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THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

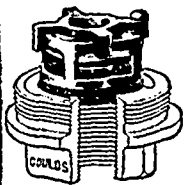
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Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 1, 1901.

No. 80

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

FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.



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

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

MANUFACTURERS OF

Denim Pants,
Overalls,
Shirts
and Smocks

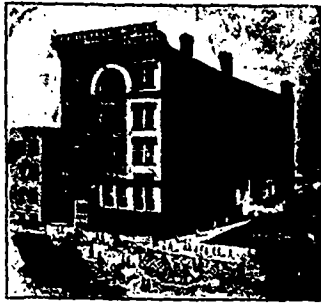
of all descriptions.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

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WINNIPEG

CODVILLE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers



—Packers of—

CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS
Coffees, Baking Powder and Spices.

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

BROMLEY & CO.



Tents
Awnings and
Mattress
Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS,
SMALLWARES TOYS, and
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
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.
WINNIPEG.

Lock Bros. & Co.

WHOLESALE ..

FRUIT AND
PRODUCE

(Anything in the Fruit Line)

WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE.

123 PRINCESS ST., RAT PORTAGE,
WINNIPEG.

Competition

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
BROS. CO. Ltd.

Importers and
Manufacturers

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The Early Bird Catches the Worm

EARLY BUYERS will find it to their advantage to see or order some of our different lines of

BLOUSES

This is a splendid opportunity to make your business boom. They're ringing values:

WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES, with Schille insertion; fine goods.
FRENCH ZEPHYR BLOUSES, with Valenciennes insertion.
NEW SCOTCH GINGHAM BLOUSES, with Plating.
A big drive in summer Wrappers, to retail at \$1.00.

Write about them, and anything else you require.

R.J. WHITLA & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods
WINNIPEG

THE RUBLEE FRUIT CO. Limited

Importers of .

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

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

Butter Paper

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

McALLISTER & WATTS

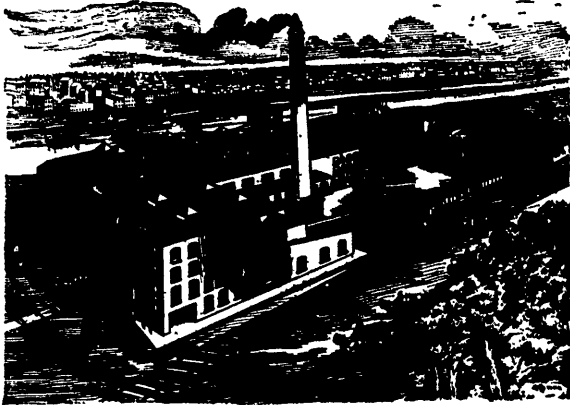
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WINNIPEG
Business College

Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

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.

WANTED--BUTTER AND EGGS



We want large quantities of both BUTTER and EGGS to supply our regular trade and our own branches in the West.

We can handle promptly all you can ship us.

Do you receive our market reports?

Prompt settlements.

Correspondence solicited.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO. Commission Merchants
Branches-Vancouver and Nelson **WINNIPEG**

The History of Rubber.

From *Ainslee's Magazine*: The world was a long time learning the uses and value of rubber. For two centuries after the Spaniards saw the gum in the hands of the natives of the New World it attracted little more than curiosity. Old Heron, who went with Columbus on his second voyage, made a note of an elastic ball which was molded from the gum of a tree. At their games the Haitians made it bound high in the air. The natives were familiar with the gum and called it "ule," and from them the Spaniards learned to smear it on their coats to keep out of the wet. They had crossed the sea for gold, and never dreamed of a time when the sticky milk the uncouth Indians drew from strange trees would be worth more than all the other treasures of the hills. Jose, King of Portugal in 1505, comes down to us as the wearer of a pair of boots sent out to Para to be covered with a waterproof gum. Yet 300 years were to elapse before a Connecticut Yankee should make a pair of rubber boots which would not decompose. Dr. Priestly, author of the work on "Pneumatic," now forgotten, recorded caoutchouc (pronounced kachook) was useful in small tubes for rubbing out pencil marks—hence the name rubber. The India linked with it refers to the savages who gathered it in the Amazon wilderness. Dr. Priestly's cubes were half an inch long, and sold for three shillings, or 75 cents a piece. A stiff price for the finest rubber to-day is \$1 a pound. Its price for ten years has ranged from 62 cents to \$1. The conversion of the gum to useful purposes made but slow headway. The first waterproof cloth in 1797 was the work of an Englishman. It was tentative, and, of course, would not stand heat. In 1825 Charles Mackintosh, of Glasgow, discovered naphtha, and dissolving rubber in it produced a varnish which, when spread on cloth, made it really impervious to water.

UP-TO-DATE RECEIVERS

WITH

UP-TO-DATE METHODS

If You **CONSIGN**
WE HANDLE LAEGHLY 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

Developing Vancouver Island.

The editor of the *Victoria Colonist* has been quoted recently as saying: "The development of Vancouver Island is now attracting great attention. Nearly as big as Nova Scotia, containing an inexhaustible supply of coal, remarkable forests of Douglas fir, spruce and cedar, it is also rich in ores of gold and copper and iron. Several copper mines have already begun to ship, and their output will materially increase from now on. A still larger number are being developed. Very noteworthy progress has been made in the development of the mineral wealth of Vancouver and of the whole coast region from Vancouver to Alaska. I do not think the people of eastern Canada have any adequate conception of the enormous resources of that country. The great question is transportation. We need Vancouver Island opened from end to end by railway branches to the coast to facilitate the concentrating of copper ores for smelting. If this were done the population of the island, now 76,000, would be doubled in a very short time. The construction of such a railway would also greatly facilitate the transport of merchandise to the Yukon and the bringing of ores down to the smelter. I have devoted some time to the investigation of this, but as yet the data acquired are not sufficiently complete for publication.

The Brandon Machine Works Company will enlarge its premises.

Chattel Mortgage Renewal Blanks

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

All kinds of Forms and Notes printed to order.

Franklin Press Ltd. BOX 888,
233 Market St., Opp. Grain Ex., Winnipeg

SEEDS

GOOD, CLEAN, NEW SEEDS FOR 1901

It will pay you to buy from us. Get our prices before ordering, or our traveller will call on you. He is out with samples now.

Buy seed made from the best Seed House of the Northwest. Wholesale commission boxes not ready.

J. M. PERKINS
Market Square - Winnipeg

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 291.

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 1, 1901.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL SCHEME.

Discussion of the Georgian Bay, Ottawa and Montreal waterway project, has been revived of late and a great many interesting calculations are being made to show what an immense effect the carrying out of the scheme would have upon the freight carrying business of America. The proposed new route would make almost a bee line from the upper ports of the great lakes to Montreal, which is the head of ocean navigation in Canada. The distance from Georgian Bay to Montreal by it would be 420 miles, 400 of which is open and navigable water now, so that the actual length of the artificial portions would be 20 miles. The engineering difficulties in the way are not at all serious and the channel could easily be made deep enough to admit all but the largest ocean going craft. The saving in freight rates to and from all upper lake ports would be so substantial that the cost of the canal could be easily provided for by toll, and still leave a handsome margin of direct saving. The cut in grain rates from Chicago, the principal interior shipping port of this continent, would alone be fully 1 1/2c per bushel on wheat, which practically means that the Canadian route would take the business.

The advantages to Canada from the opening of this waterway would be immense. The city of Montreal would become the principal grain shipping port of this continent, the St. Lawrence route to the ocean would become the leading American highway, and the interior trade of this country would receive a tremendous impetus.

THE CANADIAN MINT.

Canada will shortly have an establishment for the minting of her own metal coins as a result of a recent decision of the Dominion government. The minister of finance has the matter in hand and has secured a grant from parliament for the purpose of erecting and equipping the plant. It is estimated that the annual expense to the country will be \$75,000 a year. The object in establishing this mint is to provide a distinctly Canadian coinage in which all the paper money of the country will be redeemable. Hitherto

we have not had this and by tacit understanding our paper money has been payable in United States gold as this was the most readily available coin based on the same system as Canadian money. The British sovereign has a value of \$1.862-3 of Canadian or United States money, but this is not such a convenient medium for redemption purposes. With a purely Canadian gold coinage it is argued that we will no longer be dependent upon either the United States or Great Britain for the securing of proper money reserves. Both the government and bank reserves will it is expected be made up of Canadian gold coin.

