recommendations were not adopted owing to the fact that they had to have a two-thirds majority and this was not forthcoming. A resolution was passed providing that in future all supplies be ordered through the finance committee and charged to each respective committee. Other minor matters having been attended to the council adjourned. The following notice of motion by Ald. Sharpe will be dealt with at the next meeting: "I beg leave to give notice that I will move at the next regular meeting of council that the city engineer be asked to hand in his resignation, and that he be given three months salary dating from June 1, 1901."

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

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	218,000
Toronto	3,000
Quebec	87,000
Port Harb. Ont.	214,000
Kingston	50,000
Quebec	110,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	1,189,000
Winnipeg	360,000
Manitoba elevators	1,050,000

Total May 25	4,261,000
Total previous week	4,772,000
Total a year ago	3,360,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's May 25, were 74,640,000 bushels, as against 53,941,000 bushels for the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 59,705,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on May 1 were 5,071,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending June 1, was 31,332,000 bushels, being a decrease of 3,132,000 bushels of the week. A year ago the visible supply was 44,704,000 bushels, two years ago 23,185,000 bushels, three years ago 22,537,000 bushels, four years ago 21,450,000 bushels, five years ago 50,147,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 11,218,000 bushels, compared with 7,941,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 16,413,000 bushels, compared with 12,378,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

	Bushels.
1901	143,000,000
1900	148,000,000
1899	117,000,000
1898	95,000,000
1897	107,000,000
1896	146,000,000
1895	172,000,000

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

	This crop.	Last crop.
Minneapolis	70,310,390	75,010,234
Milwaukee	8,519,045	10,168,842
Duluth	16,434,157	48,646,684
Chicago	40,834,384	22,273,353

Total 136,098,976 156,099,213

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

	This crop.	Last crop.
Toledo	8,880,140	10,805,969
St. Louis	20,238,486	8,011,719
Detroit	3,056,918	3,616,767
Kansas City	35,799,017	14,751,240

Total 67,974,561 37,185,695

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 72c in store Fort William.

Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.85; best bakers', \$1.05.

Milk-tuffs—Irish, \$11.00 per ton; shorts, \$13.00; delivered to city dealers.

Oats—Carlots on track, 30c@32c, according to quality.

Barley—30c@32c per bushel for malting and feed grades.

Country Wheat—57c per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.

Corn—in carlots, 40c per bushel of 56lb.

Flax—Nominal.

Butter—Dairy, 12c@14c per lb for best grades; new creamery, 15c per lb at the factories.

Cheese—New cheese, 11c, laid down here.

Eggs—11c for Manitoba fresh, less expressage.

Potatoes—45c@50c per bushel.

Beef—6c@7c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 hides, 6c@6c.

Wool—8c@9c for unwashed fleeces.

Seneca Root—2c@3c per lb.

Baled Hay—\$10.50 per ton on cars.

Live Stock—Choice beef cattle, 3c@4c per lb; sheep, 4c@5c; hogs, 4c@5c.

Grain and Milling Notes.

Reports of the grain crops in Ontario are encouraging. The rain has enabled the roots to spread and strengthen before being forced, as would have been the case with hot,

forcing weather. The growth of grass has been splendid and luxurious pasturage promises to greatly add to the prosperity of the dairying interests.—Toronto Globe.

Governor Stanley, of Kansas, who has lately been making a special study of the state's crop conditions, and who has, in connection therewith, visited several portions of the state, says: "I am very well pleased with present conditions. If the wheat crop fulfills present expectations it will add at least \$10,000,000 to the bank deposits of the state and will give an aggregate equal to \$50 per capita for the entire population." Reports from all sections of Kansas say wheat is fast heading and filling, and that grain will be large. Crop is made and harvest will begin June 15.

London, June 3.—The Mark Lane Express says to-day in its weekly review of the crop situation:—"It is already clear that the British crops will be irregular, but we do not despair that the wheat will be up to the average yield. Grub and other pests are much in evidence. The crops promise well in Russia, Italy, Spain and Algeria, but there is only a mediocre outlook for France, Austro-Hungary, Roumania and Turkey. There is distinctly less than the average promise for Germany and parts of Poland. The regions where there is over an average wheat promise may be expected to produce 150,000,000 quarters, the regions with an average promise 75,000,000 quarters, and the regions with a deficiency 25,000,000 quarters. Undoubtedly the figures are quite sufficient to warrant for the very quiet markets.

Ocean Grain Freights.

The feature of the ocean grain freight market continues to be the easy feeling that prevails, and rates have scored another decline of 1/2d to 3d since this day week, with the exception of those to Hamburg and Antwerp, and all the room to these two ports has been engaged for June, the rates for July have been advanced 1/2d to 3d. The demand for room to other ports has been very limited, and agents in some cases had to do some running around early in the week in order to secure freight, and is accepted to London, and is 9d to Bristol. On the whole business is very quiet, and will likely remain so as long as the New York market is in its present condition. We quote: Liverpool, 1s; London, 1s 9d; Glasgow, 1s 1/2d; Belfast, 1s 7/8d; Leith, 2s 1/4d; Aberdeen, 2s 6d June; Bristol, 1s 10/8d; Manchester, 1s 3d; Antwerp, 2s 6d; Cardiff, 1s 9d July. The demand for grain tonnage in New York is reported as being very limited, but owners are not disposed to urge the market, and quote 2s 6d for Cork, for orders, and 2s to 2s 1/2d berth terms to pick-up ports. Other rates are quoted as follows: Liverpool, 7/8d; London, 1/2d; Newcastle, 2 3/4d; Antwerp, 2 3/4d; Rotterdam, 1 1/2c; Bristol, 2 3/4d; Leith, 2 3/4d; Hull, 2 1/2d, and Hamburg, 4s pfgs.—Montreal Gazette.

The World's Flax Crop.

The more important governments that compile statistics of their agricultural products make known the annual yield of their principal crops as soon as the figures are available, but estimates of minor crops are deferred by many countries until a later period. To collate figures from official sources upon many of the minor crops for the entire world is, therefore, impossible until a year or more after harvest. Flax and flaxseed are products of agriculture that are cultivated in but few countries as other than a subsidiary crop, and an estimate of the world's production from official sources is possible for no later period than 1899.

The world's production of flaxseed for 1899 amounted approximately to 63,553,000 bushels, a decrease of 4,386,000 bushels from the crop of the preceding year, and an increase of 10,956,500 bushels over that of 1897. As may be seen from a statement of the world's flax and flaxseed crop, 1897 to 1899, published in this number of the Crop Reporter, the production of flaxseed on an important commercial scale is confined almost exclusively to four countries—Russia, British India, the United States and Argentina. Russia in average years produces from 40 to 50 per cent. of the world's crop, British India from 15 to

25 per cent., the United States from 10 to 20 per cent., and Argentina about 10 per cent.

One striking change in the relative position of these four countries as producers is apparent in 1899. In that year the United States rose to the first rank as a producer of this seed, with a crop of 20,086,000 bushels against 18,022,000 bushels for Russia, 11,827,000 bushels for British India and 9,000,000 bushels for Argentina; or, about 29 per cent. of the total world's crop in 1899 was the product of the United States, against 26 per cent. in Russia, 17 per cent. in British India, and 13 per cent. in Argentina.

The maximum price made upon the 1899 crop was the highest that has been made in many years. In August and September, 1899, flaxseed sold in the Chicago market at from 96 1/2 cents to \$1.21 per bushel. From that point the highest price for each succeeding month rose steadily until May, 1900, when flaxseed touched \$1.80 per bushel. A fair average price for the year from August, 1899, to August, 1900, seems to be about \$1.40 per bushel, and at this price the 1899 crop of flaxseed in the United States would have been worth about \$30,000,000.

The exports and value of flaxseed and its manufactured products from the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, as compared with identical data for the fiscal year 1898-99, were as follows:—

	1898-1899.	Quantity.	Value.
Flaxseed, bushels	2,743,266		\$3,175,417
Oil cake and meal, pounds	481,130,182		5,528,331
Oil, gallons	103,484		54,148
Total value			\$9,057,896

	1898-1899.	Quantity.	Value.
Flaxseed, bushels	2,830,091		\$2,815,445
Oil cake and meal, pounds	457,177,390		5,277,744
Oil, gallons	107,000		47,681
Total value			\$8,140,870

Of the flaxseed crop of the United States in 1899, having a total value of about \$30,000,000, about 70 per cent. was retained for domestic needs. As to exports, it may be noted that the utility of flaxseed depends, aside from that used for seeding purposes, entirely upon its conversion into manufactured products; and, it is significant of the enterprise of the domestic oil industry, that a heavy proportion of the exports were in these forms. Of the \$9,057,896 worth of flaxseed and its products exported in the fiscal year 1899-1900, over 62 per cent. was in the form of oil, oil-cake and oil-meal; 38 per cent. only of the value of the total exports was in manufactured form. The exports of flaxseed amounted to 2,743,266 bushels, valued at \$3,175,417, or, in bulk, less than 14 per cent. of the total 1899 crop. The exports of the products manufactured from flaxseed aggregate in value \$5,528,470, almost this entire amount being represented by the exports of oil-cake and oil-meal, the exports of oil amounting to only \$5,148.

The cultivation of flax for the fiber on a noteworthy scale is confined entirely to Europe. The total production of that continent in 1899 amounted to 1,123,943,000 pounds against 1,780,693,000 pounds in the preceding year. Russia is the leading country of the world in the production of flax fiber, and, of the four great flaxseed

producing nations is the only one that gives attention to this place of the industry. The Russian production in 1899 amounted to over 78 per cent. of the total production of the world, the remaining 21 to 22 per cent. being raised in varying proportions in the nine minor flax-producing countries of Europe—Munich, Saxony, Prussia, etc.

Rice is more delicate when washed in hot water, when cold water is used the rice retains its earthy flavor. In boiling cover closely and do not stir while it is cooking.



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British Columbia Fruit WHOLESALE

R. L. CODD & CO.
PORT HAMMOND, B.C.

Strawberries ready about 10th June.

Manitoba.

Moody & Sutherland have opened up a hardware store at Gimli.

B. W. Yeo has opened out in fruit and confectionery at Dominion City.

W. P. Hepburn has opened a fruit and confectionery store at Dominion City.

A. E. Chandler, general merchant, Plumias, has assigned to Newton & Davidson, Winnipeg.

The Springfield Milling Co., Limited, is applying for a charter. The chief place of business will be Oakbank.

W. W. Ireland's new flour and feed store, at Wellwood, has been completed and is now open for business.

James Dresser, clothing and furnishings, Winnipeg, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Newton & Davidson.

Contracts for an addition to the Winnipeg hotel, Winnipeg, have been let and the work will commence immediately.

The brick work of the four-story addition of G. F. Stephen & Co.'s warehouse, on Market street, is now completed.

R. & E. P. Hicks have opened as grocers in East Selkirk. They contemplate the erection of a new store building before winter sets in.

Alton Bros. have sold their interest in the implement business of Alton, Beatty and Alton, at Sidney, to Beatty and Creasy. The new firm will continue the business in the old stand.

A banquet was given on Thursday evening at the Leland hotel to the western members of the Dominion House and the Winnipeg delegates who fought the Roblin railway act so strenuously.

The Kelzer Brick and Manufacturing Company have purchased property near the northern limits of Winnipeg and will put in machinery for the manufacture of brick and other kindred lines there.

Frederick Couse, milliner, whose place of business has been in the McIntyre block, Winnipeg, assigned in trust to F. J. C. Cox on Saturday last. A meeting of the creditors will be held on the 12th inst.

Grasshoppers have again shown themselves in the Douglas and Awena districts of Manitoba this summer and the department of agriculture has been assisting the farmers to destroy them with considerable success.

The Winnipeg city board of works met on Thursday night. Abraham Lechtzer's tender for purchasing old iron from the city was accepted. Tenders were ordered to be called for 50,000 paving bricks for the market square.

The Brandon exhibition association is sending out a hanger advertising this year's show, which is to be held July 27-28. The design is an appropriate one, being an excellent fiddle of a steer's head, above which is the injunction "Steer to Western Manitoba's Big Fair."

The citizens of St. Boniface met on Wednesday evening and discussed the matter of a new bridge between their town and Winnipeg. The general opinion seems to be that the time for constructing such a bridge has arrived. It will be located between the business portions of the two places.

Under the provisions of a new act of the Manitoba legislature, which came into force on Saturday last, the attaching of law stamps to all documents filed in legal proceedings has been done away with, and payment in cash is now the proper method of payment.

The Winnipeg electric street railway company reports: Gross earnings, April, 1901, \$114,410; gross earnings, April, 1900, \$16,135; increase, \$98,275; gross earnings, January 1 to April 30, 1901, \$91,874; gross earnings, January 1 to April 30, 1900, \$82,244; increase, \$9,630.

On June 3 Cameron's new furniture store at Roland was completely destroyed by fire. The building was just completed and ready for the stock which is to arrive in a few days. It is thought the fire was started by incendiaries. The same firm was burned out last winter and were just starting fresh. The building was valued at about \$1,500. There was no insurance.

Manager Walsh, of the Bell Telephone company, stated to a reporter this week that the company had decided not to build any more of long

distance lines in this province. The line to the International boundary, which had been started, will not be built. This, he states, is owing to the inability of the company to secure the increased capitalization which had been applied for at Ottawa.

Assiniboia.

John Horne has opened in business at Weyburn as agent for the Champion farm machinery.

McGillivray & Spies have leased the livery, feed and sale stables of G. M. Annable, at Moose Jaw.

The Williams Hardware company has opened in business at Sintaluta. E. H. Williams is proprietor.

Alberta.

The board of underwriters of Calgary have raised mercantile and other insurance rates from 25 to 50 per cent.

The butcher business at Wetaskiwin which was conducted for some time by Montgomery & Tausaugant, was sold last week to Youngberg and Sandgren.

The prize list for Edmonton summer fair, to be held July 1st to 4th, is in circulation. It is in the form of a neat pocket pamphlet, which contains also the programme of attractions. A perusal of its pages shows that the entrance fees are light and the prizes liberal, which should induce large numbers of the people in that district to turn out with their stock and farm products. The officers and committees who have arranged the details deserve the support and thanks of the people of Northern Alberta for providing such a comprehensive exhibition.

Saskatchewan.

A. Haldenby has sold out his harness business at Prince Albert to the Great West Saddlery Co.

Northwestern Ontario.

Mr. Brodenbach, formerly of the Mikado mine, Rat Portage, has been engaged as mining engineer of the Homestake mine.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has commenced work on its new terminal elevator at Port Arthur. Its capacity will be 1,500,000 bushels. The approach and the pier outside, including the elevator, will be 1,200 feet long. Vigers & Company, of Port Arthur, have a contract for the lumber and the driving of the piles. J. A. Jamieson, of Montreal, is the contractor for the whole work. It is to be finished and in operation by October.

Frank Peterson, managing director of the Black Eagle Gold Mining Co., has about completed arrangements for the re-opening of the Regina mine, at Rat Portage. He has sent out a large amount of supplies and is at present engaging men. The Regina is the deepest mine in the district and has shown permanent values, but through the installation of improper machinery to treat the ores, this property has been closed down for 18 months. It is the intention of the new management to install new machinery which will properly treat the ores, and it is confidently expected before many months the Regina will be a leading producer of the precious metal.

New Provinces.

The Edmonton board of trade has issued the following circular: To the Honorable, the Attorney-General, Regina.

Sir,—The time having arrived when it becomes necessary for the Territories to assume the responsibilities of self-government, the Edmonton board of trade hereby respectfully begs to point out, 1. That in the opinion of the board, it would be in the general interests of the Territories, as a whole, to have two provinces.

2. This board, therefore, suggests that the territories be divided in two by a line running east and west, from the province of Manitoba to that of British Columbia, thus making a northern and southern province. The former taking in the provisional district of Saskatchewan and that portion of Alberta lying north of, and including the 52nd parallel. The southern province to be composed of all that stretch of country lying south of said 52nd parallel.

3. The proposed division would give each of the provinces a transcontinental railway traversing them from east to west, and would include within their boundaries areas which in climatic conditions and agricultural interests have most in common.