The new mint is to be a branch of the Royal Mint of Great Britain, which will give it the additional advantage of being able to occupy its surplus capacity casting gold sovereigns for the Imperial government. This is the manner in which the Australian mint is managed. In addition to the mint proper there will also be a western purchasing agency located on the Pacific coast for securing the necessary supplies of Canadian gold. This will mean that a certain amount of Canadian trade which now goes to Seattle and San Francisco will be retained to our own coast cities, thus increasing the volume of business done there.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The Dominion government's statement of the assets and liabilities of Canadian banks at the end of the month of April shows that as compared with a year ago there has been substantial growth in every important detail. Our banks are growing rapidly in volume of business and resources, which is evidence that the business of the country is growing too. The total reserves of the chartered banks now amount to \$35,405,456, capital paid up \$66,819,010, and notes in circulation \$17,006,701. The public deposits subject to demand amount to \$92,907,158, an increase of \$2,261,482 during the month; the public deposits on notice are \$215,352,273. An increase during the month of \$4,318,906; the deposits from points outside of Canada are \$22,706,825, an increase during the month of \$33,250. The other features on the debt side of the balance have not fluctuated much as compared with the previous month. The total liabilities amounts to \$400,802,203 as compared with \$391,549,383 at the end of March. The principal features of the asset side of the balance on April 30, were: Specie, \$11,819,200; Dominion notes, \$19,944,669; due from foreign banks, \$10,493,659; Canadian government debentures, federal and provincial, \$12,054,654; call loans in Canada \$32,617,029, call loans elsewhere, \$36,160,533; current loans in Canada \$253,160,507, current loans elsewhere, \$20,374,386; these with a number of minor items make up the handsome sum of \$511,569,603 as being the total assets.

THE NEW LEAD COUNTY.

The Dominion government's action in granting a bounty on lead refined in Canada, in response to appeals from the Kootenay and other sources, is being generally commended. However radically we may disagree with the principle of artificially building up industries there seems to be considerable excuse for the departure in this case and there is plenty of precedent for it too. The result of the government's decision will be that a Canadian industry which has been almost strangled to death by unfair competitors in the United States will now have a chance to get upon its feet.

NORTHERN PACIFIC DEAL CONSUMMATED.

On Saturday last at 12 o'clock noon, the formal transfer of the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway company in Manitoba to the provincial government was made in the office of Superintendent Vanderslice, at Winnipeg, under the terms of the lease of January 15th last. No corresponding transfer to the Canadian Northern company was made at the time so that the operation of the road since that time has been carried on for the government.

Manitoba to the Ocean.

The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal company have just issued a neat little book nicely illustrated with views, taken on the route proposed to be traversed by the canal. The prospectus sets forth the following reasons for such a canal being constructed:—

"That the great need of the enormous and rapidly increasing lake traffic is an outlet for lake freights to the seaboard.

"That such an outlet can be given by a 20 foot navigation only.

"That the chain of rivers and lakes from Georgian Bay to Montreal is the natural waterway to attain this purpose and by which Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest will be brought into direct cheap water communication with the seaboard.

"That it is the shortest outlet by over 400 miles for the western lake ports and can be constructed at a cost of less than a third of any ship canal from the lakes to the United States seaboard.

"That when constructed it will revolutionize the trade of the great lakes, diverting it to the ocean through the St. Lawrence to the benefit of the whole Dominion and specially of the ports of Montreal and Quebec and of the maritime provinces.

"That such a waterway with its water powers would open up to settlements and centres of industry the provinces of Ontario and Quebec along the Ottawa valley and French river.

"That the opportune moment for entering upon and carrying to a speedy completion this important undertaking has arrived and deserves the material and energetic support of the Dominion government."

Holding Trade at Home.

Three principal agencies are at work taking trade from the small towns and cities of the country and attracting it to the large cities and commercial centres, to the injury of the retail dealer located in such small cities and towns, says the Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin. These agencies are the catalogue and supply houses, the city department store and the manufacturer who sells direct to the consumer. The retailer should at all times work in opposition to these, with a view to holding all the trade possible in his home town. The problem involved in holding all of his home trade is one that will demand his best thought and most careful attention, and if he is well equipped and prepared for it, he will be able to accomplish wonders in this direction.

In the northwest there are many consumers who wait till they want to purchase a large bill of goods, then they take the train and come to Minneapolis and St. Paul, and make their purchases in the large department stores and ship the goods either by freight or as a part of their personal baggage. They labor under the mistaken idea that the city department store manager is able to undersell their local dealer, but the latter, if he is astute and shrewd, can soon convince them to the contrary. He can show that the expenses of the city department store, with its enormous rents, its hundreds of clerks, its advertising bill running up into hundreds of thousands each year, and its losses through poor management occasionally in certain departments is more than double his expenses. It will pay the retailer in the small town or small city to watch the advertisements of the city department store. Frequently he will find that alleged "bargain ads" are not genuine bar-

gains at all, but are dependent upon the credulity of the consumer in attracting trade. Whenever the country retailer runs across a quoted price in a department store advertisement which is higher than his price it is a good idea to save that advertisement and make a comparison in the next advertisement in his local paper. If he can make half a dozen comparisons favorable to himself, based on the prices named by the department store, it will be a most powerful argument in holding business at home. There is no retailer who watches his business carefully, uses discretion in his purchases and only demands a fair profit on his goods, but that can do this. If he finds the mania for going to the city to make purchases is increasing then it would be well for the retailer to teach a wholesome lesson to his home consumers. He can do this by sacrificing his profits on some lines, thereby making a comparison with the city department store prices in his "ad" and by calling the attention of his customers personally to his lower prices.

One of the methods of combatting the catalogue house and supply store has already been referred to on this page in a subsequent issue of the Bulletin and Trade, and little more can be added. To meet catalogue house competition the retailer should offer some goods in quantity lots for a cash price, and making that cash price as low as the cash price of the catalogue house, he should guarantee the goods exactly as represented, and also agree to exchange them for better goods at higher prices if they do not give satisfaction to the consumer.

In the matter of meeting competition from manufacturers who sell direct to consumers, the retailer is in a position to meet this to a large extent. In the first place it must be assumed that the manufacturer who sells direct to the consumer cannot sell his product through the jobber or the retailer, because his prices are so high these merchants will not purchase from him. If he could sell his goods through the regular channels it would be to his advantage to do so, and thereby reduce the expense of the selling department, bending all of his energies to production. No manufacturer of any prominence prefers to sell his product in small lots, and go to all the bother of packing, shipping, etc., such small lots, if he can dispose of his goods to large purchasers at a fair profit. It is only when the manufacturer finds himself in the last ditch so to speak, that he resorts to these methods.

If he finds himself in this predicament the manufacturer who sells direct to the consumer must add to his original cost of manufacture all the expenses of doing a retail business. Moreover these expenses must be comparatively heavier than those of the small retailer, because he must advertise extensively, he must employ a large force of office help, stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks and mail order men and women; in the shipping room he must also employ a large force of shipping clerks, teams to transport goods to the railroads, etc. In the end he may be able to sell at prices some lower than the average retailer, but there are other considerations which more than balance any difference in prices in favor of the manufacturer. Consumers purchasing from a manufacturer direct cannot exchange goods, they cannot inspect goods if they live at a distance and they must always pay cash for their purchases and in the end they will not find this method of buying as satisfactory as purchases made from home dealers. If they break a part of any article purchased they must send to the manufacturer to replace it. Thus it can be seen that the retailer in the small town and city through the proper education of the consumers is in a position to eventually hold their trade. Fair, honest, truthful arguments should be used in the store and in the advertising matter in an effort to hold trade at home, and while they do not always bear immediate fruit they will in time and in the end if the retailer works along proper educational lines he will be able to accomplish a great deal in holding the trade of his home community.

According to advices from Dawson of May 18, the Yukon river at Dawson is clear of ice.

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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 R. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities: St. John's, Newfoundland, London, Eng., 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. New York, 59 Wall St. Chicago, 185 La Salle Street.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
 Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool.
 Scotland—British Loan Co. Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH
 Travellers Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued or made in all parts of the world.
 Collections made on favorable terms.
 Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
 Drafts sold available at all points in Europe, United States and Canada, including Alton and Dawson City.
 A. F. D. MACGACHEN, Manager

DOMINION BANK

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

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

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

WINNIPEG OFFICERS:
 Main Office—Cor. Main and McDermott Sts.
 F. L. PATTON, Manager.
 North End Branch—709 Main Street
 S. 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
 RESERVE - 500,000

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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 P. V. S. Crisp, Assistant Inspector

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
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 Brandon, Man. DeLoval, Man. Moosejaw, N. W. T.
 White, Man. Haldane, Man. Woonsocket, N. W. T.
 Carleton Place, Man. Leithbridge, N. W. T. Neepawa, Man.
 Carleton Place, Man. Morden, Man. Yrden, Man.
 Winnipeg, Man. Souris, Man. Glenboro, Man.
 Hamilton, Man. Manitoba, Man. Wawanesa, Man.
 Indian Head, Assa. Melrod, Alberta. Creston, Man.
 Hartney, Man. Calgary, N. W. T. Killarney, Man.
 Crystal City, Man. Regina, N. W. T. Fincher Creek

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC
 Alexandria, Ont. Norwood, Ont. Smith Falls, Ont.
 Hazelton, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
 Merrickville, 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 V. 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:
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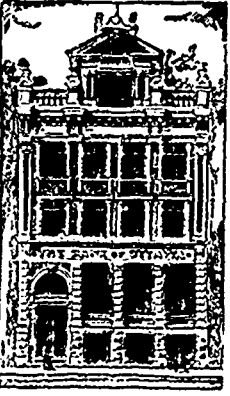
BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.
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 Strathcona, Alta. Valparaiso, B. C.
 Kamloops, B. C. Golden, B. C.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.
 East. Ont. Port Colborne, Ont.
 Galt, Ont. Red Postage, Ont.
 Ferris, Ont. St Catharines, Ont.
 Hamilton, Ont. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
 Ingersoll, 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
 Montreal, Que.

WINNIPEG BRANCH
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
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 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840
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Head Office, Hamilton.
Capital (all paid up) - \$1,860,330
Reserve Fund - 1,328,908

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

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

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Such is the Crystal Soda


The "Golden Key" brand of aerated water can be depended upon for purity

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Are You Handling Our Blankets?

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

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



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.

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(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)
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General Commission Agents and Consignees for all kinds of American Farm and Dairy Produce, desires to represent a good house exporting, or intending to export Grain, Flour, Seeds, to sell direct to purchasers against drafts, also solicits consignments of Leather, Hides, Skins, Raw Furs, Tallow, Lard, Castoreum, Seneca, and other Northwest Canadian export products. Highest American and European references.
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Machinery Building.

The Machinery and Transportation building of the Pan-American Exposition is one of the largest and handsomest of the group. Its dimensions are 500 by 350 feet. The architecture and coloring of this building are a fair type of that of the other buildings of the exposition. It is covered with the staff which is used to give exhibition buildings the appearance of solidity and massiveness, and which, though resembling marble, is made from white plaster in which liberal quantities of manilla fibre have been mixed to make it tough and as impervious as possible to the action of the elements. The four facades of the Machinery building are so broken by architectural features that there is nothing of monotony or severity. The very intricate character of the staff work and the vast amount of it in delicate designs, offered a most difficult task to the colorist. All four of the broad facades of the building have an arched effect. Every window is a deeply recessed area with wide soffits and carvings. Every entrance is composed of one or more high arches with massive pillars at the sides. And every pillar and pilaster is of very elaborate detail. The south entrance is 72 feet wide and 41 feet high. Every window is grilled and finished with fidelity to the most artistic ideas of the architects of the Spanish Renaissance, from which the general architectural scheme of the exposition is derived. Even the fancy windows above the larger ones are set in richly moulded frames and finished with green grills.

At the four corners of the great building are four towers with open pavilions fifty feet above the ground. Above the great arched entrances on the east and west sides are massive domes. Two very tall towers rise above both the north and south entrances and help to complete two wonderful architectural compositions. Those over the south entrance are each 196 feet high, and those over the north entrance 178 feet high.

The brilliant color that the Moors loved so steadfastly hundreds of years ago in Granada and Andalusia have been revived, better than the originals. The majestic columns and fancy pillars look like carved ivory. The arabesques have a background of brilliant shades, such as yellows, pinks and reds of various degrees of brightness. The round domes have bands of green and other shades. The roofs are all of red tile. The broad eaves are upheld by substantial brackets that resemble rosewood carved in intricate design. The lofty towers present a radiance of blues, reds, and gold. Medallions of Ericsson and other famous men who have given the world wonderful machinery, are surmounted with a glow of color. Difficult, or impossible, as it may seem to employ brilliant colors so freely upon a great building such as this, without destroying its grandeur and cheapening its appearance, the problem has been magnificently worked out, and the effect is not merely pleasing and harmonious, but the work is an artistic triumph that every person from far and near will delight to see. The wonderful harmony of the many colors that have been used is at once observed, and indeed there is no one feature of the Exposition that has aroused more popular interest, than the great color scheme. With the twenty or more other big buildings, all aglow with color and adorned with richly moulded plastic work, the effect will be a profound surprise to those who have visited other expositions.

Power Expectations.

Fort William, May 27.—Much speculation has been indulged in since the announcement was made Saturday that the big power canal of E. S. Jenison is about to be started. Now that hope has been practically abandoned that the big United States Steel corporation will close the option on the Atkoka iron range, thus making this the shipping port for ore, the announcement that Jenison has bobbed up again with his power scheme has given us new life once more.

Mr. Jenison and his power canal has been running an uncertain race with public opinion in this place and Port Arthur for the past three years. Mr. Jenison, by act of the Ontario legislature, has the right of control of various and sundry water powers, embracing the entire watershed of the Kaministiquia river and extending over a vast tract of country covering

many square miles and all the small streams between the town and a boundary to the north of us that nobody really knows. It is the purpose of Mr. Jenison to harness this vast water power and use it for commercial purposes in the two towns. Early in 1899 Mr. Jenison succeeded in getting a contract with both Fort William and Port Arthur ratified by a vote of the people by which each town is to pay him \$10,000 per year for water to be delivered in a reservoir through the mains by its own pressure, and also to supply the water to run the electric machinery necessary to supply the town with light and electric power to sell to small manufacturers.

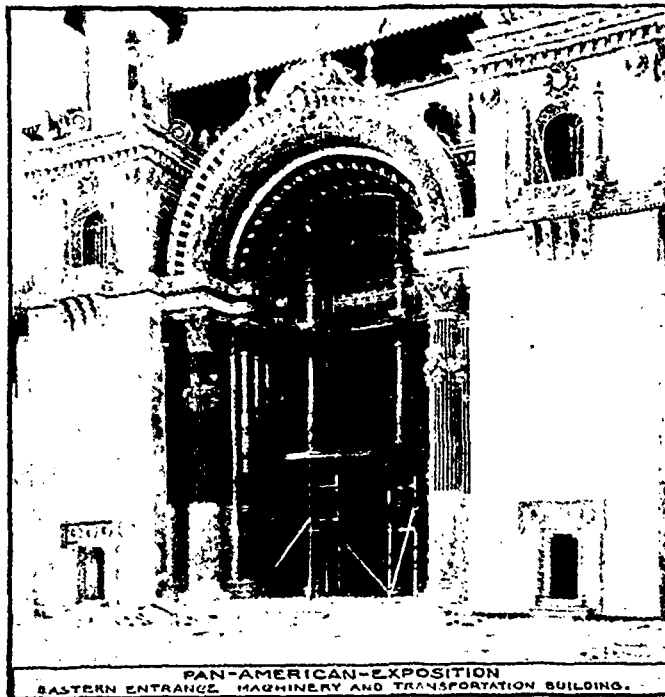
It is yet a subject of considerable debate among the leading citizens of the towns whether or not the bargain made by the towns with Mr. Jenison is a good or a bad one, but like all such promotions, the great rank and file are not bothering themselves over either its merits or demerits. The original agreement with Mr. Jenison was to expire December 31, 1901, but at the last session of the provincial legislature power was given to the council to extend the agreement so that at present the council of the towns can extend the fulfillment of the agreement ad infinitum.