4. This board further respectfully points out that it is necessary that the proposed provinces shall have all the privileges of the older provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Submitted on behalf of the Edmonton board of trade, Your obedient servant, F. FRASER TIMS, Secretary.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

Geo. H. Street has secured a contract for 150 miles of construction work on the southeastern section of the Canadian Northern.

The application for an injunction to restrain the Manitoba government from completing the purchase of the Northern Pacific lines in the province has been withdrawn.

Engagements of wheat are reported from Chicago to Buffalo at 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; and 8,000 bushels of wheat at 1 1/2c to Montreal. Corn has been engaged at 1 1/2c from Chicago to Buffalo.

Wm. Whyte, assistant to the president of the C.P.R., started from Montreal on Monday on his long journey around the world in the interests of Canadian trade. Most of his time will be spent in European and Asiatic Russia.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company formally withdrew from Manitoba at midnight on May 30th, thus closing a business relationship with the people of this country which has been singularly satisfactory to all concerned.

At a meeting of the town council of St. Boniface held Wednesday afternoon the plans of the Canadian Northern railway regarding their route through the town and the location of their station were accepted by the council.

J. D. McArthur has sent his outfit to work on the Forrest extension of the Great Northwest Central branch of the C. P. R. The work on this line will be vigorously pushed and it is expected that about thirty miles will be in readiness for moving this year's crop.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have, in order to give the Ontario millers and farmers the advantage of a new through rate from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard decided to make a reduction of 2 1/2 cents per hundred pounds on all grain and grain products shipped from Ontario points. The reduction is to be made general and does not apply to competitive points only.

The Canadian Northern Railway, having acquired the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, freight intended for shipment to Gladstone and all points north thereof, as well as the following points on the joint section between Portage la Prairie and Gladstone, viz., Macdonald, Westbourne and Woodside, when routed via the Canadian Northern Railway, should be delivered to Shedden Company's teams.

The new Allan line royal mail twin-screw steamer Australasian, arrived at Montreal at 6 p. m. Sunday, after a very favorable first trip across the Atlantic. She brought a full complement of passengers. The Australasian was built by Messrs. Denny, on the Clyde, and is a magnificent vessel of 7,765 tons burden. Her promenade deck is a special feature. The vessel is 570 feet in length and 58 feet in width. She is commanded by Capt. Brown, formerly of the Parisian.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Saturday, June 9. ANVILS—Per lb. 10¢12¢, small and vice combined, each \$3.75. AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, \$1.25. AXES—Bench, 30 and 10 per cent; chopping axes, per dozen, \$7.50; double bit, per dozen, \$12.50. BARS—Crow, \$5.50 per 100lb. BELLOWS—20 1/2, \$4.50; 21, \$4.95; 22, \$5.40; 23, \$5.85; 24, \$6.30; 25, \$6.75; 26, \$7.20; 27, \$7.65; 28, \$8.10. BELTING—Agricultural, 65 per cent, No. 1, 60 per cent; extra, 50 per cent off new list. BELTS, ATGER—American, 50 per cent; Jenoung's Excelsior, 45 per cent. BOLTS—Carriage, 55 and 5 per cent; machine 55 and 5 per cent; plow, 50 and 5 per cent; sleigh shoe, 70 per cent; stove, 60 per cent; tire, 60 per cent. BULBING PAPER—Anchor, plain, 70-Cyclone and Jubilee, plain, 65; Cyclone and Jubilee, tarred, 65; Anchor, tarred, 65; Shiel, tarred, 65. BUTTS—Cast, loose, pin, com. 60 per cent; Peterson, 45 per cent; wrought steel, narrow, 60 per cent; loose pin, 60 per cent; bronze, 45c up. CARTRIDGES—Rim fire, American dis-

count 23 1/3 per cent; Dominion 50 and 5 per cent; central fire pistol, American discount 5 per cent, Dominion discount, 50 per cent., military and sporting, American 10 per cent advance on list, Dominion 15 per cent.

CHIMNEY—Portland, barrel, \$1.25¢1.50. COILS—Cott., brood, 3-10 in., per 100 lb. \$11.00; 4 in., \$9.00; 5-10 in., \$8.25; 6 in., \$6; 7-10 in., \$5.75; 1/2 in. and up, \$5.50. Jack, iron, single, per dozen yards, 15¢75¢; double, per dozen yards, 25¢81.10; 5-10, \$4.50; 7/8, \$8. Trace, per dozen pairs, \$3.75¢5.50.

CHURNS—H. B. Steel frame, 55 per cent; wood frame, 20 cents less net. COPPER—Tinned sheets, 25¢; planished 35¢; boiler and T. K. pits, plain tinned, per lb. 25¢; spun, 33¢.

FILES—Com. 70 and 10 per cent; Nicholson and Black Diamond, 60 per cent. GLASS—Sheets, 15c lb; broken, 12 1/2¢; blue, white, for kalsomining, 12¢25¢.

GRINDSTONES—A. H. Fraser's, per case, 1, gross \$3.75; Diamond, light, \$1.75 case; dark, \$1.75; Misc., \$1.

GRINDSTONES—\$1.50 100lb. HAIR—Plasterers', 90c bale. HARVEST TOOLS—55 per cent. HORSESHOES—Iron shoes, keg, 0 and 1, \$4.65; 2 and larger, \$4.40. Less than full keg, 25c extra. Steel shoes, 0 and 1, \$4.75; 2 and larger, \$4.50.

IRON—Nails—Pointed, finished, oval heads, list price, No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; Nos. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount on these prices, 45 per cent. HINGES—Heavy T and strap, per 100 lb. \$2.25¢1.20; light do., 60 per cent; screw hook and hinge, 10 to 10 in., 5c per lb; 12 in. up, per lb, 4c.

IRON—Bar, iron, 100lb; base price, \$2.40. Hot iron, 100lb, \$2.55; base. Swedish iron, 100lb, \$1.75 base. Sheet, black, 16¢20 gauge, \$3.50; 22¢26 gauge, \$3.75; 28 gauge, \$4. Galvanized, 10 gauge, \$4.25; 18¢22 gauge, \$4.50; 21 gauge, \$4.75; 26 gauge, \$5; 29 gauge, \$5.25 per 100lb; Queen's head, 25c advance on American prices. Canada plates, Garth and Walms, 55¢; imitation Russian sheets, 54¢; genuine Russian sheets, 52¢.

LEAD—112, per lb. 6c; sheets, 6 1/2¢. NAILS—Cut—60d up, \$3.00; 50d, \$3.05; 40d, \$3.10; 30d, \$3.15; 20d, \$3.20; 16d, \$3.25; 12d, \$3.30; 10d, \$3.35; 8d, \$3.40; 6d, \$3.45; 4d, \$3.50; 3d, \$3.55; 2d, \$3.60. Wire Nails—4 1/2 in. up, \$3.50; 4 in., \$3.55; 3 in., \$3.60; 2 1/2 in., \$3.70; 2 in., \$3.75; 1 1/2 in., \$3.80; 1 1/4 in., \$4.15; 1 in., \$4.50.

OAKUM—Navy, \$2.25 bale; P. S. navy, \$3.75; spun, \$4.00. PICKS—Clay, 1,600 doz.; pick mattocks, \$2.50 dozen.

PIPE—Iron, black, per 100 feet, 1/2 in., \$3.55; 3/4 in., \$3.65; 1 in., \$4; 1 1/4 in., \$4.45; 1 1/2 in., \$4.70; 1 3/4 in., \$5.50; 2 in., \$6.75. Sizes 2 1/2 to 45 per cent discount. Galvanized, 1/2 in., \$6.05; 3/4 in., \$6.05; 1 in., \$6.05; 1 1/4 in., \$6.15; 1 1/2 in., \$6.40; 2 in., \$7.00; lead, 6 1/2¢ lb.

PIPE—Stove—6 in., \$9.75; 7 in., \$9.50 per 100 feet.

PITCH—Pine, \$4.50 per barrel. PLASTER—Per barrel, \$3.25.

RIVETS AND BURS—Carriage, section 3/4 per cent; M rivets, black and tinned 3/4 per cent; copper rivets and burrs, 33¢; copper rivets, 20¢; cartons 1/2 per lb extra net.

ROPE—Cotton, 1/2 and 1 inch and larger, 17¢ lb; deep sea, 10¢; 1 1/2 inch, 11¢; Manila, per lb, 13¢; horse, steel, 10¢; base.

SCREWS—F. H. bright, discount 5/4 per cent; R. H. discount 8/4 per cent; F. H. brass, discount 50 per cent; R. H. brass, discount 75 p. c. Bench, wood, doz., \$1.25¢1.50; bench, iron, per doz., \$3.25¢3.50; each screw, 5/4 per cent.

SHEETS—Loaded—Eley's black, 12 gauge, per 100, soft, \$1.50; chilled, \$1.65; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.15; chilled, \$2.30; Eley's smokeless, 12 gauge, soft, \$2.10; chilled, \$2.25; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.60; chilled, \$2.75.

SHOT—Soft, \$6.25 per 100 lb; chilled, \$6.75; buckshot, \$7.25; ball, 28, \$7.65.

SOLDER—Half and half, per lb, 21¢. SOLDERING IRONS—Per lb, 25¢.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 per cent. SPIKES—Pine, 1 1/2, \$4.65; 1 1/4, \$4.40; 1 1/8, \$4.15; 1 1/2 in., \$4.10.

STEEL—Sleigh shoe, \$3.00 base; spring, \$3.75 base; machinery, \$3.75 base; share, com., \$4.75 base; share, trench, \$5.50; toe calc., \$4.25 base; tire steel, \$3.25 base; cast tool steel, lb, 9¢12¢.

STEEL ROLLER PLATES—1 1/2 inch, \$3.50; 1 3/4 and thicker, \$3.25.

STAPLES—Galvanized, \$3.90 per 100lb. TAR—Coal tar, per barrel, \$4.75.

TIN—Lamb and flag, 56 and 25lb tin, per lb, 32¢.

TIN PLATES—Charcoal plates, I C, 10 1/2, 12 1/2 and 14 1/2, \$5.50; I X same size box, \$4.50; I C, charcoal, 20x28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50; I X box, 20x28, 112 sheets, \$12.50.

TERNE PLATES—I C, 20x28, \$10.00. TINWARE—Plain, 75 and 2 1/2 per cent; retinned, 70 and 10 per cent.

TRAPS—Game, H. & S., No. 0, \$1.02 doz.; No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.47; No. 3, \$1.70; No. 4, \$1.92; bear, No. 3, \$7.50.

TUBS—Roller, 2 inch, 16 1/2 per foot; 2 1/2 inch, 21 1/4; 3 inch, 25c per foot.

VISES—F. S. Wright's, 14; Sampson, 40x5 lb, \$4.50¢5; each, parallel, \$2.65 each.

WADS—Gross felt, 75c per lb; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 12 and smaller gauges, 25c per M; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 10 gauge, 25c per M. Chemically prepared black edge gray cloth wads, in boxes of 250 each, 11 and smaller gauges, 65c per 1,000; 9 and 10 gauges, 75c per 1,000; 7 and 8 gauges, \$1 per 1,000.

WIRE—Brass and copper wire, 20 per cent advance on the list; cotton line wire, 15 gauge, per 100 feet, \$2.50; Galvanized, 4 barb, regular, \$3.45; galvanized, plain twist, \$3.45.

ZINC—Sheets in cases, \$7.50 per 100lb; broken lots, \$8.00.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, June 8.

The change of weather which has been experienced over the agricultural districts of the west this week, has had a reassuring effect upon business. Itains have been general since the beginning of the week and the whole country has had a thorough soaking which will be most beneficial to the crops. Wholesale trade in the city has been steady and without special feature throughout the week but there is a more confident feeling noticeable in every line and some are already predicting big things for Manitoba this year. Staple lines are moving in good volume. Green fruits are very active. Values in all lines are remarkably steady and there are but few chances to note. Building and other industrial operations are very active, and labor is well employed. Railway traffic, both freight and passenger, is heavy. Bank clearings for the week ending Thursday were \$270,901 less than last year and they also show a falling off as compared with two years ago. Money is in good demand at steady rates of interest. The mortgage companies report an exceptionally heavy demand for funds and the rates are being drawn pretty tight. Bank rates range from 6 to 7 per cent, for ordinary mercantile loans. Mortgage rates are from 6 to 8 per cent.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, June 8.

(All quotations given in this report are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.)

BUILDING MATERIAL.

There is a good demand for stone, lime and brick and prices hold steady. Rustic stone is \$4.00 per cord; footings, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 2 1/2c per bushel; gray lime, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4c per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand; kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

CURED MEATS.

Demand for cured meats is large and the market holds at quotations which have prevailed for past month or more. The upward tendency in hogs may result in higher prices for the finished products. Barbed wire making prices will be found on page 162.

DRY GOODS.

Travelers are now out on the road with serious samples and report a fair volume of business. The copious rains of this week will improve trade very much, especially as it is now turning warm and bright again. Country merchants have been a little afraid to push business lately on account of the dry weather but this impediment has now been removed and there will likely be a large increase in the demand for reasonable lines of dry goods. As regards stocks and values there is nothing new in Winnipeg. Jobbers have on hand everything that is fashionable and new in the way of wearing apparel and values are holding very steady.

DRUGS.

Demand is good in this line and a very satisfactory business is being done by local houses. Prices here hold steady and there have been no changes to note during the week. Quinine is firm at the advance noted last week. It may be noted that the strength in quinine is due to reports of damage to the cinchona bark crop of Java by a recent volcanic eruption. The extent of the damage is not yet known. The same eruptions have seriously damaged the crop of cubeb berries in that island and the market for these is higher in consequence. Other lines which manifest an upward tendency are ergot, coca leaves, buchu leaves and boxwood. Morphine is easier at the decline. New York. Most of the usual staples are holding steady. Shipping prices current will be found on page 162.

FISH.

Fresh caught are plentiful and in good demand. We quote: White-

fish, fresh caught, 6c per pound; pickerel, fresh caught, 4c per pound; pike, fresh caught, 3c per pound; lake trout, fresh caught, 2c per pound; whitefish, fresh caught, 1 1/2c per pound; fresh spring salmon, 1 1/4c per pound; fresh spring salmon, 1 1/4c per pound; halibut, 12c; Lake Superior herring, 30c per dozen; salt cod, 10c; Labrador fish, 10c per bushel; salt mackerel, \$2.00 per kit; boneless fish, 2 1/2c per pound; fresh sea cod, big, 7c per pound; smelts, 8c; mackerel, 12c; fresh shad, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS.

There is a very active demand for all reasonable lines of fruit and the variety offered is constantly widening. This week California peaches, plums and apricots, Valencia oranges and Hood River strawberries have been added to the list. Prices on the leading lines hold steady. Strawberries will likely rule lower next week. Bananas are firmer. We quote: Oranges, 10c, \$1.15; 1 1/2c, \$3.50; 1 1/2c, \$4.00; 1 1/2c, \$4.25; 1 1/2c-2 1/2c, \$4.75; seedlings, \$1.50 to \$1.25; blood oranges in half boxes, \$2.25; Mission lemons, 10c per bunch, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Hood River strawberries, \$4.25 per crate; California peaches, \$2.50 per box; plums, \$3.00; apricots, \$2.75; cherries, \$2.25 per 10-pound box; grapefruit, \$2.50 to \$2.75; pear, \$1.40 to \$1.50; 10-10-pound box; pineapples, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per dozen; figs, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 10-pound box; custon dates, per package, of 1-pound, 8c; new dates, 1c older in keep (package), \$2.50; 10-pound box, 1 1/2 pound jars, \$2.50 a dozen; maple sugar, 1 1/2; maple syrup, 2-pound tin, per dozen, \$2.25; half gallon tins, per dozen, \$6.50; gallons, \$12.00; Florida 4-1/2 bushel crates, \$3.75; five rhubarb 1 1/2c per lb; Egyptian onions, 4c per pound; cabbage, 3 1/2c per pound in 100-pound crates; lettuce and radish, 3 1/2c per dozen bunches; cucumber, 10c per dozen; cucumbers, \$1.25 per dozen; asparagus, 60c per dozen.

GROCERIES.

Business is steady under a good demand for all reasonable lines and there have been but two changes in prices. Matches are now 40c per case higher than they have been and flour was here also advanced slightly. All sizes of fibre tubs are up 2 1/2c per dozen and pails 5c per dozen. A full list of prices will be found on page 162.