There is no doubt but that if the

plants manufactories to use the power must be established, and that is the hope that the people of these two towns indulge in when thinking of and encouraging the Jenison scheme. Mr. Jenison and the capitalists whom he has now interested are expected here to go over the ground the first of next month and it is hoped that something definite will then be given out relative to the magnitude of the proposed works.

Promised A Railroad.

A delegation from Carberry, Treherne and North Cypress waited on the government Monday afternoon to ask for the construction of a railway from Union Point to Carman, Treherne, Carberry and thence to Neepawa. The gentlemen comprising the delegation were Mayor May, ex-Mayor Dickie, G. Barrett and H. A. Manville, of Carberry, Reeve Stratford and Councillor McNaughton, of North Cypress, A. McKenzie, of Beautiful Plains, Chas. Gowan, of Brookdale; Mr. McMillan, of Treherne, and Mr. J. M. Toombs. The deputation was met by Premier Roblin and his colleagues, Messrs. Rogers and McFadden, to whom they made known their wishes. In reply to the request Mr. Roblin said he wished the deputa-



necessary capital can be induced to invest in the scheme of Mr. Jenison it would make an industrial development at this place second to none in Canada. In a recent letter that Mr. Jenison wrote to a friend of his in Port Arthur he used the following significant words:

"When we have done what we are going to do the entire world will know of it. It is unique; it is large; it contains all the elements that make good advertising matter; it will be large enough to show such surplus of power as will invite study of the situation by those promoting new enterprises; it is large enough to not only supply these but all the water needed under such conditions as will make manufacturers feel safe from fire. It lacks none of the elements that conduce to make a great future for the location except that it is not developed."

The people here realize that if the Jenison scheme is carried out in the entirety and sufficient capital can be obtained by Mr. Jenison to do this, it will mean work of magnitude equal to those now rising at Sault Ste. Marie. They realize that the sum the company will expect the town to pay for the supply of water and power will not be any substantial part of the cost of maintenance. They must have other and larger sources of revenue and therefore will locate manufactories that will use large units of power. Once capital is interested in power

tion had come a week or so later, as he would then be in a better position to state what the government could do in the matter. He promised, however, that a line would be constructed ten miles south from Carman this year, either by the government or by other of the railway companies through arrangement with the government. He also stated that the Bates and Brookdale districts would get proper railway facilities.

Kootenay Mines.

Rosslund, B. C., May 27.—The shipments for the past week consisted of 8,880 tons. The Le Roi shipped 5,600 tons, Centre Star 1,440, War Eagle 600, Le Roi No. 2, 1,120, and the Iron Mask 120. This brings the total shipments for the year up to 171,782 tons.

One cause for the falling off of shipments is the trouble at the Northport smelter, which has now resulted in a strike of the smelter men there.

The lead has been found in the lower tunnel of the I. X. L. and the ore is of a high grade, carrying a great deal of free gold. Mr. Roy Clarke, the manager of the I. X. L., stated Saturday that the lead runs parallel with the long crosscut which was driven to tap it, for a considerable distance. The ore, he stated, is of as high grade as any which he has met in the upper levels of the mine.

Appended are the shipments for the past week and year. Le Roi, for the week 5,600, for the year 88,468, Centre Star, for the week 1,440, for the year 12,708, War Eagle, for the week 600, for the year 15,300, Le Roi No. 2, for the week 1,120, for the year 16,140, Rosslund G. W., for the year 6,211; Iron Mask, for the week 120, for the year 2,013; I. X. L., for the year 139; Velvet, for the year 563, Evening Star, for the year 71, Spitzee, for the year 60; Giant, for the year 52; Portland, for the year 24, Portland, for the year 24. Total for the week, 8,880, for the year 171,781 tons.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The importance of the trust imposed upon the Winnipeg aldermen may be judged by the amount of the finances over which they had control during past year.

The books of the city treasurer's office for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1901, show the total receipts from all sources to have been \$1,282,337.04, the principal amounts being: Taxes, including percentages and certificates...\$672,037.20 Local improvement debentures... 342,664.80 Tax sale, No. 7 [collected by treasurer... 119,003.52 Water works department... 65,148.44 The balance is made up of smaller amounts, licenses, etc. Cheques were issued amounting to the sum of \$1,347,611.15. The sum of \$289,075.40 being paid out in wages to day laborers.

A comparison of the receipts for ten years ago and the past year is interesting. A noticeable feature is the decreased revenue for liquor licenses. The comparison follows:

Statement—	1890-1.	1900-1
Taxes	\$421,211.46	\$661,840.80
Interest on taxes	7,012.52	10,678.15
Tax certificates	287.90	418.25
Licenses:		
Saloons	125.00	125.00
Hotel	6,566.00	5,550.00
Wholesale liquor	2,400.00	2,200.00
Restaurant	1,497.25	1,750.00
Dog	1,004.29	2,688.50
Hawkers	633.00	440.00
Intelligence offices	150.00	175.00
Cabs or hacks	392.30	254.00
Livery Stables	425.00	235.00
Omnibus	15.00	25.00
Pawnbrokers	290.00	375.00
Billiard	465.35	820.00
Scavengers	50.00	40.00
Second hand	373.33	360.00
Truck	1,898.31	2,082.00
Water cart	290.00	165.00
Board, feed and sale stable	336.70	150.00
Auctioneers	721.08	450.00
Exhibition	140.00	20.00
Market stalls	1,822.00	3,120.00
Market fees	1,857.40	2,484.15
Police court	2,583.42	3,454.70
City pound	27.45	190.00
Brookside cemetery	703.20	1,869.65
Miscellaneous	48,218.40	589,342.84
Total	\$501,574.07	\$1,282,337.04
Cheques issued	\$349,624.26	\$1,347,611.15

A Queer Crop.

The white-wax crop exported from China is made by the curious method of using minute insects in its production. The insects are found in brown pea-shaped excrescences or galls attached to an ever-green tree called the "insect tree." The galls are gathered in May and carried in headlong flight to the market towns by bearers, who travel at night so that the heat may not force the insects to emerge during the journey. They are then placed in a "wax tree," which is a stump varying from three to twelve feet in height, with numerous branches rising from the top, similar to the pollard willow. The wax insects are made into small packets of twenty or thirty galls, which are enclosed in a leaf of the wood-oo tree, fastened together with rice straw. These packets are suspended close to the branches, under which they hang. On emerging from the galls the insects creep rapidly up the branches, to which they attach themselves, and begin forming a coating of wax that in about three months attains a thickness of almost a quarter of an inch. The branches are then cut off, and after removing as much of the wax as possible by hand, they are put in a kettle of hot water, when the remaining wax floats on the surface, and the insects finish their term of usefulness by going to the bottom.—Bradstreet's.

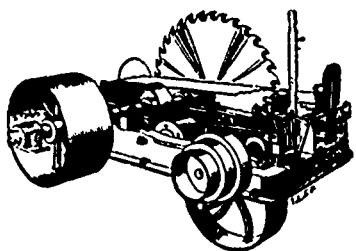
The Albany street car strike has been settled after the following losses were sustained: Loss of life, two prominent citizens, cost to company, \$17,423.03; cost to strikers, \$17,830; cost to county, \$33,700; total cost, \$68,953.03.

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

DONALD FRASER & CO.

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



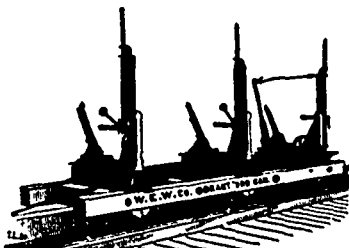
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Shingle Mills and Planers
Edgers and Trimmers



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SUCCESSORS TO STUART & HARPER

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Sole Agents for:

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

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

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CROWN BRAND PURE READY-MIXED PAINTS

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

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JOHN W. PECK & CO.
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Manufacturers of
Clothing Furs Shirts
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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MANAGER

City Hall Square, **Winnipeg**

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Hides and Furs

— TO —

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HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, SENECA ROOT.