HAIRDWARE.

The hardware situation remains unchanged so far as the market is concerned. There have been no fluctuations in prices of staples this week. Demand is moderately active with prospects of a good summer's trade. The lampwork crop of tin is already beginning to make itself felt. Advice from manufacturing centres this week have not contained any special news. Manufacturers in all branches of the trade are busy and some are exceptionally so. Barbed wire makers for instance, Winnipeg prices current will be found on another page.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Business in this line is much the same as in all others here, that is, steady and without special feature. Prices show no change. Linseed oil maintains its strength but is not so strong as Turpentine is firm and considered to be good value at present prices. White lead is firm and may advance. Glass is in a very strong position and as compared with other markets prices here are low.

IMPLEMENTS.

Implement dealers have not been trying to push business for the past three or four weeks as the dry weather had a very depressing effect upon buyers, but now that the country has had a good soaking rain they will have some incentive to work and expect to do a very extensive amount of fall implements during the next few weeks, and there should also be a good trade in mowers and rakes. The summer plow trade has been good so far and should be much better hereafter. Thrashers and engines will sell now.

BINDER TWINE.

The bulk of the twine orders have been booked for some time and there will be very little more done here until the harvest is close at hand. Prices hold steady.

SCRAP.

There is a good demand for all kinds of old material. No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$11.00 to \$17.00 per ton; No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per ton; wrought iron scrap, heavy, 10c per bushel; 10c per bushel; copper bottoms, 10 to 11c per pound; red brass, 10 to 11c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 8c per pound;

light brass, 5 to 6c per pound; lead pipe (one lead, 2 to 2 1/2c per pound) country mized, 50c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arctic, 6c per pound; zinc scrap, 10c per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, 85 to 90 ton; bones, 25c per dozen; pinta, 15c per dozen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The firmer tone in wheat markets noted in our report last week developed by Monday of this week into a good bulge, and prices in the American speculative markets advanced 2c to 4c per bushel. The primary cause of the advance was the extremely warm weather and the rain over the Northwest spring wheat country making it to be feared that we might have a repetition to some extent of the great drought of last year. Fortunately the weather experienced during the current week has dissipated all fears on this account, for the rains began about Sunday to visit different localities, and by Wednesday and Thursday there was a general rain and snowfall over the Northwest, which practically assures the spring wheat crop for this year. Snow in June sounds rather inconsistent with good crop prospects, especially when there is frost along with it, but it is not likely to hurt the spring wheat crop as the present stage in fact the wheat has already been sown upon as decidedly beneficial for the Northwest. The market could not long withstand the more favorable aspect in the crop situation and since Tuesday has gradually fallen away from the level at which it attained at the close of the week, until at the close of markets yesterday there is a decline in prices from 1c to 2 1/2c from a week ago, notwithstanding the appreciation in the interval noted above. In regard to prices in the near future, we think there need be little apprehension. In the States and in Europe there is a steady demand for cash wheat. In America farmer's stocks are getting to a low ebb, and the receipts from farm hands are not so numerous. In Europe, however, visible supply stocks are diminishing liberally each week. Harvesting on this continent and also in Europe is likely to be later than last year and a few weeks extra supply will be required to fill the gap. The winter wheat crop in the States is not showing up so well as it did a month ago and the government report to be issued on the 10th inst. is expected to be more bullish on winter wheat crop than previously. There is no change in report in European crop. Russia has a fine promise, but all Central and Western Europe is sorely up to previous condition, and Germany shows no improvement. Argentine continues to ship on a small scale, but shipments are falling off, and also Danubian. The main supply for Europe has to go every week from North America, and this week exports from both coasts are unusually large, being 6,044,000 bushels, against 4,200,000 bushels last week and 7,400,000 bushels for the same week last year. Last week the American visible supply decreased 3,150,000 bus. against a decrease for the previous week of 2,434,000 bushels, and a decrease of only 51,000 bushels for the week ending Monday. The total shipments last week were 9,628,000 bushels, against 9,534,000 bushels for the previous week and 6,941,000 bus. for the same week last year.

The local market for Manitoba wheat is extremely dull. The prices were higher in the beginning of the week, but with the decline since, prices are around what they were a week ago, and at the close of yesterday's markets we quote 1 hard at 78c; 2 hard, 76c; 3 hard, 68c, all in sacks, Port William, spot or on truck.

FLOUR—Demand is good and prices remain as follows: Oatmeal's Hungarian, \$2.05; Glensara Patent, \$1.90; Alberta, \$1.70; Superior, \$1.55; Imperial XXX, \$1.15; Lake Superior, \$1.05; The Woods, Five Bushel, \$2.05; Red Patent, \$1.95; Modern, \$1.85; XXXX, \$1.15 per sack of 35 pounds.

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

GROUND FEED—Pure oat chop is being sold by the market owing to the high price of oats. It is worth 25c per ton delivered. Mixed barley and

oats is worth 25c per ton, corn \$22 per ton.

COUNTRY WHEAT—Very little wheat offering. Buyers are paying 35 to 50c per bushel to farmers, according to quality and rate of freight.

OATMEAL—The market is firm, \$2.05 per 80 pound sack to the retail trade.

OATS—Oats are very scarce and dear. The shortage in the Manitoba crop of last year is beginning to be felt in earnest, now that supplies from the western part of Alberta are becoming harder to obtain. During the past few weeks there has been an active demand from British Columbia for these oats and as buyers there seem to be willing to pay a price for the goods they get them. Stocks remaining in Alberta cannot be very large as there has been a heavy drain on these oats for several months past for this and other markets. Manitoba oats are very scarce. We note an advance of 1c per bushel in both Alberta and Manitoba grades this week and prices may now be quoted as follows: Alberta oats, 40c in carlots on truck, 45 to 46c per bushel; Manitoba oats, 44 to 45c per bushel.

BARLEY—None offering.

CORN—A little corn is being taken for this and other markets. Manitoba worth 51 to 52c per bushel in carlots on track, a decline of 1/2c since last Saturday.

FLAX—None offering.

HAY—The first supplies of this week will make none very plentiful in a very short time. Meanwhile baled, fresh, is worth \$10 to \$11 per ton in carlots on track here and loose hay on the street is about the same.

POULTRY—There is nothing doing in poultry at present. Receipts are very light. A few live chickens are coming in at 30 to 40c per pair.

DRESSED MEAT—There has been a decided drop in prices in this market and butchers have had the greatest difficulty keeping the wants of their customers supplied. Everything saleable in the way of fat cattle has been picked up in the market, leaving really good the seller could command his own price. A little Manitoba grass (old beef) has been sold this week and some western range cattle have also been disposed of. Hogs are becoming scarce. We quote: Beef, fresh, 7c to 8 1/2c per pound; veal, 7c to 8 1/2c per pound; mutton, 6c per pound; hogs, 8 to 9 1/2c per pound.

BUTTER—Creamery—There is very little doing here in creamery butter and we find it difficult to quote a price. Dealers are not anxious to buy. Many butters, especially in view of the large receipts of dairy. They claim that the quality of the creamery is not reliable. About 15c or 16c f. o. b. at creamery is the price of this trade. It is expected that there will be obtainable right along now. Hops are becoming scarce. We quote: Best, fresh, 7c to 8 1/2c per pound; veal, 7c to 8 1/2c per pound; mutton, 6c per pound; hogs, 8 to 9 1/2c per pound.

BUTTER—Dairy—Receipts are large and the market has declined in consequence. We quote choice dairy in tubs or boxes 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c commission basis, the inferior grades being obtainable for 8 to 10c. Choice butter going into creamation houses is bringing 11 1/2c. This is to be less than last week's price. Second grades are worth proportionately less money. Buyers say they prefer the better in tubs.

CHEESE—The only transaction is new cheese which we have heard of this week was at 7 1/2c per pound net cash here. There is scarcely anything offering yet.

EGGS—Receipts liberal and prices steady at 10c per dozen for case lots of fresh, delivered here.

VEGETABLES—The market is quiet. Potatoes, 25 to 30c per bushel for grade's best, carrots, 2c per lb; beets, 1c per lb; turnips, 25 to 30c per bushel; parsnips, 2 1/2c per pound; onions, \$1.30 to \$2 per bushel; cabbage, new, 3 1/2c per pound; celery, imported, 10c to 1 1/2c per pound; cauliflower, 10c to 1 1/2c per bunch; cucumbers, \$1.25 per dozen; asparagus, 25 to 40c per dozen; the herb, 1 to 1 1/2c per pound.

HIDES—Receipts are light and the market quiet. We quote: No. 1, 4c for No. 2s, and 3 1/2c for No. 3s. Sheep and lambskins are quiet at 40 to 75c each.

WOOL—New Manitoba wool is not making any record so far here but light. Dealers are buying at 7 to 7 1/2c per pound, according to quality.

TALLOW—No. 1 tallow is worth 8c per pound here. Second grades 7c per pound.

SENECA ROOT—There is still a heavy demand for this article. Last year at this time quite a large quantity had been bought by dealers but it will be remembered that price

were then about 5 to 8c per pound better than they are today and constantly moving upward, whereas, this year, there is no such incentive to diggers to operate as they are being offered a very indifferent price and no good at the same time that if much good comes in the price will go lower. We quote 20 to 24c per pound delivered Winnipeg.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—It is not often that Manitoba gets stripped so bare of marketable cattle as it has been this spring and there has been quite a scramble among buyers during the past few weeks for the few that were available for immediate slaughter. Some cross bred cattle have been sold here and as we predicted last week a few western range cattle have also come into the market. These are expected to be more plentiful hereafter and will probably help to reduce prices. Choice fat cattle for immediate delivery are still worth as high as 5 1/2c and even more has been paid, but we expect to see this extreme price dropped very shortly. The range for butchers grades of beef cattle is 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c for best and 4 to 4 1/2c for common to good.

SHEEP—There is very little doing in sheep. Receipts are light and the market unchanged at 4 1/2 to 5c per pound off cars here.

HOGS—Receipts are light and the market firmer, although the prevailing price is the same as a week ago at 5 1/2c per pound for choice packing hogs, weighed off cars here.

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

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

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Toronto, June 8.

ANTIMONY—10 1/2c per lb for Cook.
BARBED WIRE—Car lots, f.o.b. Cleveland, \$2.70; \$2.82 1/2; Toronto, \$3.05 per 100 lb.
BAR IRON—Price for common, \$1.85 to \$1.90.
BINDER TWINE—Pure Manila, 1 1/2c per lb; sisal, 8 1/2c.
BLACK SHEETS—28 gauge, \$3.00.
BOLTS AND NUTS—Norway bolts, full square, 65 per cent; common carriage bolts, all sizes, 60 per cent; machine bolts, all sizes, 60 per cent; coach screws, 70 per cent; slight shoe bolts, 72 1/2 per cent; nuts, square, 4c off; nuts, hexagon, 4 1/2c off; tire bolts, 6 1/2 per cent; stove bolts, 6 1/2 per cent; plough bolts, 60 per cent; stove rods, 6 1/2c.
BRASS—Sheet and rod, discount 15 per cent.
BUILDING PAPER—Main building, 30-tarred lining, 40c; tarred roofing, \$1.05.
CANADA PLATES—All dull, \$2.10 per 100; half-polished, \$3.00; and all bright, \$3.50.
CEMENT—Canadian Portland, \$2.25 to \$2.75; English do., \$3.00; Belgian, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Canadian hydraulic cements, \$1.25 to \$1.50.
COIL CHAIN—Per 100 lb, 3/4 in., \$6.48; 5/8 in., \$5.50; 1/2 in., \$4.50; 3/8 in., \$3.50; 1/4 in., \$2.50.
COPPER—Ingot copper, 10c per lb; best or bar, 23 1/2c; sheet copper, 25 to 27c.
PUT NAILS—\$2.25 per keg for small lots and \$2.25 for carlots f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London.
FENCE WIRE—7 1/2 per cent.
GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head brand, \$4.50 per 100 lb; and \$4.30 for American.
GALVANIZED WIRE—Nos. 6, 7, and 8, \$3.50; No. 9, \$3.85; No. 10, \$4.00; No. 11, \$4.15; No. 12, \$4.30; No. 13, \$4.45; No. 14, \$4.60; No. 15, \$4.75; No. 16, \$4.90.
GLASS—Star, in 100 foot boxes, under 20 in., \$4.15; 20 to 40 in., \$4.45; 41 to 50 in., \$4.50; 51 to 60 in., \$5.15; 61 to 70 in., \$5.50; double diamond, under 21 in., \$6; 21 to 40 in., \$6.65; 41 to 50 in., \$7.50; 51 to 60 in., \$8.50; 61 to 70 in., \$9.50.
GREEN WIRE CLOTH—\$1.35 per 100 square feet.
HARVEST TOOLS—50, 10 and 5 per cent.
HORSE NAILS—Countersunk, 60 per cent; C brand, 50 and 7 1/2 per cent; other brands, 50, 10 and 5 per cent.
HORSEHOES—No. 2 iron shoes, light, medium and heavy, \$3.00 f.o.b.; snowshoes, \$3.85.
IRON PIPE—Black pipe—1/4 in., \$4.25; 1/2 in., \$4.25; 3/4 in., \$4.30; 1 in., \$4.50; 1 1/4 in., \$4.65; 1 1/2 in., \$4.75; 1 3/4 in., \$4.90;

2, \$11.25; 2 1/2, \$20.05; 3, \$24.55; 3 1/2, \$30.75; 4, \$39; 4 1/2, \$41.80; 5, \$47.35; 6, \$52.10. Galvanized pipe—1/4 in., \$4.90; 1/2, \$5.25; 3/4, \$5.55; 1, \$5.85; 1 1/4, \$10.30; 1 1/2, \$12.35; 2, \$16.50.
LEAD PIPE—Discount 30 per cent.
OLD MATERIAL—Agricultural scrap, 55c per cwt.; machinery cast 60c per cwt.; stove scrap, 50c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 60c; new light scrap copper, 12c per lb; bottom, 11 1/2c; heavy copper, 15c; coil wire scrap, 13c; light scrap brass, 7c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 10 1/2c; heavy red scrap brass, 10 1/2c; scrap lead, 3c; zinc, 2c; scrap rubber, 6 1/2c; good country mixed rags, 15 1/2c; clean dry bones, 40 1/2c per 100 lb.
PIG IRON—Canadian Pig, \$10.50 for No. 2, \$10 for No. 3.
PIG LEAD—\$10.40 per lb.
PIG TIN—22c per lb.
POULTRY NETTING—Discount of 55 per cent.
RIVETS AND BURRS—Iron, 60 and 10 per cent; iron burrs, 65 per cent; copper rivets and burrs, 35 and 5 per cent.
ROPE—Sisal, 10c; pure Manila, 13 1/2c.
SCREWS—Flat head, bright, 8 1/2 and 10 per cent off list; round head, bright, 5 1/2 and 10 p.c.; flat head brass, 80 and 10 per cent; round head brass 75 and 10 per cent; flat head bronze, 70 per cent; round head bronze, 65 per cent.
SHEET ZINC—6 1/2c for cask lots; 6 1/2c for part casks.
SILICOT—Common, \$0.50 per 100 lb; chilled, \$7; bull seal and ball, \$7.50; discount, 7 per cent.
SMOOTH STEEL WIRE—Nos. 6 to 8 \$2.50; No. 9, \$2.80; No. 10, \$2.85; No. 11 \$2.90.
SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 and 5 per cent.
SPLINTER—5 1/2c per lb.
SOLDER—Half and half, 18 1/2c, refined 18c; wiping, 17c.
STEEL—Hoop steel, \$3.10; sleigh shoe steel, \$2.10; tire steel, \$2.30; 2 1/2 in. TERNE PLATES—1. C., \$8.50; 1. N., \$10.50.
TIN PLATES—Usual sizes, 1. C., \$4.15 special sizes, base, \$4.50; 20x23, \$9.50.
TINNED SHEETS—28 gauge, 3 1/2c; f.o.b. Toronto and west.
WIRE NAILS—Base price, \$2.77; f.o.b. f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London.

PAINTS AND OILS.

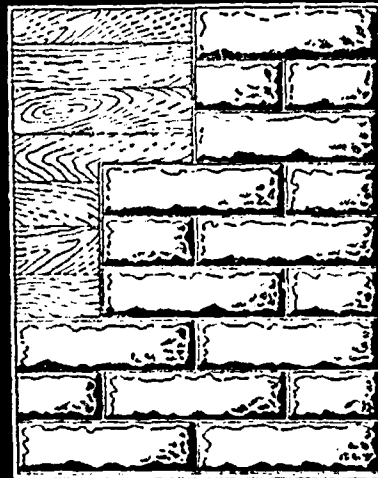
CASTOR OIL—East India, in cases, 10 @ 10 1/2c per lb, and 10 1/2c for single tin.
GUM SHELLAC—In cases, 22c; in less than cases, 25c.
LINSEED OIL—Raw, 1 to 4 barrels, 8 1/2c; hotted, 8c.
LIQUID PAINTS—Pure, \$1.20; \$1.30 per gallon; No. 1 quart, \$1 per gallon.
PARIS WHITE—\$0.60; \$1.00.
PARIS GREEN—Barrels, 10 1/2c; kegs, 17c; drums, 50 to 100 lb, 17 1/2c; drums, 25 lb 18c; tin, 1 lb, 19 1/2c; packages, 1 lb, 18 1/2c.
PLASTER PARIS—New Brunswick, \$1.00 per barrel.
PUMICE STONE—Powdered, \$2.50 per 100 lb for barrels and 45c per lb in small quantities; lump, 10c per lb in small lots, and 8c per lb in barrels.
PUTTY—Bladders, in barrels, \$2.10; bladders, in 100 lb kegs, \$2.25; bulk, in barrels, \$1.90; in less quantities, \$2.05.
RED LEAD—Genuine, in casks of 500 lb, \$5.50; ditto, in kegs of 100 lb, \$5.75; No. 1 in casks of 500 lb, \$5.00; do., kegs of 100 lb, \$5.25.
REFINED OIL—American water white, 16 1/2c in barrels; Sarnia water white, 16 1/2c in barrels; Sarnia prime, 14 1/2c in barrels.
SEAL OIL—54c per gallon, and yellow seal oil, 52c.
TIN LANTINE—In single barrels, 51c; 2 to 4 barrels lots, 51c.
WHITING—70c per 100 lb; gliders' whiting, 80c.
WHITE LEAD—Ex-Toronto, pure white lead \$6.37 1/2; No. 1, \$6; No. 2, \$5.67 1/2; No. 3, \$5.25; No. 4, \$4.87 1/2; dry white lead, 5c; \$5.37 1/2.

Recent advices from Smyrna to Winnipeg brokers indicate that the crop of figs this year will be large and prices are expected to rule rather lower.

Private mail advices from Patras, Greece, under date of May 2, reporting on conditions with regard to the new crop of currants, state: "Everything looked favorable for the new crop; the report received to the 30th of April complained only that the yield would be a very moderate one, but no mention was made as to peronosporas or any other destructive disease. Today, however, rumors are being circulated that peronosporas has been detected in a few vineyards in the neighborhood of Patras, and these reports have unfortunately been officially confirmed by the agricultural office. It is, however, sincerely to be hoped that the evil is merely local and that the large area of currant-growing districts will be protected from any serious calamity." The shipments from Greece to Europe, America and Australia for the first four months of this year amounted to 45,536 tons, compared with 114,610 tons for the same period last year and 124,025 tons for the same period in 1921. The total exports for April were about 1,050 tons, and stocks in Greece are now reduced to less than 3,500 tons; of these not more than 2,500 tons are of a merchantable character.

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WITH OUR ROCK FACED STONE



IT COSTS VERY LITTLE

It is a steel siding, either galvanized or painted—in great demand

for new structures as well as for improving old ones. It can be readily applied, makes a most attractive looking finish, and also gives fire, cold and damp-proof protection. Fulllest information, if you write.

The Metallic Roofing Co.,

Manufacturers, LIMITED TORONTO, Canada.

THOS. BLACK, Selling Agent, 151 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

Pure Gold Baking Powder



Is SURE PURE and ALL CANADIAN. NO ALUM IN IT. Nearly half the price of the dear Baking Powders.

PURE GOLD CO.

Toronto

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, June 8. Dry Goods—Improved demand for cotton goods with finer weather. A feature is the cutting in Canadian cotton goods prices to keep out United States lines. No new lists have been issued, but there are reductions in a few numbers of white and gray cottons, two numbers of ticking and nearly the whole range of denims. The price is ten per cent lower on some lines of denims.

Hardware—Trade is fairly active. Supplies of barb wire are short. Grindstones are much higher than last year as a result of a recent combination. Two inch thick, forty to twenty pounds, now \$25 ton, two-inch and under forty pounds, \$28; under two inches thick \$29. Cement is firm. Lined oil dearer.

Groceries—Trade is less active than a week ago. Interest in canned vegetables has lessened as the syndicate deal has gone through and all goods in hands of packers in combine have been taken over. The feeding in these goods is firmer. Soda biscuits have advanced 1/2 cent for those in boxes and 1 cent for packages.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, June 8. Hog products are in active demand and firm. \$ocks are light. Hams 1/2c dearer. Other lines unchanged. Pork—Canada short cut, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess, \$19 to \$19.50. Smoked and dry salted meats—Long car, tons and cases, 10 1/2 to 11c. Breakfast bacon, 14 to 15c. Hams, 13 1/2 to 14c. Shoulders, 11c. Backs, 14 to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked. Lard—Tierces 10 1/2c, tubs, 10 1/2c, and pails, 11c.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, June 8. Grain deliveries have been light. Prices for wheat are lower. Ontario No. 2 wheat is quoted at 66 1/2 to 67c on low rates of freight. Manitoba is also easier. Ontario flour is lower, and \$2.63 is now the best bid for export. Oats are weaker. Butter receipts are not large and there is a good demand for best at 14 to 15c. Creamery is steady. Eggs steady and unchanged.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4.25; Manitoba bakers, \$3.95 for carlots at Toronto; Ontario patent, \$2.63 per barrel for 90 per cent. patents, middle freights.

Wheat—Ontario red and white wheat 6 1/2c, middle freights, Ontario spring, 70 to 71c, No. 1 hard, 92c, No. 2 hard 88c, No. 3 hard, 81c, grinding in transit.

Oats—No. 1 white, 33c east; No. 2 white, 31 1/2c, middle freights. Barley—4c for No. 3 extra at country points west.

Millfeed—Shorts, \$13.00 to \$14.00 per ton for cars west; bran, \$12.

Outmeal—\$3.55 for cars of bags, and \$3.65 in wood for carlots, Toronto. Hay—Carlots on crack, \$9.00 to \$10.00 per ton.

Eggs—10 1/2 to 11c for fresh, in case lots.

Butter—Best rolls and packages, 14 to 15c; low grades, 10 to 12c, creamery packages, 17 to 18c, prints, 18 to 19 cents.

Cheese—9c to 9 1/2c for job lots of new cheese.

Hides—4 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 steers, 7c; country hides, 1/2c under these prices, calfskins, 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2, sheepskins, 8c to \$1.00 each; tallow, 5 to 5 1/2c.

Wool—Washed fleeces, 13c for new clip; unwashed, 8c.

Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.65 per bushel for handpicked, job lots.

Dried Apples—3 1/2 to 4 1/2c for round lots; evaporated, 5 1/2c.

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

Honey—9 1/2 to 10 1/2c per pound.

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

Potatoes—35 to 40c per bushel for carlots.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, June 8. Butter is firmer and 1 to 2c higher for best dairy tubs, creamery is easier. Cheese firmer. Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 77c all-out; white, 76c; red, 76c. Barley—35 to 35 1/2c for No. 2. Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 36 to 36 1/2c; No. 2, 35 1/2c about.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10 to \$4.30. Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.75 to \$4.1, straight rollers, \$3.25 to \$4.40. winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.85. Rolled Oatmeal—\$3.55 to \$3.60 per barrel, and \$1.72 1/2 to \$1.75 for bags.

Feed—Manitoba bran, bags, \$15.00, shorts, \$16.

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

Cheese Quebec, 8 1/4 to 8 1/2c. Western, 9c.

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

Eggs—Choice—11 1/2 to 11 3/4c, seconds, 9 1/2 to 10c.

Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood, tins, 65 to 75c per wine gallon, sugar, 9 to 10c for new.

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

Vegetables—Potatoes, carlots, 38c to 40c, onions, \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel.

Poultry—Turkeys, 10 to 12c, chickens, 8 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 6c, ducks, 7 to 9c; geese, 5 to 7c.

Meats—Beef, 7 to 8c, veal, 2c to 6c; fresh lamb, 6c to 7c; mutton, 5c to 6c; fresh killed hogs, \$10 to \$10.50.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices. Chicago, June 3.—July wheat 76 1/4 to 77 1/2c, high 78, low 74 1/2c, close 77 1/2c. June close 76 1/2c. Sept. open 73 1/2c, high 73 1/2c, low 72 1/2c, close 73 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, high 43 1/2c, low 42 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, high 28 1/2c, low 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.00, high \$14.00, low \$14.00, close \$14.00. Lard, July open \$8.17, close \$8.17 a.

Chicago, June 4.—Wheat, July open 76 1/4 to 77 1/2c, high 78, low 74 1/2c, close 77 1/2c. Sept. open 73 1/2c, high 73 1/2c, low 72 1/2c, close 73 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, high 43 1/2c, low 42 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, high 28 1/2c, low 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.00, high \$14.00, low \$14.00, close \$14.00. Lard, July open \$8.22, close \$8.17. Sept. open \$8.25, close \$8.20.

Chicago, June 5.—Wheat, July open 76, close 75c. Sept. open 73 1/2c, close 73 1/2c a. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.25, close \$14.52. Ribs, July open \$7.85, close \$7.85 b. Lard, July closed at \$8.25.

Chicago, June 6.—Wheat, July open 75, close 75 1/2c b. Corn, July open 44 1/2c, close 44 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.50, close \$14.52. Ribs, July open \$7.90, close \$7.92. Lard, July open \$8.27, close \$8.35.

Chicago, June 7.—Wheat, July open 73 1/2c, high 74 1/2c, low 72 1/2c, close 73 1/2c. Sept. open 70 1/2c, high 70 1/2c, low 69 1/2c, close 70 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, high 44, low 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c a. Oats, July open 27 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.67 1/2, close \$14.65 b. Lard, July open \$8.37 1/2, close \$8.27 1/2. Ribs, July open \$7.95, close \$7.92 1/2.

Chicago, June 8.—July wheat opened at 75c, and ranged from 72 1/2c to 73 1/2c. Closing prices were:—Wheat—July, 73 1/2c, Sept., 70 1/2c. Corn—July, 43 1/2c, Sept., 44 1/2c. Oats—July, 28 1/2c, Sept., 28 1/2c. Pork—July, \$14.67, Sept., \$14.82. Lard—July, \$8.40, Sept., \$8.45. Ribs—July, \$7.95, Sept., \$7.97.

A week ago July option closed at 75 1/2c. A year ago July option closed at 71 1/2c, two years ago at 75 1/2c, three years ago at 86c, four years ago 65 1/2c, five years ago at 57c; six years ago at 74 1/2c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, June 4. Receipts of live stock at the East End Abattoir market yesterday were 100 cattle and 250 sheep and lambs. Butchers were present in large numbers, but trade in cattle was slow, as buyers were holding back in order to secure a reduction from the very high prices paid here on last Thursday's market, and for common stock the reduction in price amounted to nearly 1/2c per lb., but prime cattle brought nearly as much money as on that day. The best cattle sold at about 5 1/2c per lb., pretty good stock from 4 to 5c per lb., and the rough, half-fatted beasts at from 3 1/2 to 4c per lb. The price of calves is still advancing. Sales to-day were made at from \$1 to \$3 each. Shippers paid 1c per lb. for good large sheep and the butchers paid from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c per lb. for the others. Spring lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$1.50 each. Fat hogs are declining in price, sales to-day being at from \$6.40 to \$7.15 per 100 lbs. for lots of hogs, weighed off the cars.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, June 7. Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday included 350 cattle and 400 sheep and lambs. Trade was dull. Prime cattle sold at 5 1/2 to 5 1/2c, and medium at 4 to 5c. Sheep, 1c for export grades, butchers 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. Spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$5 each.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, June 5. Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 71 carloads, including 1,420 cattle, 461 sheep and lambs, and 500 hogs. The cattle trade was dull, and prices were off from 15 to 25c per cwt., except for the best grades sales were slow, and considerable butcher cattle remained unsold. There was a fair trade done in export cattle, largely 1-year-old space on the boats has to be filled. Good to choice export cattle sold at from 4 1/2 to 5c, and occasionally 5 1/2c per pound the latter was about the top figure, light shippers sold from 1 1/4 to 4 1/2c per pound. Butcher cattle was sold to-day, and 4 1/2c was the outside price though a quarter more was paid in a few instances for some extra choice stuff. Loads of good to choice cattle changed hands at from 4 to 4 1/2c per pound; and medium sold at from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c per pound. Export ewes are steady, and wanted at 4c per pound. Grain fed yearling lambs are worth from 4 1/2 to 5c per pound. Spring lambs are worth from \$2.50 to \$4 each. Hogs, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.00.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, June 8. Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 41 cars, including 250 sheep and lambs, and 800 hogs. Prices for regular exporters were firmer at the top of \$3.40. Export cows, 4 to 4 1/2c, butchers' cattle plentiful and easy. Pickled, \$4.00 to \$4.15. Export bulls were slow and unchanged. Feeders, short keep, scarce and firm. Some light feeders 2 1/2c lower, at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Stockers scarce and sold \$3 to \$3.25. Sheep slow and unchanged. Spring lambs, 50c lower at \$2 to \$4.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, June 3.—July wheat 76 1/4 to 77 1/2c, high 78, low 74 1/2c, close 77 1/2c. June close 76 1/2c. Sept. open 73 1/2c, high 73 1/2c, low 72 1/2c, close 73 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, high 43 1/2c, low 42 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, high 28 1/2c, low 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.00, high \$14.00, low \$14.00, close \$14.00. Lard, July open \$8.17, close \$8.17 a.

Chicago, June 4.—Wheat, July open 76 1/4 to 77 1/2c, high 78, low 74 1/2c, close 77 1/2c. Sept. open 73 1/2c, high 73 1/2c, low 72 1/2c, close 73 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, high 43 1/2c, low 42 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, high 28 1/2c, low 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.00, high \$14.00, low \$14.00, close \$14.00. Lard, July open \$8.22, close \$8.17. Sept. open \$8.25, close \$8.20.

Chicago, June 5.—Wheat, July open 76, close 75c. Sept. open 73 1/2c, close 73 1/2c a. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.25, close \$14.52. Ribs, July open \$7.85, close \$7.85 b. Lard, July closed at \$8.25.

Chicago, June 6.—Wheat, July open 75, close 75 1/2c b. Corn, July open 44 1/2c, close 44 1/2c. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.50, close \$14.52. Ribs, July open \$7.90, close \$7.92. Lard, July open \$8.27, close \$8.35.

Chicago, June 7.—Wheat, July open 73 1/2c, high 74 1/2c, low 72 1/2c, close 73 1/2c. Sept. open 70 1/2c, high 70 1/2c, low 69 1/2c, close 70 1/2c. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, high 44, low 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c a. Oats, July open 27 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Pork, July open \$14.67 1/2, close \$14.65 b. Lard, July open \$8.37 1/2, close \$8.27 1/2. Ribs, July open \$7.95, close \$7.92 1/2.

NEW YORK WHEAT.

New York, June 3.—Wheat, July opened 80 1/2, high 81 1/2, low 80 1/2, close 81 1/2c. New York, June 4.—Wheat, July opened 82, high 82, low 80 1/2, close 80 1/2c. New York, June 5.—Wheat, July opened 80 1/2, close 80 1/2c. New York, June 6.—Wheat, July opened 79 1/2, close 79 1/2c. New York, June 7.—Wheat, July opened 76 1/4, high 76 1/2, low 75 1/2, close 76 1/2c. Sept. open 75c, close 75 1/2c b. New York, June 8.—July wheat closed at 79 1/2c; Sept. at 75 1/2c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, June 3.—Wheat, July open 75 1/2, high 74 1/2, low 73 1/2, close 74 1/2c. Minneapolis, June 4.—Wheat, July open 74 1/2, high 74 1/2, low 72 1/2, close 72 1/2c. Minneapolis, June 5.—Wheat, July open 72 1/2, close 72 1/2c. Minneapolis, June 6.—Wheat, July open 71 1/2, high 70 1/2, low 70, close 70 1/2c. Sept. open 68 1/2, close 68 1/2c. Minneapolis, June 8.—Wheat closed at 70 1/2c for July option, September, at 68 1/2c. Cash No. 1 hard wheat closed at 72 1/2c, No. 1 northern at 70 1/2c.