Exporter of Raw Furs.

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

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



Whitefish

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

W. J. GUEST

602 Main Street, Winnipeg

SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

CURRENTS.

Latest advices from New York on the currant situation say. Notwithstanding the comparatively light buying interest noted in currants there is no indication at present of a change in the general situation. There is noted in some quarters more inquiry from interior points, but the views of prospective buyers appear somewhat weaker than those of sellers, this preventing purchases in quantities sufficient to stimulate higher prices here. Small purchases evidently made for the purpose of supplying the immediate distributive outlet in consuming quarters are being made, and with this condition existing there is little probability of much price fluctuation. Most holders are steady in their views as to the Provincial and $\frac{1}{2}$ for Amaliss in barrels, and show no disposition to part with round lots at those figures. One holder, however, shows a little easiness on the lower grades, and it is stated is offering Amaliss at $\frac{1}{2}$ under the nominal market.

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

The tone of the market for spices is firm. A feature has been the strength in Cochin ginger of late, and a sharp advance in prices has taken place in the east. Tapioca and Patna rice is strong and prices have an upward tendency.

"The pack of the Columbia River is not, we think, 30 per cent of what it was last year," writes a packer under date of May 14. "The situation is becoming discouraging. We expect, of course, better fishing later on, but present indications do not give us much hope in exporting at the best a much if any larger pack than the river turned out last season."

The New York Journal of Commerce says: The position of raw sugar was favorable to the market, indications being that a higher basis of values will be established in the near future. Some of the trade are of the opinion that should higher prices be paid for raws refined sugar will be advanced; others, however, are inclined to the belief that prices for refined are sufficiently high for the present, claiming that a further advance will be likely to result in increased competition from foreign refined.

The advance of 10c per case in the price of new pack Rivers Inlet salmon noted a week ago has not been maintained, says the Montreal Gazette, owing to the fact that it checked the demand to such an extent packers thought it advisable to reduce the price again to \$1 per case f. o. b. coast, at which figure buying on local and western Ontario account has been resumed, and a fair amount of business has been done. The demand for the Horseshoe brand has been good, and considerable sales have taken place at \$1.60 per case f. o. b. coast. In other lines of canned goods there is nothing new to note. Buyers are still well supplied, consequently business in round lots continues slow. The jobbing trade in tomatoes, corn, and peas is fairly active.

Mail advices from Smyrna, under date of May 2, state: "Speculators have spread a report that the grapevines have been damaged by very cold weather to the extent of 70 per cent. We are in a position to state that at some elevated places the morning frost damaged the vines to the extent of about 20 per cent., which thrown over the whole course means practically nothing. Of course no one can say yet for certain to what figure the new crop of raisins will come, but there is every reason to believe that if things go as now the new crop may be 25 or 30 per cent. larger than was the case last year. Peronosporos is the only danger now to be dreaded, and no alarming damage is expected owing to the precautionary measures taken. The crop is expected to be fully 20 per cent. more than last year; if the excessive heat does not set in the yield may reach 300,000 cwt."

The Hills Bros. Co. says on currants "There has been more or less inquiry on the spot, with some orders passing, but no business of any moment can be noted. The market holds very firm at about the par of the Greek market. Statistically the market is without doubt in a strong position. Our advices from England indicate a good consumptive demand. Liverpool stocks on May 1 were 721 tons, as against 2,342 tons last year,

and with duty paid clearances for the month of 883 tons. London stocks on May 1 were 6,730 tons, as against 7,120 tons last year, and with clearances of 1,459 tons, making clearances for London and Liverpool of 2,352 tons. While this is below the normal still it must be considered as most satisfactory at present prices. The official bonded stocks on May 1, as published by our customs department, note stocks of about 7,500 barrels, as against about 10,000 barrels last year at the same date."

The London Grocer, under date of May 11, says: "In currants, a rise of fully 3s has been established this week, but as it is of a perfectly bona fide character and on sound basis it has not detrimentally affected either the market business or consumptive output. Reports from Greece respecting the growing crop are unsatisfactory, but it is not these early, in fact, premature reports, which are forcing our market here, it is the evident fact that at the present rate of consumption we have not sufficient currants in Great Britain for probable requirements; and it is now pretty certain that we shall get no relief from the other side. Raisins—Valencia—As anticipated last week a further advance has taken place, which advance is the more appreciable in the case of slightly unsorted parcels, a few of which have been sold at 3s to 4s more than could have been obtained for this description of fruit a month ago."

Smith, Baker & Co., in their circular, dated Yokohama, May 2nd, say of Japan teas: "Early on the 29th ultimo the first new teas were offered, and sold in quantities sufficient to record as 'arrivals' and 'settlements.' Until the last day or two the general character of the teas offering indicated that they were gleaned from anywhere and everywhere without regard to quality or preparation, chiefly to supply the demand for immediate shipment by bearer. With one exception none of the teas have come to market of the character nor from the district usually selected for early May coded standard, and comparative quotations by cable are consequently impossible. This one exception, so far as dealt in, show a parity of value with last season, price and quality considered. To the native seller the price seems a little low, but to the foreign buyer the quality seems a bit off. Settlements so far embrace the wide range of yen 31 to 48 per picul. The season is several days in advance of last year. Total arrivals to date, 1,085 piculs; total settlements to date, 1,025 piculs."

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

LINEN GOODS VERY STRONG.

The demand for linen goods of every description is very active. The sales of linen goods with one or two firms here for the first half of May were larger than those for the whole of that month last year. A Dufferline firm, writing to a Toronto house on May 11, said: "There is no indication of seeing cheaper goods, and one will be perfectly safe in buying goods for a long time to come." Dress linens are again popular for hot weather wear. The revival in the demand for these goods is very pronounced. Green, blue and reds are very good in the fancy colors. The self colors are good property. Plain goods are most in demand. The demand for handkerchiefs is active, retailers being already purchasers for the holiday trade, many months ahead. The continued advices of the appreciation of prices at the source of supply has had the effect of stimulating the demand for all linen goods. Retailers have made no mistake in purchasing their supplies of these goods early. Prices are now 20 to 25 per cent. higher than they were in October, and repeats must carry that much more than original purchasers.—Toronto Globe.

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

Certain kinds of spool cotton, which are mainly used in the manufacturing trade were advanced 12½ per cent. to Canadian buyers by manufacturers last week.

The outlook for velvets for next season is very good and manufacturers are well fixed with orders. Velvet dresses promise to be very fashionable next season.

Staple cotton lines are quiet in Canadian markets and without special feature. Mills are keeping up prices and only on a few lines has there been any shading lately.

Ribbons continue in good demand at New York and all style vogues in millinery and dresses call for the use of plenty of ribbons, which have not been very popular, are becoming more in demand, but the most sought after ribbons are the soft double-faced ribbons in wide widths. Velvet ribbons in all widths, are as popular as ever, and the ribbon jacket fad, which is very pronounced abroad, promises to spread.

There is at present an active demand for certain lines of light hot-weather dress goods, which promise to have a big run the coming summer, according to the Toronto Globe. The sorting trade in printed fabrics is good. There is a good demand for mercerized fine pongee cloths and the regular satens. The revival in the demand for white pliques noted in this column a few weeks ago is now quite pronounced. The demand is getting stronger every day. Two years ago they were considered excellent property, last year the demand for them fell off. Plain colored chaubrays in pink, blue and ox-bloods are excellent property. They are scarce and hard to get. They are popular for ladies' waists, being used with plique skirts, that being the correct combination for the coming summer. There is a good demand for Swiss spot and other muslins and Victoria lawns. Advances this week on these lines quote ¼ to ½ advance for repeats, so that it will be seen there is no chance of any reduction in the prices of these goods this season.

Hardware Trade Notes.