DULUTH WHEAT.

Duluth, June 3.—Wheat, July open 75 1/2 b, high 76 1/2, low 75 1/2, close 75 1/2c. No. 1 hard 79 1/2c. No. 1 northern 76 1/2c. Duluth, June 4.—Wheat, July open 76 1/2, high 76 1/2, low 74 1/2, close 74 1/2c. No. 1 hard 76 1/2c. No. 1 northern 74c. Duluth, June 5.—Wheat, July open 74 1/2, close 73 1/2c. Sept. close 71 1/2c. No. 1 hard 76 1/2c. No. 1 northern 73 1/2c. Duluth, June 6.—Wheat, July open 73 1/2 a, close 73 1/2c. Duluth, June 7.—Wheat, July open 73 1/2, high 73 1/2, low 72 1/2, close 73c. No. 1 hard 76c. No. 1 northern 70 1/2c. Duluth, June 8.—July option closed at 73 1/2c for No. 1 northern wheat September at 70c. Cash No. 1 hard closed to-day at 76c, and cash No. 1 northern at 73c.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

London, June 3.—The trade in cattle was fair and prices show little change as compared with a week ago. Choice States sold at 12 1/2c and Canadians at 11 1/2c to 12c. The demand for sheep was slow and the market is weaker at 12 1/2c, with lambs selling at 14c. Liverpool, June 3.—This market was weaker for Canadian cattle, the top price being 11 1/2c, as against 12c a week ago.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, June 7. Cattle 1/2 to 1/4c lower at 10 1/2 to 12c. Estimated dressed weight, sheep, 12c to 13c, lambs, 14c.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, June 7. Cheese unchanged at 46s to 47s.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. London, June 7. Beet sugar 3/4d lower than a week ago at 9s 4 1/2d.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 75 1/2c per bushel in store Fort William. No. 2 hard closed at 76c, and No. 3 hard at 69c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Cornwall, June 2.—At the cheese board on Saturday 1,771 cheese were boarded. All were sold except 64. The offerings were 1,577 white, 185 colored and 49 American. The ruling price for white was 87-10c, two lots bringing 85c. Colored sold at 89-10c and American at 81c. Last year at this date 1,282 white cheese were sold at 91-10c.

Cornwall, June 1.—At the E. T. board to-day 36 factories offered 2,163 boxes cheese, 7 creameries 394 boxes butter, 1,064 boxes cheese sold at 8 1/2c, 110 boxes butter sold at 19 1/2c, 89 boxes butter sold at 19c. Eight buyers present. Adjourned to 8th June.

London, June 1.—At to-day's market 13 factories offered 1,151 boxes May cheese, colored. Sales, 80 at 8 1/2c. Morrisburg, June 1.—Four hundred and ninety-nine cheese were boarded here to-day. Best bid, 8 1/2c, none sold.

Helleville, June 1.—At our cheese board to-day 21 factories offered 250 colored and 1,500 white cheese. Sales—50 1/2 white at 8 1/2c and 250 colored at 8 13 1/2c. Balance unsold.

Weather and Crops. This week brought a much needed rain and there is now a more confident feeling with regard to the wheat crop. The rain has been general and lasted until Thursday night. In the more westerly parts the rain started on Saturday. Reports from all parts indicate that the grain districts are pretty thoroughly soaked. On Thursday the weather turned quite cold and frost was general during the night, but it is not thought that any damage has been done to the wheat. Reports from most parts state that there were about three to five degrees during the night. The small fruits and tender vegetables have probably been injured to some extent. Snow fell quite freely on Thursday. The weather is milder now, but not warm and is considered very favorable.

MR. HARGREAVES FUNERAL.

Wm. Hargreaves, whose sudden death was recorded in last Saturday's Commercial, was buried on Monday in St. John's cemetery, Winnipeg. The funeral was a very large one, thus testifying to the esteem in which he was held by the business community here. The Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association turned out in a body.

COMMERCIAL MEN.

D. K. Book, representing McKenna, Thomson & Co., for Manitoba, leaves this week for a two weeks' visit to headquarters in Montreal.

Timms & Milton, bakers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

A fire occurred this week in the frame building, No. 425 Main Street, Winnipeg, formerly occupied by R. Leckle. The present tenant is a rug merchant. The fire started in the rear and did considerable damage; the goods are well insured.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE.

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

A FLOURISHING WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

One of the most prosperous jobbing businesses in Winnipeg is that of Arthur Congdon, wholesale agent here for Dolge felt shoes. The Boston Rubber Company, of Montreal, The Whitham Shoe Company, of Montreal, and a number of other kindred lines. The corner of this statement is demonstrated by the fact that within six years Mr. Congdon has built up his business from a very humble beginning to such proportions that he has recently been obliged to seek larger quarters than those on the corner of McDermott and Horie streets, which he has occupied for some time, and has taken for the exclusive use of his trade the large brick warehouse on the corner of Princess and Bannatyne streets formerly occupied by McFetridge & Co. The area of this new warehouse is 30,000 feet, three storeys and basement. It has been chosen for the convenience of its location as well as size and has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated. Already its rooms are becoming filled to the ceilings with stocks of the various lines handled by Mr. Congdon, which means that he has greatly increased the amount of stock carried. Mr. Congdon recently made a contract with the Whitham Shoe Company, of Montreal, to handle their goods in this country, and a large stock will henceforth be carried here, together with a general stock of lower priced makes of boots and shoes from other factories, which Mr. Congdon handles it may be said that their success in the markets of this country has been very marked. For instance, the Dolge felt shoes which he handles is a line which has met with almost universal acceptance in the west as being the very best thing available in the way of winter footwear. The Boston Rubber Company's goods have not been so long in the market as Dolge's, but they are almost equally well known. In the past three years since they were first put upon the markets of the west, since which time the demand for them has steadily increased, until to-day they sales will compare favorably with any other line offered here. Senator MacKay is president and Charles Casalis vice-president of this company. The Whitham shoe is the latest addition to Mr. Congdon's lines of goods. The company which manufactures these is one of the most widely known in Canada and is under the presidency of Mr. A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, who takes a very active interest in its management. There is a growing demand for Whitham goods all over Canada, and especially in the west. It has been deemed wise to put in a complete wholesale stock here. The travellers who represent Mr. Congdon in the west are C. J. Packham, doing the main line west and the Kootenay; R. J. McRobison, Michigan; and J. W. Thornton, assisting in McGowan's territory.

A FINE ISSUE.

The publishers of The Delinitor have favored The Commercial with an advance copy of their issue for July. The number is a very fine one and is sure to please the public when it is placed in their hands, as it will be in a short time. A notable feature is a series of three-color illustrations of scenes at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. A few years ago such illustrations were entirely impossible so far as magazine printing is concerned, and even yet three-color work is only attempted by a very limited number of the best periodicals, which shows that the Delinitor stands in the front rank in regard to mechanical excellence. The publishers state that these illustrations are from original water-colors and were printed at a high rate of speed.

Attorney General Campbell, of Manitoba, is leaving for England in connection with the Liquor Act appeal; to be heard before the privy council in London.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for goods and services, having financial standing. Salary \$700 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and make self known by return envelope. Address Manager, 353 Carter Bldg., Chicago.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Table with multiple columns: GROCERIES, Dried Fruit, Tea, CURED MEATS, ETC. Includes sub-sections like Canned Goods, California Evaporated Fruit, Nuts, Syrup, Sugar, Salt, Soap, and various food items with their respective prices.

Special Prices Canned Goods, Teas, Etc., Etc. See Mr. C. R. Dixon. Wholesale Grocers Hamilton LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, C. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

A Really Fine Line

Is what can truthfully be said of our new season Hosiery. See samples of our

Comfort Brand Hosiery

for men and women.

Best range of GOLF HOSE ever shown. Mr. Matthews, who is now in the west, has a full line of samples. Be sure and see them before ordering.

We are strong in Underwear this season, our stock including the famous Wolsey Unshrinkable brand.

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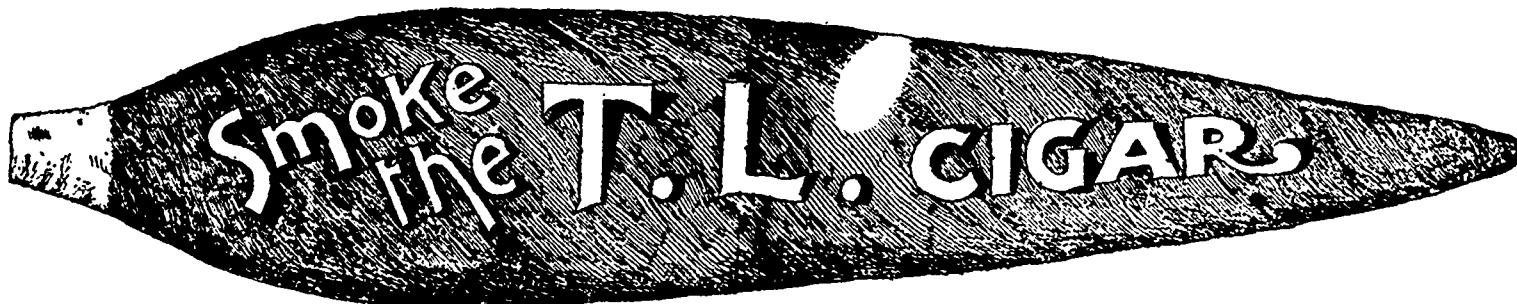
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Coach, Carriage, Japan, Furniture.
Island City Dry Colors, Etc.

FINANCIAL

DOMINION BANK STATEMENT.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking house of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 29th, 1901.

Among those present were noticed. Col. Mason, Messrs. William Ince, Wm. Spry, M. Boulton, E. B. Osler, William Hendrie, John Stewart, Walter S. Lee, W. D. Matthews, Chas. Cockshutt, Wm. Ross, M.P., A. W. Austin, Thos. Walmsley, Timothy Eaton, Dr. J. E. Ross, W. C. Crowther, W. G. Cassels, H. M. Pellatt, David Smith, T. D. Brown, G. W. Lewis, J. Stewart, J. Long, A. R. Boswell, P. Leaday, Peter Macdonald, Richard Brown, G. N. Reynolds, A. Foulds, V. H. E. Hutchison, T. G. Brough and others.

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Ince, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders—
The directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending 30th April, 1901:

Balance of profit and loss account, 30th April, 1900	\$ 62,050.35
Premium received on new capital stock	940,291.88
Profit for the year ending 30th April, 1901, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	275,192.50
	\$1,277,540.76
Dividend 3 per cent., paid 1st Aug 1900	\$46,351.17
Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 1st November, 1900	47,302.55
Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 1st February, 1901	54,108.05
Dividend 2½ per cent., payable 1st May, 1901	58,998.98
Written off bank premises	30,000.00
Transferred to reserve fund	940,291.88
	\$1,177,058.66
Balance of profit and loss carried forward	100,482.10
Reserve Fund.	
Balance at credit of account, 30th April, 1900	\$1,500,000.00
Transferred from profit and loss account	940,291.88
	\$2,440,291.88

It is with deep regret your directors have to record the death, which occurred in January last, of the Hon. Sir Frank Smith, who had so ably filled the position of vice-president of the bank from its organization in 1871 until the death of Mr. James Austin in February, 1897, and president from that time until his death. Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., was elected president, and Mr. W. D. Matthews vice president, and Mr. J. Foy, K. C., was elected a director to fill the vacancy on the board.

Arrangements are being made to open ofices at Gravenhurst, Ont., and in Toronto, on the corners of Queen and Terault streets, and Bloor and Bathurst streets. At the latter point a suitable building is being erected by the bank.

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

E. B. OSLER,
President

Toronto, 29th May, 1901
Mr. E. B. Osler moved, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, and
Resolved, That the report be adopted.
It was moved by Mr. Wm. Hendrie, seconded by Mr. Wm. Ross, M. P., and
Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the president, vice president and directors for their services during the past year.
It was moved by Mr. Wm. Ramsay, seconded by Mr. Thomas Walmsley, and
Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the general manager, managers, inspectors, and other officers of the bank, for the efficient performance of their respective duties.
It was moved by Mr. Anson Jones, seconded by Mr. John Long, and
Resolved, That the poll be now opened for the election of seven directors, and that the same be closed at two o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutineers,

on the close of the poll, do hand to the chairman a certificate of the result of the poll.

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

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., was elected president, and Mr. W. D. Matthews vice president for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Notes in circulation	\$ 1,790,039.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 2,012,234.13	
Deposits bearing interest	10,535,383.15
		18,577,617.28
Liabilities.		
Total liabilities to the public	\$20,368,256.28
Capital stock paid up	2,440,291.87
Reserve fund	\$ 2,440,291.88	
Balance of profits carried forward	100,482.10	
Dividend No. 74, payable May 1	58,998.98	
Former dividends unclaimed	83.75
Reserved for interest and exchange	150,510.33
Rebate on bills discounted	58,321.27
		2,814,697.36
		\$25,623,245.51
Assets.		
Specie	\$ 849,623.19	
Dominion Government demand notes	1,418,510.00	
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	100,000.00	
Notes of and cheques on other banks	783,649.28	
Balances due from other banks in Canada	154,890.40	
Balances due from other banks in the United Kingdom	348,370.06	
Balances due from other banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	1,225,089.81	
Provincial Government securities	98,117.06	
Canadian Municipal securities and British or foreign or colonial public securities other than Canadian Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	2,203,170.55	
Loans on call secured by stocks and debentures	3,957,829.12	
		11,853,647.28
Bills discounted and advances current	\$13,245,420.14	
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	29,583.31	
Real estate other than bank premises	43,979.15	
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	15,571.19	
Bank premises included under foregoing heads	422,740.74	
		7,303.70
		13,764,598.23
		\$25,623,245.51

Toronto, 30th April, 1901

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

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

Week ending June 6, 1901	\$1,960,691
Corresponding week, 1900	2,239,992
Corresponding week, 1899	2,110,991

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan	\$9,623,466	\$9,900,907	\$7,083,052
Feb	7,158,276	6,702,640	6,209,471
Mar	7,859,692	7,320,962	6,756,121
Apr	7,031,294	7,091,510	6,916,431
May	8,681,057	9,762,579	7,472,855
June	9,012,084	8,211,716	
July	9,595,425	8,108,595	
Aug	8,173,036	7,995,291	
Sep.	7,320,147	8,281,159	
Oct.	9,183,477	12,689,000	
Nov	11,018,983	14,435,219	
Dec	10,860,322	12,066,905	
Total:	\$100,056,702	\$107,786,814	

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Dominion Savings Bank reports for the month of May are as follows: Transactions for month ending 31st May, 1901. Deposits, \$23,818, withdrawals, \$28,286.81, withdrawals exceeded deposits by \$4,447.81.

Gavin H. Burns, who has been manager of the Bank of British North America, at Victoria, B. C., for the past seventeen years, is retiring from the service. W. T. Oliver, a former manager at Rossland, succeeds him.

J. J. Anderson, who for years was connected with the Union Bank staff in Winnipeg, and lately at Calgary, has been appointed manager of the new branch established at Edmonton. The branch opened Monday. Perry Alloway is accountant.

W. F. Angus, who has been accountant of the Bank of Montreal at Winnipeg for a number of years, left for his new home, Regina, on Thursday. He was dined by Winnipeg friends before leaving and presented with a silver tea service and a gold headed cane.

Last week the leading chartered banks of Canada paid out in semi-annual dividends sums aggregating over \$1,913,000, against \$1,721,000 for the same period last year. The increase in the dividend distribution by the banks this year was owing partly to increased capital and in part to increased dividend payments.

Insurance Notes.

Henry Sutherland, for twenty years a prominent insurance man of Toronto and for many years managing director of the Temperance and General Life Assurance company, has resigned from that position.

Annual Report of the Territorial Department of Agriculture.

The annual report of the department of agriculture laid on the table on Tuesday by Mr. Bulvea, commissioner of agriculture, refers to the rapid advance of settlement and the constantly increasing complexity of the problems that must constantly be solved by Northwest agriculturists. It states that on the whole there is a distinct tendency to improvement and a desire for more light on the practical scientific aspects of agriculture. No substantial advance in the agricultural methods is, however, considered possible without attention on the part of farmers to climate and soil conditions. The meteorological work of this department is carried on under the instructions of the Dominion meteorological service at Toronto, and by means of voluntary observers stationed at various points throughout the Territories.

The growing season of 1900 was characterized by considerable deficiency of precipitation in the easterly part of the Territories, and an excess in the north and northwesterly portions, while during harvest and for some time after heavy rains fell throughout the Territories delaying threshing operations seriously, especially in the northwesterly districts. The month of September was remarkable for the amount of electrical disturbance, bad thunder storms occurred at frequent intervals all over the Territories, and the lightning did considerable damage to stock and property.

The conditions at the close of agricultural operations were that the land was full of moisture when it froze up, and the heavy snowfall which has since taken place promises well for the supply of moisture at the commencement of operations in the spring.

The report urges the necessity for being able to furnish the public statements of the crop during the growing season in the Territories. It adds that, owing to the small appropriation for statistical work and the consequently limited machinery for doing it, all that has in the past been possible to do has been to obtain statistical information with regard to the crops after harvest by means of returns furnished by threshers throughout the Territories.

Descriptions of the crop districts follow with tables giving results of threshing operations for wheat, barley and oats for each district, with totals for the years of 1898 and 1899 added for purposes of comparison. The totals for the Territories for the three years are as follows:

Wheat, 1900, 4,023,294 bushels, 1899, 6,915,623 bushels, 1898, 5,542,478 bushels. Acreage, 1900, 412,864 acres.

1899, 303,523 acres; 1898, 307,580 acres. Yield per acre, 1900, 0.7 bushels; 1899, 10.02 bushels; 1898, 18.01 bushels.

Oats, 1900, 4,220,152 bushels, 1899, 4,680,036 bushels; 1898, 8,040,300 bushels. Acreage, 1900, 175,439 acres; 1899, 134,938 acres; 1898, 105,070 acres. Yield per acre, 1900, 24.0 bushels, 1899, 34.81 bushels; 1898, 28.93 bushels.

Barley, 1900, 353,216 bushels, 1899, 337,421 bushels, 1898, 449,512 bushels. Acreage, 1900, 17,011 acres, 1899, 11,276 acres, 1898, 17,092 acres. Yield per acre, 1900, 20.72 bushels; 1899, 23.62 bushels; 1898, 26.20 bushels.

The report gives further the results of agricultural experiments initiated last year, the report of the manager of the Calgary agricultural station, report of Professor Shutt on Central Alberta soil analysis, report of Mr. T. A. Willing, chief inspector of noxious weeds, reports of the work of agricultural societies, and reports on cattle, sheep, swine and horses.

The number of creameries operated during the year was 10. Twenty-one were in operation during 1899, 20 during 1898 and 10 during 1897.

Territorial Estimates.

The estimates as laid on the table by Treasurer Sifton, show for civil government, 1901, \$56,170, as compared with \$43,399.10 for 1900. For the several departments, the amounts are as follows, the first given being for 1901 and the second for 1900: Executive council, \$14,400, \$10,800; attorney general's department, \$5,620, \$3,570; territorial secretary's department, \$2,110; treasury department, \$6,890, \$4,540; public works department, \$15,020, \$7,980; agriculture department, \$7,090, \$4,710; education department, \$5,010, \$3,465; departmental expenses, 1900, \$8,235.

A glance at the details of the estimates for civil government shows a new item of \$500 for president of council, and an increase from \$2,500 to \$3,000 in the salary of each of the three members of council.

The estimate for legislation is \$22,275 as against \$23,285 for 1900. The indemnity to thirty-one members, including travelling expenses, is \$16,500 (\$500 each.) The Speaker's allowance is \$500 for the session, and \$100 is estimated for a deputy Speaker. For clerk of the legislative assembly \$400 is estimated, as against \$1,500 for 1900, for printing and stationery \$3,500 as against \$2,500 for 1900.

Administration of justice, 1901, \$8,300, 1900, \$9,700, the headings here are, supreme court, \$500; for 1900 \$550. Miscellaneous justice, \$2,300 for 1900, \$2,050. Administration of the liquor license ordinance, \$5,500, 1900, \$7,100.

Public works, 1901, \$258,810, 1900, \$150,000. Some of the principal items here are, construction of bridges, \$17,000; 1900, \$61,025; reconstruction and repair of public works, \$30,000, 1900, \$16,000; bridges contracted for in 1900 and paid for in 1901, \$30,050, survey of roads, drains, reservoirs and other lands required for public works and purchase of right of way, 1901, \$40,000; 1900, \$6,000. Improvement of the roads, \$41,000, the same as for 1900. Boring and testing for water and providing public wells, \$16,000, 1900, \$14,000.

Education, 1901, \$204,100; 1900, \$182,150. This includes grants to schools, 1901, \$180,000, 1900, \$160,000. Inspection of schools, 1901, \$8,400, 1900, \$7,700.

Agriculture and statistics, 1901, \$19,928.50; 1900, \$18,775. An item of \$1,000 is included to provide for representation of territorial products at the Pan-American exhibition, expenditure to be refunded by the Dominion government. For destruction of noxious weeds, \$4,500 is estimated, same as last year. Expenditure under the Agricultural Societies Ordinance, \$3,600, 1900, \$7,750.

Hospitals, charities and public health, 1901, \$14,136.75; 1900, \$9,350. A vote of \$2,600 is included for this year for suppression of smallpox outbreak in the Territories, amount to be refunded by Dominion government, expenditure under the hospital ordinance, \$5,000, 1900, \$7,000.

Miscellaneous, 1901, \$5,400, 1900, \$2,404. There is here included for the present year, expenditure under the elections ordinance, \$1,500, expenditure under the bail insurance ordinance, \$1,000.

For 1902, from Jan 1, up to and until the final passage of the estimates for that year, \$60,000 is asked.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

SALT COMBINE.

Toronto, May 31.—Mr. C. R. Cooper, manager of the Toronto Salt works, which handles the product of the Windsor Salt company, discussing the alleged amalgamation of the salt industries of Canada with a capital of eight millions, and they have been aware for two months past that negotiations were proceeding with that end in view. He did not, however, credit the report that the Windsor works will be abandoned; on the contrary, this information is to the effect that in case of amalgamation they will be kept in operation whatever other works may be shut down. As he understood the matter the intention in the amalgamation is not to increase the present price of salt which is regarded as fairly satisfactory by manufacturers.

Montreal, May 31.—The presence of Van Hornes, and their connection with the C. P. R. on the distric of the new salt combination is explained by the fact that the Windsor Salt company has been virtually a C. P. R. enterprise. Messrs. Vreth, Stewart and company, who are agents in Montreal, state they do not anticipate any advance in price. The advance of from 10 to 15 cents per barrel of 200 pounds in the contract to replace a month ago but it is stated this was due to an advance in cotton in which salt is bagged and not in salt itself. Almost all Canadian salt is obtained in the counties of Essex, Lambton and Huron and parts of Kent, Middlesex and Bruce.

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

New California apricots sold in Minneapolis last week for the first time this season. The price was \$1.00 per crate.

Opening prices for new pack clover leaf brand of canned salmon were named last week at \$1.50 for talls and \$3 for flats, per case, f.o.b. coast. Rivers Inlet is selling at \$4 and Horse-shoe at \$4.00 f.o.b. coast.

Delaney, McGovern & Co., have made prices on their Clover Leaf brand of Fraser river sockeye salmon 1901 pack, to the Canadian trade at \$4.50 for talls and \$5 for flats, f.o.b. Fraser river. This is 60c less than last year's prices.

Late advices from Japan report active competitive buying for new crop tea and that prices have advanced 1/2 to 1c per lb. above prices ruling at this time last year. Cables from Formosa report the new crop season open with prices 1/2c per lb. lower than last year, which is equal to 1 1/2c per lb.

Mail advices from London report that pepper is firmly held, with moderate sales of Singapore black at 6 1/2 to 7-1/2d. For arrival, prices of Singapore are given as follows: June-August having the dearth at 7-1/2d to 7-1/2d, and July-September at 6 1/2 to 6 1/2d to 6 1/2d. White pepper remains steady at 9 1/2d to 9 3/4d. Zanzibar cloves are lower at 4d to 4 1/2d for fully fair quality, and for delivery sales of 1-1/2c per lb. are reported at 4 1/2-3/4d to 4 1/2-1/4d.

According to latest private cable advices received from Barbadoes a stronger feeling has developed in the market for molasses, and prices have advanced 1c per gallon, the first cost price now being 11c. There is no doubt due to the continued good demand and the fact that the shipments to date show an increase as compared with those for the same period last year. All to date figure a fair amount of business has been done in molasses, the count, sales aggregating 2,000 puncheons having taken place. For spot goods there has also been some demand, and a few fair-sized lots of new made are being sold at 27c, but at the above price at 27c. It would cost laid down here 27 1/2c. In the jobbing way, business is quiet as usual at this season, and prices rule steady at 28c to 30c, according to quantity.—Ontario Gazette.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson & Stanton, in their circular, dated London, May 17, say: "The gradual expansion which has occurred in foreign and colonial markets for Indian and Ceylon tea has been five years. Indian—1900, 33,506,211 lbs.; 1901, 39,671,931 lbs.; 1902, 45,821,965 lbs.; 1903, 51,972,687 lbs.; 1904, 58,123,780 lbs.; Ceylon—1900, 49,255,833 lbs.; 1901, 53,783,433 lbs.; 1902, 58,353,643 lbs.; 1903, 62,971,498 lbs.; 1904, 67,522,434 lbs. The increases in some of the principal outlets are very marked, especially

Australasia, Russia and Germany and North America. With regard to the latter there is strong evidence for believing that India and Ceylon can manufacture suitable green tea, progress will become considerably more pronounced. Indian lack of animation and a rather dull tendency. The official telegram exports to United Kingdom for first half of May as 400,000 lbs., against 700,000 lbs. in same period 1900 and for last April to 15th inst., as 601,000 lbs., against 1,100,000 lbs. in 1900. Ceylon—Competition was good at rates current last week, but no improvement can be recorded in prices, although a generally steady tone characterized the market for all grades. Private telegraphic advices gives the quantity exported to the United Kingdom for the first half of May as 4,500,000 lbs., against 4,600,000 lbs. last year, and estimated the quantity for the month as 10,000,000 lbs., against 10,500,000 lbs. shipped in May, 1900. Java—the teas brought forward were mostly sold with fair demand, and without material change in quotations."

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

MONTREAL PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS MARKET.

In this branch of the trade the movement of all lines is fully up to the average for the season. The demand from country dealers for paints, oils, and glass is good, and the market for these lines active and firm, strong feeling in linseed oil continuing, and prices are fully maintained at the recent advance. Mail advices from London under date of May 16th, say: values show a strong demand and steady advance at a considerable rate. Spot, £33 to £33 10s; May, £33; June, £33 10s; July and August, £31 10s; September and December sold up to £33 10s. The shipments up to the above date were 1,500 quarters, against 57,520 in 1900, and 42,370 in 1899 for the same period. In regard to new crop steam refined seal oil latest advices to hand state that the demand has been unusually large this season from English buyers, owing to the fact that the market was almost bare of stock; in consequence, the bulk of the crop at the island has already been pretty well disposed of, and for what remains holders are wrong in their views. There has already been a good demand from dealers here, this market was completely bare of stock, and some large sales have been made direct from the island at 45c per gallon. These purchases have arrived, and sales here, the first reported at 50 to 50 1/2c, but as the quantity coming this way is much smaller than in former years the feeling is strong and higher prices are looked for in the near future. Steam refined seal oil has also met with active demand this year, and advices to hand to-day from the island state that the entire crop has been sold. The market for most breaks of glass has been steady. The price for first and second break, 50 feet bars of vanced 10c, and breaks from first to fourth of 100 feet 20c, while the price for fifth, sixth and seventh breaks has declined 5c. We quote: White lead, best brands, government standard, 45-25; No. 1, 45.57c; exterior white, 45-27c; No. 2, 45.55c; No. 3, 45.12c; white zinc, paints, pure, 8c; No. 1 dry white lead, 45c; 5c; in kegs, 5 1/2c; mixed paints, 41.20 to 41.40 per gallon; putty, in barrels, 12c; do in boxes, 12.50; tins, 12.45 to 12.75; linseed oil, raw, 79 to 80c; boiled, 82 to 83c; steam refined seal oil, 50 to 52 1/2c; pure fine cut, 32 to 33c; turpentine, 22c to 23c; first break, 42.10; second, 42.20 per 50 feet break, per 100 feet, 44; second, 44.20; third, 44.70; fourth, 44.85; fifth, 45.20; sixth, 45.70; and seventh, 46.20.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Ottawa retail hardware men will close at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon throughout the summer.

Shovel and spade manufacturers in the United States are a step behind with their orders and an advance in prices is predicted.

Hot air registers and other similar lines have been the subject of some price cutting in the United States lately, and the market is reported demoralized.

Hardware dealers are having the greatest difficulty this season securing supplies of barbed wire and the

supply is not nearly equal to the demand. Factories are overwhelmed with orders.

A new lined oil mill is being started at Montreal by The Livingston Lined Oil Company, of Baden, Ontario. Its capacity will be 100 barrels per day.

Shot has followed the lead pipe market, and a reduction in prices was reported from the east last week owing to lower cost of raw material. The discount is now 17 1/2 per cent, instead of 15 per cent, as formerly.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

TORONTO DRY GOODS TRADE.

Sorting trade is more active, says the Globe. The cold unseasonable weather this month was against any large expansion in sorting sales. Stocks of retailers had not been sufficiently broken into till recently to create very much inquiry for sorting goods. But as the season wears on sales must increase, even if the weather is not seasonable, because on the approach of June the purchase of summer goods cannot be much longer delayed. The past week there was an increased demand from consumers, owing to the lateness of the season. There is a good many sorting orders this week, and brought in some country buyers, who are looking for lots of goods now to sort up and freshen their stocks. The first hot weather is expected to greatly improve trade both with retailers and wholesalers. There is no doubt that the weather this month has delayed purchases of many lines of goods, and it is equally true that the first hot spell should greatly stimulate business in summer goods. That retailers know that to be the case and in anticipation of such a demand they are anxious to be covered for it. They are certainly expected that the rush of trade early next month will be larger in retail circles than would have been the case if the weather in May had been warm, for when the business would have been spread more over the two months. Country remittances are fair for this time of the year.

There has been more inquiry this week for light goods for the hot weather period. Such goods as Swiss spot muslins and figured muslins for blouses and dresses are selling freely. Piques continue to develop favor for the hot weather. They will certainly be good property to have in stock. The revival in this old favorite has been very pronounced. It will be largely used for skirts and costumes. Serges continue to sell in a good way, and black figured goods for dress goods to be used for separate skirts, are selling well. Plain justres in black and navy are good property. A good many are being sold, selling at the moment, and they appear to be good property. In cashmere there is quite a feeling for cardinals, vieux rose and browns. Prices are keeping firm. A good many will carry higher prices on being repeated.

There is a good demand now for lace curtains. Nottingham curtains in 6, 8, 10, and 12 foot goods in the medium and better prices are selling freely. In Swiss goods there is considerable activity in the demand for the better goods, and in Irish points there is a better demand for lines to be carried at \$10 per pair. The prices of curtains are firm in outside markets, and repeats, in cases where stocks held in have run below the requirements of the season, will carry at the original prices.

There is an active demand for ladies' underclothing and hosiery. These goods are selling freely now that stocks have been broken to some extent. There is expected the demand from the jobbers will continue active for some time. There is also a good demand for laces for trimming, belts and fabric gloves, ladies' cotton and cashmere gloves, and ladies' neckwear. The prices on these lines for the summer trade are keeping steady. There is a very good distributive demand for plain ribbons. Velvet ribbons with cotton backs are selling well in the narrow widths, and satin ribbons in both the wide and narrow widths are in very good demand. Stocks in this class of goods have run down, and prices are higher than they were a year ago, especially for the cotton back velvet.