The Canadian discount on lead pipe has been increased from 25 to 30 per cent., a reduction of 6½ per cent. in actual prices.

The United States iron and steel market seems to have been steady and for the most part unchanged during the past week. Buyers have not been operating very largely, and sellers have enough business booked ahead to make them somewhat indifferent towards present sales.

The great glass strike in Belgium is over according to cable advices. This strike has been in effect since August, 1900, and has been one of the bitterest in history. The terms upon which an agreement was reached have not been learned. Dealers in this commodity both in Europe and America will be glad to know that the trouble is over as the effect on trade has been demoralizing and prices have been forced by the short output to a very high point.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

THE HARDWOOD MARKET.

The hardwood market is gradually improving. The better tone noted last week is more plainly heard at this writing. The steady and heavy regular consumption of lumber is having its effect though every week some hardwood man gets discouraged at the deferment of his hopes and consents to make a lower price than his good judgment tells him is wise. On the other hand, there have been many deserters from the ranks of the bears so that on the whole prices are growing stronger every week with a narrower spread between the high and the low. Oak in most markets of the country is in better shape than it was. It is admitted that the stocks of good quarter sawed are very light and, except in a very few markets, prices are correspondingly stronger. Northern hardwood men report that elm and birch are the "dead ones," but they have hopes for them when a livelier demand shall bring about a call for substitutes. Basswood is quiet, but producers and handlers are not discouraged, believing that by fall there will be a demand for all that can be furnished.—American Lumberman.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

ADVANCE IN PLOWS.

In another part of this paper, says last week's Farm Implement News, of Chicago, will be found a report of the last meeting of the Northwestern Plow and Implement association, conveying the news of a probable advance in the price of plows, both riding and walking, for fall trade. The word "probable" is used advisedly, for, as has often been stated, the association holds no control over its members in the matter of prices, and is powerless as an association to fix any arbitrary rates. Through the medium of

the association the manufacturers obtain an interchange of views and the benefit of each other's experience, and the recommendations concerning prices result from a careful canvass of the whole subject participated in by all the members present. All changes, either up or down, are, of course, based upon the cost of material. We have said, and still believe, that without an organization the advance in prices two years ago would have been much larger than it was. The conservative element kept the advances down to the minimum.

The meeting last week and the recommendations growing out of it should not be associated in any way with the projected consolidation of plow manufacturers. The association embraces many concerns which have no intention of joining the combination, and this class was liberally represented at the meeting. The trust, if formed, will make its bow to the trade in next year's business, while the present advance relates to fall orders. Prices for spring trade may be lower or they may be higher, depending upon conditions at a later period. That the meeting was held at a time when the consolidation plans seem likely to be perfected is merely coincidental. There are too many shrewd minds outside of the proposed combination to endorse an advance in prices at this time without adequate and legitimate cause. The advance is due to corresponding advances in material. For some months, as those who keep track of the markets know, iron and steel prices have been going up. The advances vary all the way from \$2 to \$8 a ton.

A FINE PAMPHLET.

The McCormick Harvester Company has just issued a finely illustrated pamphlet giving description of its new twine mill at Chicago. Twine from this new mill is being sold by the company this year for the first time. The mill contains 1,000 spindles and the other necessary machinery, and the arrangement of the building is such that another 1,000 spindles can be added at any time. This pamphlet shows half-tone engravings of the building in its various stages of construction and also of the machinery and interior arrangement after the mill was completed. No expense has been spared in the building or equipment of the plant and it may safely be characterized as one of the very finest mills of the kind in existence.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

United States manufacturers of plows contemplate an advance in prices for fall orders. Sulky plows are to go up \$1 and gang plows \$2. The discount on walking plows will be reduced 2½ per cent. These amounts were decided upon at a meeting held in Chicago on the 19th.

Farm Implement News, a leading United States implement paper, says that twine prices are being cut under the 8½c basis, which has prevailed for several weeks in Chicago. This news is rather surprising in view of the strong hemp situation. The cutting is probably due to catalogue houses.

The telegraphic report to the effect that certain Ontario implement factories would amalgamate has been confirmed by mail. The Frost & Wood Company, Limited, of Smith's Falls, have by purchase acquired the plant and good will of the Coutthard-Scott Company, Oshawa. The latter company manufacture seeding and cultivating machinery, a branch which Frost & Wood have not heretofore made much of, as they have confined their attention to harvesting machinery. It is stated that the output of the Oshawa factories will be largely increased. The transfer took place on June 1.

Advices received at Vancouver by the steamer Amur state that the Lower Yukon river in United States territory, has overflowed its banks, the floods causing damages amounting to \$100,000. The principal damage was to Forty Mile, a new mining camp, where houses were swept away, warehouses wrecked and the inhabitants barely escaped with their lives. The floods occurred on the evening of May 15 and the waters receded as rapidly as they rose. Fort Cudahy was also flooded out. Around Dawson there was much damage from ice jams. Klondike and Bonanza creeks are flooded making navigation impossible.

The New Short Route for Western Grain.

The Montreal Gazette publishes, in a pamphlet on the trade of Montreal in 1900, the following account of the new short route for western grain. This route of shipment shortens the distance to be traversed by the water between Duluth and Liverpool by 500 miles, as compared with the route hitherto existing between these two points, namely that via Buffalo and New York. It involves the shipment of cargoes from Duluth to Depot Harbour on Georgian Bay by water, and from the latter point by rail over the Canada Atlantic railway system and the Great Northern railway of Canada to Quebec, where the grain is shipped directly by ocean steamers to Liverpool. This route has been completed and made possible to exporters by the recent construction of the Great Northern railway of Canada, extending from Hawkesbury, in the province of Ontario, to Riviere-a-Pierre, in the province of Quebec. Business men are fully convinced that the new short route must of necessity take a very large share of the grain shipments that have hitherto gone by way of Buffalo and New York. Not one of the facilities required for doing this trade is lacking. Everybody who has visited Parry Sound firmly believes that there is a great future in store for Depot Harbour, where iron steamships from Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, and various other ports on the great lakes connect with the railway and where the first Far West elevator of the Canada Atlantic railway on Canadian soil has been constructed. It has a capacity of a million and a quarter bushels, receiving the grain directly from the steamers that bring it from Duluth and other points, and transferring it to the cars for Quebec. In this last mentioned port the Great Northern railway elevator at Louise dock, with a capacity of a million bushels, takes the grain from the cars and loads it upon the ocean steamships, lying alongside of it, for England. The elevator is capable of taking in or delivering 12,000 bushels per hour. Attached to the main elevator is a marine tower for the unloading of vessels from the upper lakes that may pass down through the canals. The new short route has already passed the experimental stage of its existence. Its first shipment of 135,000 bushels of wheat and oats, brought from Parry Sound to Quebec, over the Great Northern railway, on board of 110 cars, commenced on the 15th November, was successfully completed a few days later.

Winnipeg Beach.

The C. P. R. land department is preparing plans of the lots at the new summer resort, Winnipeg Beach. Judging from the manner in which the applications for the cottages already being built at the lake by the company are being received, there will be no difficulty on the part of the company in disposing of land there.

The company are spending about \$10,000 on the cottages and pavilion, and already all of the six cottages in course of construction have been taken up by parties wishing to spend the summer at the lake. The layout of the beach is said to be particularly adapted for a summer resort. It extends about 1 1/4 miles, and is of clean, white sand. This is backed by high land, wooded with oak and poplar. Back of the beach there is an avenue 70 feet wide, with the lots on either side, which will be sold for summer cottages. The lots are 75x150, sufficiently large to prevent crowding. The cottages built by the company are to the right of these lots and the big pavilion is to the south. The pavilion faces the lake and is 60x110 feet. It provides for a large dining room, 25x50 feet, also lunch room and offices. About 300 yards from the pavilion is the station siding and business sites. The line to the lake is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible.

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Crop Reports.

The following is the crop report of the Northern Pacific railway for the period ending May 31:

Main Line.

Morris—Past two weeks have been very dry and warm; wheat sown early is growing rapidly and looking well, but that sown later is suffering for want of rain, which is required, but no serious damage is reported as yet.