A New York report says of the fall collection of ribbons being shown that there is a strong movement toward the novelty ribbons and many new effects are offering. Chameleone effects, warp prints in floral effects and Perseus, seem to have an assured

future, but nothing will be able to hurt the wide, soft double-face ribbon now so popular. Velvet ribbons promise to be just as popular as they were last fall, and velvet and black velvet ribbons in any width is very good property. In velvet dresses and velveteen and velveteen cords, the fall season promises to be a good one and wise buyers are now giving them their attention.

The Canadian mills are still making an effort to stimulate early business, staple cottons for the fall and winter, being anxious to get a good volume of business on their books, as they have now to make arrangements for their raw material for the ensuing season. Their list prices are still unchanged and it does not appear as if they would make any change in them. But they are still offering slight price concessions to induce business, and some of the jobbers are inclined to place orders now, while others, foreseeing no excitement in the raw market, but on the contrary, a considerable drop in prices the present week, are rather slow about placing orders. The present prices of cotton looks high at the moment compared with 5 1/2c cotton, such as was exported a few years ago, and the slight shading of prices such as are being made by the Canadian mills at present does not appear to have had the effect of stimulating purchases by the jobbers to any great extent.

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

A thread factory is to be established shortly at Montreal under the name The Canadian Spool Cotton Company. The capital stock of the new company is to be \$200,000.

Reports from the United States say that fleece lined underwear will be dearer in a country next fall as manufacturers have formed an association for the purpose of keeping up prices.

It seems that all the dresses made are made up over tafetta, and there is nothing to indicate that there is to be any change in this. The hope of a return in favor of silks as a material for street dresses is being rather persistently by some, but this means hoping against hope, and the manufacturer who is contented is the one who is simply grinding away turning out tafetta. There is groundless talk about a shortage in black and colored tafettas.

A recent report from New York says: "Compared with the price of flax, all linens offered at prices ruling to-day are bargains in every sense of the word. Buyers complain that the cleaned and a bargain nature has been abroad. They are right, if their companions are made with prices ruling a year ago. Stocks from manufacturer to retailer were never in cleaner shape and there is no recourse for buyers except to pay full prices. More are realizing the situation and anticipating a further advance or possible scarcity of goods by contracting for July and later deliveries."

Dairy Trade Notes.

The creamery at Binscarth was burned on Friday morning last. But little of the contents were saved, 1,800 pounds of butter being melted.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

This has been a season of great activity in the stocker trade of Manitoba. Shipments have gone forward actively and there has also been a considerable movement to the United States. Prices paid for these have been about the same as last year.

Lumber Trade Notes.

Large deliveries of logs are being made by rail to Minneapolis mills this season.

White pine lumber shows increasing strength in the markets of the United States and a tendency to advance prices is reported from some milling points.

Implement Trade Notes.

The implement dealers of Winnipeg will not exhibit at the Industrial Exposition this year, according to present intention. This is in line with the policy which they agreed upon last year.

Canada's Petroleum Industry

During the progress of the petroleum congress at the Paris Exposition John D. Noble read the following paper on the important subject.

Very little is known in Europe about the Canadian petroleum industry, for the reason that the Canadian home market absorbs all the products which are manufactured from Canadian crude oil and the demand for home consumption is constantly increasing with the growth of the country, inasmuch that the present production of crude oil from the wells, which is increasing every year, is only sufficient to supply two-thirds of the demand, and the other third has to be imported from the United States.

Oil has been discovered at Gaspe, in the eastern part of Canada, and geologists say that oil will yet be found on the banks of the Mackenzie river, in the far Northwest, but I will confine my remarks strictly to the district in which I reside, and where I have been engaged in the oil business for the last thirty four years.

THE OIL PRODUCING REGION

The principal oil producing region is situated in that most fertile peninsula known as the garden of Canada, lying between the great lakes Huron and Erie in the counties of Lambton, Kent, Middlesex and Essex, and the most prolific spot is the township of Enniskillen, in the county of Lambton and province of Ontario. In this township there are two pools, or oil producing districts. One is four miles wide by nine miles long, in the centre of which, and in the centre of the township, is the town of Petrolia, a place of about 5,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom are engaged in the business of producing crude oil in this district. The second spot is at the village of Oil Springs, about seven miles from Petrolia in a southerly direction, where there are about 2,000 oil wells. Oil has also been discovered in the townships of Plympton, Sarnia, Dawn and Euphemie, where there are about 1,000 oil wells, making in all about 10,000 wells producing oil in the county of Lambton. Oil is also being produced at Bothwell, Dutton and other places in the adjoining counties. This oil lies in a stratum of oil bearing rock about 5 to 10 feet in thickness, most of which is at a depth of 400 feet from the surface in the Petrolia district. Some of it is found outside of Petrolia at 375 to 400 feet at Oil Springs, Dawn, Euphemie and Bothwell. The Canadian wells are all drilled by pole tools, and so expert have the workmen become in handling these tools that it only takes a contractor one week, working night and day, to put a well down to a depth of 475 feet from the surface, and the expense of drilling it is only £20. In case a good well is obtained the extra expense of drilling for plant to fit it up ready for pumping is £50 more, but this plant can be removed to another well in case the well proves to be unproductive, so that the actual loss in sinking a dry well is only £20. This, however, is a case of very rare occurrence in the Petrolia oil fields, as in this district a well is obtained every time sufficient to pay a very large interest on the capital invested.

BORING PLANT.

The plant consists of 275 feet of iron casing 4½ inches in diameter, which is screwed together in 18-foot lengths and lowered into the hole to shut off the surface water and soapstone; also 465 feet of iron pump tubing 1½ inches in diameter, with a brass working barrel at the bottom of it, containing a ball valve. Inside of this pump tubing is 465 feet of iron sucker rods, ¾ inch in diameter, to which is attached the upper ball valve and by means of which the oil is lifted from the bottom of the well and forced into a tank on the surface of the ground. A little salt water usually comes up with the oil and sinks at once to the bottom of the tank from which it is drawn off, leaving the oil ready for shipment. A number of wells are pumped into one tank, as about three wells are drilled on each acre of land. The oil is drawn away from these tanks by means of tank wagons, containing eight barrels each, and delivered at different receiving stations, or it is forced to those stations through pipe lines.

A company called the Petrolia Crude Oil and Tanking Company has been in existence for many years, having a network of pipe lines extending to most of the producers' wells. This company receives the oil from the producers and delivers it to the refiners at a small charge, or issues warehouse receipts for it, delivered on demand, and the producer can hold his oil in perfectly safe underground tanks and sell it whenever he wishes to do so.

SYSTEM OF STORAGE TANKS.

These underground tanks are circular in form and dug to any capacity required, the clay in the Canadian oil regions being specially adapted for this purpose. There is 100 feet of tallow-waxy kind of blue clay to go through before the top rock is reached, a number of petrified cockle shells are found in this clay, which is perfectly impervious, and so compact that it will hold either oil or water when the hole is dug out without leaking a drop. Expert workmen trim down the walls with their spades until they become smooth and shining, and when the hole is dug out they commence at the bottom and ring it up to the top with solid wooden rings. These rings are formed of kants, which are pieces of Canadian pine lumber cut in the form of the segment of a circle, and shaped just to fit the circular wall of the tank; they are from three to four feet long, according to the size of the tank, five inches wide and one inch thick, and the joints are covered by the top piece as the workmen proceed to nail them together from the bottom and ring up the tank. This wooden lining is put in to prevent the possibility of any clay caving in. The tanks for holding crude oil are generally dug 30 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep, and hold about 8,000 barrels in bulk, of 35 imperial gallons to the barrel. It is only after sinking down about twenty feet that this peculiar formation of tallow-waxy kind of blue clay is found, the first twenty feet being a rich alluvial deposit formed from the dropping of the leaves of the trees for a long period of years. The blue clay is taken from the bottom of the tank and mudded about one foot thick behind the wooden curb for the first twenty feet, thus forming a perfectly water-tight tank, which is then covered by large timbers and 2-inch planks, with a coating of gravel on top. Oil has been held in such tanks for ten years without leaking a drop, and there is no danger of lightning, which has caused so many disastrous fires from oil stored in large iron tanks.

The Canadian crude petroleum when pumped from the wells is of a dark green color, and the gravity is from 32 to 37 degrees by the Beaume hydrometer, according to the locality in which it is pumped. It is worth at present 75 per barrel, of 35 imperial gallons to the barrel, in bulk at the wells, and it costs 2s per barrel to produce.

There are no flowing wells in Canada; all the oil is produced by pumping. The crude oil when distilled contains 5 per cent of benzine and 42 per cent of illuminating oil.

After the illuminating oil is taken off the heavy vapors are blown out of the still by an injection of steam and condensed and sold for gas oil or liquid fuel, and the balance of the product left in the still is petroleum tar, which is very rich in paraffin, and from which a large percentage of wax is obtained for making candles. It is also manufactured into lubricating oils of the very finest quality and the residue makes a very superior fuel, being very rich in carbon.

The wells are 4½ inches in diameter and 475 feet deep. At a depth of 460 feet the oil bearing rock is pierced, and at this point a nitro-glycerine torpedo is exploded to shatter the rock and allow the oil more freely to flow into the well.

PUMPING THE WELLS

The wells are so close together and so numerous and of such shallow depth that they can be pumped at a very small expense, one steam engine of 25 horse-power being capable of pumping 200 wells. This is done by means of balance wheels and jerker rods attached to each well.

The engine pulls the first wheel horizontally backward and forward,

which in its turn pulls the second wheel, and so on. The rods which pull the working beams at each well are attached to these wheels, an equal number on each side of the wheel, so that the weight of one set of pump rods on one side of the wheel and all the engine has to do is to overcome the balance and the friction.

The manufacture and exportation of Canadian pole tools by the Oil Well Supply company, of Petrolia, Canada, for drilling artesian wells is an industry which is assuming large proportions, as the Canadian white ash is especially adapted for this purpose, and many drillers and skilled mechanics from Petrolia, Canada, have been sent with sets of these tools to all parts of the world to drill artesian wells, either for oil in Galicia, Sumatra and Borneo, or for water in Australia.

DRILLING WITH POLE TOOLS

A good Canadian drilling rig, with a set of pole tools sufficient to drill a well 4½ inches in diameter and 500 feet deep, including engine and boiler, is worth about £400.

These poles are 36 feet long, each with a screw pin on end and a screw socket on the other. They stand up in the derrick, and as fast as the drilling of the well proceeds they are screwed together and lowered down into the hole and attached to the drill which is a heavy iron bar 36 feet long and 3¼ inches in diameter, and shod at the bottom with steel, which is called the bit for cutting the rock. The driller stands or sits at the top of the well, holding the poles in his hands, which are attached by a chain and swivel to the working beam, which is moved up and down by the steam engine, and the weight of the tool cuts the rock. The driller keeps turning the poles around all the time so as to make a round hole. When the bit gets dull the poles are raised by the steam engine and unscrewed, and they stand up in the derrick; the bit is then removed from the bottom of the bar and another sharp bit screwed on. The cuttings are removed from the bottom of the hole by a hollow tube, which is lowered into the well with a valve opening inward at the bottom. The weight of the tube with the poles attached forces all the cuttings into it through the valve, and when it is raised the weight of the cuttings closes the valve and they are all caught inside and raised to the top, and so on until the well is finished. The poles being 36 feet long each, the driller can easily tell how deep the well is by the number of poles he has on. There are short poles at the top to connect to the working beam.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

The geological formation of the Petrolia oil region is coniferous limestone, underneath which a sand rock is found from five to ten feet in thickness, filled with petroleum. The surface of the land is a very rich, fertile clay suitable for farming, then comes 100 feet of blue clay, which is bored out with a large auger. It is so compact that this can easily be done in one day. A wooden octagonal conductor, 10 inches in diameter is then lowered down to the top rock and the drilling commenced. Then comes 40 feet of top limestone rock, then 135 feet of soapstone, making 275 feet, which has to be cased off with iron casing 4½ inches in diameter; then comes 15 feet of middle limestone rock, then 40 feet of lower soapstone, then 130 feet of lower limestone rock, making 460 feet in all, at which point from 5 to 10 feet of oil-bearing rock is struck, in which a nitro-glycerine torpedo is exploded about 15 to 20 feet below the bottom of the oil-bearing rock. Sometimes a very large body of salt water is struck below the oil-bearing rock, which has to be shut off with a plug.

There is ample room for the further development of the Canadian petroleum industry. Already there has been about \$20,000,000 of capital invested in the business in Ontario during the last thirty years, which has been principally provided by Canadian and American investors, but the demand for petroleum is increasing so fast that the introduction of much more capital is needed, not only to increase the production sufficiently to supply the demand for home consumption, but also to develop an export market for this product.

The oil bearing character of the district in the county of Lambton has long since become thoroughly known;

it is an established industry, capable of great expansion, and, in consequence of the very small cost of drilling oil wells, and the average cost of production being so low in proportion to the selling price, the business is one that offers most remunerative returns to the capitalist. In relation to the particular Canadian oil field, the average cost of the crude oil delivered from the wells, it has been stated, does not exceed 50 cents per barrel. The average selling price during the last six months has been \$1.72 per barrel. The report of Alfred R. C. Selwyn, M. G., F. R. S., director of the Geological Survey of Canada, dated Dec. 2, 1895, says that the supply of oil from this district will continue for a long and indefinite period of years.

The title in fee simple to the land in the Canadian oil region is perfect, as it is handed down from owner to owner directly from the Canadian government to the proprietor. There is no royalty or claim of any kind on it.

In this oil region the farmers can be seen gathering luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, corn and hay from the surface of the ground, while the same fields are surrounded by a row of wells diligently pumping oil from a depth 460 feet below.

Range Conditions.

There is a very encouraging tendency in the stock business in this district this spring. Stocker cattle are being brought from the East and being put upon our range by the thousands. The money that is finding investment in cattle in the Medicine Hat district this spring represents probably a quarter of a million dollars. The biggest item of traffic on the C. P. R. for the past two or three weeks has been the carrying of trainloads of stocker cattle. While the stocker cattle have been coming in in trainloads, thoroughbred bulls have been coming in in carloads, and find ready sale among our ranchers. It is a wonder to us that more money does not find investment in the breeding of thoroughbred bulls upon the range. It would certainly be a paying business. Many new ranchers are locating bunches of cattle in different parts of the district. The "desirable" locations are fast disappearing, and ranches are taking their places. Three successful seasons among sheepmen has given the industry an impetus, and several new bands are being located. Ranchmen tell you that never before at this season of the year have we had such a fine stand of grass, and such good prospects for a good hay crop. Copious and frequent rains during the past few weeks have thoroughly soaked the ground, and as a result as far as the eye can reach green verdure meets the vision. The generosity of nature abounds to the use of man. Ranching prospects all through are exceedingly good. Old Country markets, which were slightly off color, are recovering. The Kootenay trade promises to be larger than usual. The building of the railway south from the coalfields and the opening of the larger market for our coal output, will increase the population of East Kootenay and increase the consumption of food products. Already one shipment of fat beef has been sent from Medicine Hat to that district. It is not anticipated that beef prices will rule any lower than last year, when they were generally satisfactory. The large importations of thoroughbred bulls noted above is a most hopeful sign, showing that while there is a tendency to get money invested in stockers, the paths of good breeding are not being neglected.—Medicine Hat News.

Salt Companies Unite.

Buffalo, May 30.—The consolidation of the two leading salt companies of Canada was accomplished here today. The Canadian Salt company and the Windsor Salt company, the two concerns which control practically the entire salt output of the Dominion of Canada, have been consolidated under the name of the Canadian Salt company with a capital stock of \$8,000,000. Donald Smith, president of the Bank of Montreal, is the president of the combination. The board of directors is composed of Sir William C. Van Horne, Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, Montreal; Mr. Arthur T. Russell and Frank S. McGrath, of Buffalo; Mr. George R. R. Corkburn, president of the Bank of Ontario; and Mr. Thomas Tait, of Montreal. The headquarters of the new concern will be in Montreal.

Railway Lawsuits.