Emerson—Since last report, have had two cool and cloudy days, rest of week hot and dry, no rain having fallen; crops are looking fairly well but rain is badly needed.

Portage Branch.

Portage la Prairie—To all appearance the new crop is still progressing and does not seem to be affected by the continued drought, no rains since last report; weather clear and very warm, with light winds; cool temperature during last two days.

Heaven—Growing crops are doing very well; the earlier sown oats are well above ground; weather continues dry with cool winds, no rain having fallen. Quite a number of farmers have finished seeding and it is expected all will be through by next week. The growth, though later than a year ago, is splendid and many farmers say they have not seen anything like it for a number of years.

Morris-Brandon Branch.

Roland—Very little change in crop prospect since last report. Weather still continues hot and dry, but still crops are not suffering for want of rain. Wheat from four to six inches high and of a dark green healthy appearance. Garden stuff not doing very well; weather too hot.

Miami—The weather since last report has been dry and warm; early sown wheat is holding its own, but later sown is suffering for want of rain; oats and barley are a failure and will have to be resown if rain does not come soon. Hay will be very light; prospects are discouraging at present.

Altamont—Weather still dry and very warm. As yet the wheat is suffering very little from the drought, but a shower of rain would make it grow much faster and insure a larger yield. On account of dry weather, the oats are coming up in patches. A few farmers report their wheat being cut off at the ground by grubs. If rain does not come soon the yield will be light this year.

Somerset—Weather quite dry and warm; rain is needed, although wheat is looking well; wheat now stands about 8 to 10 inches high.

Swan Lake—Weather has been dry and very warm; grain continues to grow and prospects are still better than last year; oats and vegetables are reported damaged by grubs; hay meadows looking very promising; rain badly needed.

Baldur—Seeding is now completed; weather continues very dry and warm, crops are growing well but a good rain would make a great improvement; slight frosts were reported in some parts last week which cut down some grain but it is not expected that damage by frost will materially affect the crop.

Belmont—Weather very warm and dry but farmers still think crops not suffering, but rain would do a lot of good. Some damage has been done by frost but grain is now recovering; wheat is progressing, other grains coming up well.

Hilton—Crops in this locality are looking fine and doing well, considering the weather we are having. Seeding is finished and all grain is above ground; everything promises well. Rain is badly required as we have had none for some little time; weather is dry and very warm but no winds. About 10 per cent. more barley and oats sown this year than last. A nice shower would be very beneficial.

Wawanee—Weather clear and hot; growing crops are advancing rapidly and showing up well; rain would assist considerably but crops are not suffering as yet. Coarser grains are all in and garden stuff above ground.

Methuen Junction—All seeding finished and vegetables are also in and doing nicely. There has been a very rapid growth up to the present of all grains and grasses; weather has been dry and hot; rain is needed badly. Have had two light frosts which have done a little damage.

Routhwalte—Farmers are practically finished with their spring work; weather has been very hot for the past week and the soil is pretty well dried out. A good rain is badly needed.

Brandon—Weather has been dry and warm, grain and grasses doing remarkably well, nothing is suffering for want of rain but a shower would be welcome; everything is looking very much better than it did last season.

Hartney Extension.

Ninette—Although there has been no rain since last report, crops still continue to look well and are growing rapidly. Farmers state that crops will not suffer for two weeks yet for want of rain. Weeds in some parts are growing very fast and threatening to crowd out wheat if rain is not soon received. Weather has been no and very warm; indications for a good harvest still remain favorable; hay crop doing well.

Dunrea—Crops are looking well and growing rapidly; wheat covers the ground in most places, oats are looking well but rain is needed as ground is drying out very fast. The hay crop will be good if we get rain in time, no frost yet to any damage, every thing yet points to a good crop.

Minto—Weather has been very warm and dry; seeding is practically finished and wheat is now from five to eight inches above the ground and crops in general are in good condition but would be greatly benefited by a good rain which would also help the hay crop. Roots and vegetables are making rather slow progress on account of dry weather.

Elgin—The weather during the past week has been hot and dry and although the grain does not appear to be suffering, a good rain would be of great benefit as the ground is now thoroughly dry. Wheat and all vegetation is further advanced than it has been at this time for some years, wheat being from three to five inches above the ground, thick and a good color. It is the general opinion that it will stand another week of dry weather without serious injury; weather for the past forty-eight hours indicates rain, prospects still favorable.

New C. P. R. Time Card.

The summer passenger schedule of the C. P. R. goes into effect on June 10.

The Imperial Limited arrives at Winnipeg from the east at 6.30, and leaves for the west at 7.15 a. m. Arrives from the west at 9.20 p. m. and leaves for the east at 9.50 p. m.

A Rat Portage local will be run on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from the east, arriving at 12.30 p. m., returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m. A mixed train will run on the alternate days reaching Winnipeg at 6 p. m. and leaving for Rat Portage at 7.30 a. m.

The Moose Jaw local will leave for the west daily at 8.30 a. m., arriving here at 7.10 p. m. The Brandon local will leave at 7.10 p. m., arriving at 12.15 daily.

The Great Northern train leaves at 2.10 and arrives at 1.35 p. m. daily as before.

Trains in the Pembina section leave at 7.40 a. m., arriving at 7.30 p. m. daily.

On the Southwestern section trains leave at 7.30 a. m. for Souris and arrive here at 6.45 p. m. daily.

On the old M. & N. W. section a passenger train leaves Portage la Prairie at 11 a. m. daily for Yorkton, arriving at Portage la Prairie from the opposite direction at 4.30 p. m. A mixed train will run on this section to Gladstone on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Friday.

The usual tri-weekly service will be given between Minnedosa and Rapid City for the trains on the Saskatchewan and Western sections.

Northwest Central trains from Chater to Minnota will run three times a week both ways, a mixed train as far as Rapid City on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays with a passenger train alternate days.

The Emerson train leaves here at 8 a. m., arriving here at 4.55 tri-weekly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The Selkirk train leaves here at 6.30 p. m., arrives at Selkirk at 8 o'clock, and leaving there at 8.30 a. m., arrives at Winnipeg at 10 a. m.

The Stonewall train leaves at 12.20 p. m., arrives here at 6.30 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has awarded a contract to J. D. MacArthur for building its Forest extension in Manitoba, work to start June 1.

A deputation waited upon the Manitoba government last week to urge construction of the proposed railway line from Morris to Carberry via Carman and Treherne.

Action has been taken in the courts to restrain the Manitoba government from turning over the newly acquired Northern Pacific Railway system to the Canadian Northern.

The Dominion government is considering a claim from Mackenzie & Mann for \$200,000 as compensation for the loss they were put to by reason of the failure of the Yukon railway contract of a few years ago.

Premier Roblin announces that passenger rates on the Canadian Northern Railway will be reduced to three cents per mile immediately, to conform with the rates now prevailing on the Northern Pacific lines, which have just been made a part of the system.

The work of laying the rails on the new spur track from the C. P. R. lines at Winnipeg through the clocks facing on the west side of Princess street as far south as Alexander Avenue has just been completed. The track requires to be graded before it will be ready for traffic.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company is taking over the Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba from the provincial government to-day (Saturday). The principal change announced so far is the appointment of Geo. H. Shaw, assistant general freight agent of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg, to the position of general freight and passenger agent of the amalgamated lines.

As a result of the transfer of the N. P. lines to the province Premier Roblin has officially announced that the freight rates would be reduced on the N. P. lines by 7 1/2 per cent on existing tariffs, commencing June 1. "The reduction of 7 1/2 per cent on freight rates applies only between points inside the province on the N. P. lines," said the premier in reply to a query on the subject.

An Hundredth Number.

No finer piece of artistic printing has ever been seen in Canada than the Hundredth Number of the Canadian Magazine. Its handsome cover pictures a stalwart young man having just completed the chiselling on a statue of the figures "100." It is a fine conception for a cover design, and is the work of Mr. D. F. Thomson, a Canadian designer with a reputation. There are a number of general articles and stories, such as "A Canadian in China," with numerous photographs taken during the late war; "A Canadian Negro V. C." illustrated, "The Snake's Paradise," by W. A. Fraser; "Robert Grant Halliburton," by Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison; and "Wild Motherhood," a moose story by C. G. D. Roberts, with illustrations by Arthur Heming.