The Roblin railway deal promises to be prolific of law suits or legal proceedings. Besides the action entered in the court of King's bench by certain parties to declare the lease of the Northern Pacific lines illegal and void, another proceeding was taken this week, the purpose of which is to set aside the contract with the Canadian Northern company and to restrain the provincial treasurer from endorsing the bonds, the National Trust Company receiving them, and to prohibit the Canadian Northern company from entering into the mortgage.

The application was made by Messrs. Lerdus and Robinson to the attorney-general's department yesterday afternoon for the sanction of the attorney-general to the filing of an information at the suit of the attorney-general, representing His Majesty against the Canadian Northern Railway company, the National Trust Co., Ltd., and the Hon. J. A. Davidson, as defendants. The application was made on behalf of Jeffrey Hall Brock, Life Insurance manager; John Arbutnot, lumber merchant; Alexander Macdonald, wholesale merchant, and William Scott, merchant, all of the city of Winnipeg. The statement of claim is in the nature of an information laid before the attorney-general's department. The Canadian Northern railway is described and its route. The National Trust Co. is stated to have been incorporated by Ontario and authorized to do business in Manitoba. It has no other corporate rights. John A. Davidson is described as the provincial treasurer referred to in chapter 39 of the statutes of the last session of the legislature.

The contract dated 15th of January, 1901, is referred to and the legislation of the last session of parliament. The gist of the matter is found in clause 25 of the information, which reads as follows:

The defendants ought to be restrained from carrying out the said contract for the following amongst other reasons:

(1.) His Majesty the King represented by the executive government of the province of Manitoba had no power or authority to enter into the agreement with the Canadian Northern Railway company of the eleventh day of February, A. D., 1901, and no legislation has in any way given to His Majesty represented as aforesaid power or authority to enter into such agreement and such agreement was and remains ultra vires of His Majesty represented as aforesaid and the legislation hereinbefore referred to is ultra vires both of the provincial legislature and the Dominion parliament.

(2.) The province of Manitoba has no power or authority nor has the said John A. Davidson as provincial treasurer thereof to guarantee any bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway company issued in connection with its line of railway situated in the province of Ontario.

(3.) The province of Manitoba has no power or authority to acquire any of such bonds or to make any payments in respect of such bonds.

(4.) The province of Manitoba has no power or authority to take a mortgage upon properties situated in the province of Ontario, or in the state of Minnesota, nor can it take a mortgage to a trustee of property so situated for the purpose of indemnifying itself against payments to be made in respect of such guarantee or otherwise.

(5.) The lieutenant-governor-in-council of the province of Manitoba cannot acquire the right to fix the rates to be charged or demanded by the Canadian Northern Railway company for the carriage of freight between the province of Manitoba and the town of Port Arthur and any legislation purporting to give to such lieutenant-governor-in-council such power is ultra vires.

(6.) The Canadian Northern Railway company had no power to make the agreement dated the eleventh of February, 1901, and any legislation purporting to sanction such agreement or parts of it is ultra vires.

(7.) The Canadian Northern Railway company in any event had no power to make such parts of the agreement as are not specifically referred to in section 2 of the said statute of the Dominion of Canada passed in its last session and those parts of the said agreement not sanctioned are essential parts of the agreement.

(8.) By the Statute of the Province of Manitoba passed during its last session and chapter 39 (hereinbefore cited) it was provided as in paragraph 19 of this statement of claim is more particularly set forth to the effect that the mortgage to be given by the Canadian Northern Railway company should include such terms to amplify and carry out the provisions of the said indenture and such other terms as the lieutenant-governor-in-council might deem necessary in the public interests though the same might be at variance with any of the provisions of the said indenture and that the mortgage should include certain specific clauses set out in the said statute. The Canadian Northern Railway company, however, has no power and the parliament of the Dominion did not assume to authorize it to comply with the clause of the provincial statute just referred to and the provisions of such clause form an essential part of the alleged agreement between the province and the railway company.

(9.) The Canadian Northern Railway company had not and has not itself the right to fix the rates to be charged for the carriage of freight between Manitoba and Port Arthur. It has no line of railway extending between those points. That part of its undertaking which touches Port Arthur is confined solely to the province of Ontario and the railway has no line connecting its Ontario line with its lines in the province of Manitoba.

(10.) The Canadian Northern Railway company had no power to agree that the lieutenant-governor-in-council of the province of Manitoba should have the right to fix rates between Manitoba and Port Arthur and any legislation purporting to declare otherwise or to confirm such agreement is ultra vires.

(11.) The Canadian Northern Railway company had no power to mortgage or to agree to mortgage any leases and agreements with the Minnesota & Manitoba Railway company and the Minnesota & Ontario Bridge company.

(12.) The Canadian Northern Railway company had no power to mortgage or agree to mortgage its line of railway in the province of Manitoba and the recent legislation does not assume in any way to give such authority.

(13.) The Canadian Northern Railway company had no power and has obtained none by the recent legislation to make the agreement contained in section 11 of the indenture of the eleventh of February, 1901, with reference to the application of the receipts and income of the company and the agreement contained in said section is in violation of the Dominion Railway Act.

(14.) The consideration which it was assumed the province of Manitoba would receive for the guarantee by the province of the bonds already referred to was the right to fix the rates between Manitoba and Port Arthur and upon points in the company's lines in Manitoba. It was provided in the said agreement of the eleventh of February, 1901, that the government of the province of Manitoba and the railway company should use their best endeavors to procure from the parliament of Canada such legislation as might be necessary to confirm the said indenture and to enable and require the parties to carry out the same in order that its true intent and meaning might be properly and fully accomplished and application was accordingly made to the parliament of Canada at its last session for such legislation but the parliament of Canada declined to accede to such request. It merely declared that the railway company should be deemed to have had power to make portions of the said agreement and expressly provided that nothing should interfere with the jurisdiction of parliament and the governor-general-in-council and the railway committee of the privy council or of any commission or any or every authority established by parliament. Parliament also declared that nothing in the indenture should authorize the railway company to charge any discriminating rate for carriage of freight or passengers over its lines of railway. The effect therefore of the agreement and of the legislation is that the agreement of the Canadian Northern Railway company that the lieutenant-governor-in-council of the province of Manitoba should have the right to fix rates as aforesaid is altogether ultra vires; has not in any way been confirmed; and in any case is subject to such qualifications and overruling authority that the lieutenant-governor-in-council has not the right to fix the said rates, and the province of Manitoba has received no consideration for

the obligations it has incurred under the said last mentioned indenture.

(15.) The National Trust Company (Limited) has no power to take the mortgage provided for by the said indenture of the eleventh day of February, 1901, upon the property in question either in Canada or in the State of Minnesota and it is impossible therefore for the Canadian Northern Railway company to give by means of any mortgage the security contemplated by the said indenture and by the provisions of said chapter 39 of the statutes of Manitoba passed in the present year.

(16.) The National Trust Company (Limited) has not power to take a mortgage covering in general terms a railway line situated partly in the province of Ontario and partly in the province of Manitoba. Its powers derived from its Ontario charter of incorporation and its Manitoba statute hereinbefore referred to do not enable it to take a mortgage upon a railway passing through two or more provinces and subject to the exclusive control of the parliament of Canada, and in any event, the National Trust Company (Limited) has no power to take a mortgage upon a continuous line of railway from Winnipeg to Port Arthur which passes partly through the province of Manitoba, partly through the State of Minnesota and partly through the province of Ontario.

(17.) Many of the provisions of the mortgage in view of the circumstances already referred to and others are impracticable and illegal. The laws as well of the said two provinces as of the State of Minnesota do not permit the taking of the said mortgage nor of the exercise of the powers thereby purported to be granted in case of default in payment of the bonds therein to be secured and the said mortgage affords no security either to the province of Manitoba or to the bondholders in case of default by the said railway company.

(18.) It was an essential part of the agreement of the 11th of February, 1901, that in case of default in payment of the bonds the government of the province of Manitoba would be in a position so to deal with the security that it might remain a single line of railway operating between the province of Manitoba and Port Arthur, but such is not the case owing to the facts aforesaid.

(19.) Neither the government of the province of Manitoba nor the National Trust Company (Limited) has power or authority and by the laws of the State of Minnesota neither of them is permitted to take or hold real estate or a railway in the State of Minnesota or to take or hold a mortgage of real estate or of a railway in said State.

(20.) It was an essential part of the said agreement of the 11th of February, 1901, that the government of the province of Manitoba should have the option of purchasing the then entire undertaking of the Canadian Northern Railway company during the year A. D., 1922, as set out in paragraph 20 of said last mentioned agreement, but said government has no power and the said legislation has conferred no power upon the said government to purchase, own or acquire a railway line which passes as the Canadian Northern railway does and will pass through portions of other provinces outside Manitoba and also through a portion of the State of Minnesota.

(21.) The Canadian Northern Railway company when negotiating with the government of the province of Manitoba represented to the government that it held and was possessed of certain leases and agreements with the Minnesota and Manitoba railway company and the Minnesota and Ontario Bridge company and that it had such leases and agreements with these two companies that it was in a position to make the agreement for the fixing of the rates between Manitoba and Port Arthur as hereinbefore referred to. Such representations were untrue, and the Canadian Northern Railway company has not and never had any such leases or agreements. It was an essential part of the agreement of the 11th of February, 1901, that the Canadian Northern Railway company should be able to grant to the lieutenant-governor-in-council of the province of Manitoba the right to fix the rates between Manitoba and Port Arthur as aforesaid, but owing to the absence of any control by the Canadian Northern Railway company over the Minnesota and Manitoba Railway company's line and the said bridge the Canadian Northern Railway company was un-

able to make any arrangement as to a rate of freight between Manitoba and Port Arthur.

(22.) Even if the Canadian Northern Railway company should acquire such leases and agreements with the said Minnesota and Manitoba Railway company and the said Minnesota and Ontario Bridge company as in the last paragraph referred to, the fixing of rates to be charged by the said two last mentioned companies is subject to the laws and regulations of the United States of America and could in no event be transferred to the lieutenant-governor-in-council of the province of Manitoba.

The attorney-general was away and the application was made to the chief clerk of the attorney-general's department, who was requested to lay the matter before the provincial government. He promised to bring it to the attention of the premier in the absence of the attorney-general.

The new Japan tea season has opened. This is a little earlier than it opened last year. Prices are about on a parity with a year ago, although medium grades are quoted 5 per cent higher by some. This increase is not looked upon by prudent traders as being legitimate. First arrivals of the crop in America have not shown good quality, but improvement is promised by shippers.

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Kings of Commerce.

London, June 5.—The banquet tendered by the London chamber of commerce to the delegates of the New York chamber of commerce at Grocer's hall to-night was one of the handsomest affairs of the kind ever given in this city.

Grocers' hall, just opposite the Bank of England, has the reputation of being the most interesting chamber of all the city companies. The tables to-night were draped with a profusion of flowers and historic plate. Around the hall which, as the evening advanced, was filled with ladies who attended to hear the speeches. Lord Brassey presided. On his right was Mr. Choate and on his left Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Morris Jessup, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Lord Alverstone (lord chief justice of England), Mr. Griscom, Mr. George C. Ward, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Mr. Levi P. Morton, Lord Avebury (president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce), and Mr. J. P. Morgan were among those seated at the table of honor. In all nearly three hundred were present. In welcoming the delegates, Lord Brassey, who made the first speech, said:

"We welcome them as the representatives of the skill and enterprise which have turned the vast resources of the American continent to the service of mankind. We are largely sharers in these benefits. America teaches us lessons not only in the creation but in the liberal distribution of wealth." Referring to the debt Great Britain owed to the New York chamber of commerce at the time of the Venezuelan difficulty, Lord Brassey said he desired to mark Great Britain's deep sense of the service rendered. He then continued: "The wisely directed friendship of our two peoples—not as yet, and perhaps never to be cemented by formal alliance—should be a potent influence."

Toast to McKinley.

There was a murmur of expectancy as Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, rose to toast President McKinley.

"I imagine," said he, "that this honorable duty has been assigned to me because I am connected with the department of foreign affairs and because it may be that a toast, coming from my lips may seem to denote something more than a mere private expression of admiration and good will."

"With regard to President McKinley, we think of the great office he fills and, in addition to his public cares, we remember the burden of private anxiety he has to bear, and it is the prayer of the whole country that his wife may be restored to health and he may continue to be to the whole world a potent influence for the good of the human race."

Mr. Jessup, president of the New York chamber of commerce, replying to the address of welcome, after a historical review of the founding of the New York chamber of commerce, said: "We do not forget how you instilled into our minds those habits of industry, thrift and fair dealings so that now, in the dawn of the twentieth century, we are able to state with some pride that the business relations between the two countries amount to the astounding sum of over \$90,000,000 yearly. We do not forget how you have during this long period aided us to produce this result, primarily by the inculcation through your example of those principles of justice, religion and law which we have imbibed from you and which are the foundation of all commercial transactions; and, secondly, by the free loaning of capital to enable us to make use of our great resources, develop our mines, build our railroads, and extend our commerce. We do not, we never can forget that when, during our late struggle, we were not only threatened with a divided country, but were overshadowed by the menace of a war with you, your illustrious, good, wise and beloved Queen, (God bless her memory), was our best friend, and left the dying bed of her husband to stay the hand that might otherwise have been lifted up against us."

"We are the same race, the same blood, the same language and tradition. We have the same religion, civilization and laws and we read the same Bible. No, sir, we can only be rivals in the effort each may put forth, actuated by the same desires to carry to the ends of the earth the

blessings of our civil and religious liberty. To this end we will work hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, heart beating with heart, and not resting satisfied until the remotest ends of the earth shall feel the effects of our unselfish purposes and desires, and all the world become in touch with us."

U.S. Tariff Changes Coming.

Mr. Jessup was followed by Lord Avebury, Mr. Foster Higgins and Mr. A. Barton Hepburn. Mr. Hepburn aroused interest by an intimation that the United States were entering upon the stage of tariff relaxation. Over two years ago, observed Mr. Hepburn, "President McKinley in a speech in Boston said: 'We are not made no allusion to the tariff, but talking about tariff now.' And in his greatly emphasized the necessity of cultivating outside markets, and the chairman of the Republican campaign committee has announced that the tariff will be taken off from all so-called trust commodities and our ability to purchase has so largely grown out of our capacity to consume that the 'open-door' is rapidly becoming the shibboleth of America."

The Right Hon. James Pierre, who followed, admitted the supremacy of the United States in many directions, but asserted Great Britain's supremacy in the matter of shipbuilding.

Lord Alverstone paid an eloquent tribute to the United States.

Mr. Carnegie, who had the best reception of the evening, dwelt upon the importance of the growing friendly relations between the two countries and continued as follows: "The horoscope of the future shows that common dangers are likely to draw us closer and closer; and, if ever the banners here entwined together have to be unfurled side by side in self-defence against any foe or combination of foes who may attack and disturb the peace, I pity that enemy. The chambers of commerce of the world carry for their motto 'Peace and good will among men.' If cabinets should ever fail to preserve between us 'Peace with honor,' I suggest as a tribunal of last resort the chambers of commerce in London and New York; and not until we fall should our peoples despair of a settlement creditable to both disputants."

On account of the lateness of the hour several toasts were dispensed with, and the proceedings were brought to an end with a few words from Mr. Choate, who declared that Londoners had done a noble act in extending the hand of friendship to a formidable rival.

The Raisin Crop.

Antoine Solari, of Smyrna, wrote his Winnipeg brokers on the 23rd ult. regarding Sultana raisins as follows: "We have had a killing frost, which has seriously damaged the crop. Reports indicate that the injury will amount to from 10 to 50 per cent, according to place. The destruction in Magnesia, Cassaba and Axar, which can be mentioned as the choice producing parts, has been heaviest. The new crop will not amount to more than 17,000 or 18,000 tons, even providing that all goes well for the balance of the season. One of my men who has been out in the producing regions places the amount at that figure, and he also states that during his tour he found signs of peronosporos and anthraknos in some places. These conditions may, like last year, develop, especially if the rains continue through May and June. In that case no one can see how far the destruction will go. Last year, at about the first of April there were people estimating the crop at about 45,000 to 48,000 tons. Then the rains came and brought about the peronosporos disease in consequence of which the crop was reduced to \$14,000 tons."

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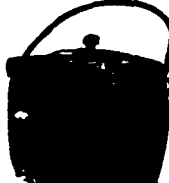
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