The special articles of the month include: "A Century of Canadian Magazines," "A Decade of Canadian Prose," "A Decade of Canadian Art," "The Purpose of a National Magazine," "Making One Hundred Magazines," and "Literary Reminiscences." The number contains 108 pages of reading matter and seventy illustrations, and is something which may be treasured by every patriotic and educated citizen.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

- Saturday, June 1. ANVILS—Per ft. 10 1/2 doz., anvils and vice combined, each, \$34.50. AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, \$5.00. AXES—Bench, 30 and 10 per cent; chopping axes, per doz., \$7.42; double bit, per dozen, \$12.41. BARS—Crow, \$5.50 per 100 lb; BILLY DOVS, 2 1/2, \$4.50; 2 3/4, \$4.05; 2 7/8, \$3.10; 3, \$3.85; 4, \$4.30; 3 1/2, \$3.05; 4 1/2, \$3.80; 4 3/4, \$4.05. BELTING—Agricultural, 65 per cent; No. 1, 70 per cent; extra, 65 per cent off new list. BILLS, AUGER—American, 50 per cent; Jennings, Excelsior, 40 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. BUILDING PAPER—Anchor, plain, 50c; Cyclone and Jubilee, plain, 65c; Cyclone and Jubilee, tarred, 80c; Anchor, tarred, 55c; Shield, tarred, 60c. BUTTS—Cast, loose pin, com, 60 per cent; Peterboro, 45 per cent; wrought steel, narrow, 60 per cent; loose pin, 60 per cent; bronze, 45c up. CARTRIDGES—Rim fire, American discount 33 1/3 per cent; Dominion 50 and 5 per cent; central fire pistol, American dis-

count 5 per cent, Dominion discount, 30 per cent, military and sporting, American, 10 per cent advance on list, Dominion 15 per cent.

- CEMENT—For: land, barrel, \$1.25; \$1.40. CHAIN—Coll., proved, 3-16 in. per 100 lb, \$11; do., 1/2 in., 48; do. 6-10 in., \$1.25; 1/2 in., \$1.40; 7-10 in., \$5.75; 1/2 in. and up, \$3.60. Jactl., iron, single, per dozen yards, 15¢; double, per dozen yards, 25¢; 4-1/2 in., 5-10, \$3.60; 7/8, \$3. Tracer, per dozen pairs, \$3.75; \$3.50. CHURNS—B. Steel frame, 65 per cent; wood frame, 20 cents less net. COPPER—Tinned sheets, 28c; planished 33c; boiler and T. K. plate, plain tinned, per lb, 29c; spun, 33c. FILES—Com, 70 and 10 per cent; Nicholson and Black Diamond, 60 per cent. GLUE—Sheets, 15c lb; broken, 12 1/2c; glue, white, for kaismitting, 18¢; 25c. GREASE, AXLE—Fraser's, per care, \$3.75; Diamond, light, \$1.75; case; dark, \$1.75; mica, \$3. GRINDSTONES—\$1.50 100 lb. PLASTER—100 lb, 60c bale. HARVEST HOOPS—55 per cent. HORSESHOES—Iron shoes, keg, 0 and 1, \$4.65; 2 and larger, \$4.40. Less than full kegs, 25c extra. Steel shoes, 0 and 1, \$4.75; 2 and larger, \$4.60. HORSE NAILS—Pointed, finished, oval heads, list price, No. 6, \$7.50 box; No. 5, \$8.75 box; No. 7, \$8.00 box; No. 8, \$3.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount on these prices, 45 per cent. HINGES—Heavy T and strap, per 100 lb, \$9.25; \$7.20; light do., 60 per cent; screw hook and hinge, 6 to 10 in., 5c per lb; 12 in., up, per lb, 4c. IRON—Bar iron, 100 lb; base price, \$2.40. Band iron, 100 lb, \$2.65; base. Swedish iron, 100 lb, \$4.75; base. Sheet, black, 10 1/2 20 gauge, \$4.60; 22 1/2 22 gauge, \$3.75; 28 gauge, \$3.40; Galvanized American, 10 gauge, \$4.25; 18 1/2 22 gauge, \$4.50; 24 gauge, \$4.75; 26 gauge, \$5; 28 gauge, \$5.25 per 100 lb; Queen's head, 25c advance on American prices. Canada plates, Garth and Balina, \$3.35. Imitation Russian sheets, 7 1/2 13c; genuine Russian sheets, 7 1/2 13c. IRON—1 1/2 in. per lb, 6c; sheets, 6 1/2. NAILS—Cut—3 1/2 in., \$3.00; 2 1/2, \$1.05; 3 1/2, \$1.10; 4 1/2, \$1.15; 5 1/2, \$1.20; 6 1/2, \$1.25; 7 1/2, \$1.30; 8 1/2, \$1.35; 9 1/2, \$1.40; Wire Nails—1/2 in., up, \$3.50; 3/4 in., \$3.55; 1 in., \$3.60; 1 1/4 in., \$3.70; 1 1/2 in., \$3.75; 1 3/4 in., \$3.80; 1 3/4 in., \$4.15, 1 in., \$4.50. OILS—Navy, \$3.25 bale; U. S. navy, \$3.75; squab, \$4.00. PICKETS—Clay, \$1.00 doz.; pick mattocks, \$0.50 dozen. PIPE—Iron, black, per 100 feet, 1/2 in., \$3.55; 3/4 in., \$3.65; 1/2 in., \$4; 1 in., \$4.45; 1 1/4 in., \$5.30; 1 1/2 in., \$5.60; 1 3/4 in., \$6.25; 2 in., \$13.50. Sizes 2 1/2 26, 45 per cent discount. Galvanized, 1/2 in., \$5.50; 3/4 in., \$6.05; 1 in., \$6.60; 1 1/4 in., \$11.65; 1 1/2 in., \$14.00; 2 in., \$19.00; lead, 6 1/2 in. PIPE—Stove—6 in., \$8.75; 7 in., \$9.50 per 100 lengths. PITCH—Pine, \$4.50 per barrel. PLASTER—Per ft, \$1.00. RIVETS AND BOLTS—Carriage, section 3/4 per cent; M rivets, black and tinned 3/4 per cent; copper rivets and bolts, 33 1/2c; copper rivets, 20c; cartons 1 per lb extra net. ROPE—Cotton, 1/4 1/4 1/4 inch and larger, 17c lb; 1/2 in. sea, 16 1/2c; 1 1/4 in. varn, 11c; Manila, per lb, 14c base, sisal, 10 1/2c base. SCREWS—F. H. bright, discount 8 1/2 per cent; R. H. discount 8 1/2 per cent; F. H. brass, discount 80 per cent; R. H. brass, discount 75 p. c. Bench, wood, do., \$3.75; \$4.50; bench, iron, per doz., \$5.25; \$7.25; coach screws, 5 1/2 per cent. SHEETS—Loaded—Eley's black, 12 gauge, soft, \$1.00; 14, \$1.05; chilled, \$1.80; 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, \$0.25 per 100 lb; chilled, \$0.75; buckshot, \$7.25; ball, 28, \$7.65. SOLDIER—Half and half, per lb, 21c. SOLDERING IRONS—Per lb, 32c. SPADES AND SHOVELS—40 per cent. SPIKES—Pressed, 1/4, \$4.05; 5-16, \$4.40; 3/8, \$4.15; 7-16 up, \$4.10. STEEL—Sleigh shoe, \$3.00 base; spring, \$3.25 base; machinery, \$3.75 base; share, com. \$4.75 base; share, crucible, \$5.50; toe call, \$4.25 base; tire steel, \$3.25 base; cast tool steel, lb, \$6.12 1/2c. STEEL BOILER PLATES—5-16 inch, \$3.50; 3/8, 3/4 and thicker, \$3.25. STAPLES—Galvanized, \$3.90 per 100 lb. TAR—Coal tar, per barrel, \$0.75. TRAPS—Lamb and farge, 60 and 25 lb ingots, per lb, 33c. TIN PLATES—Charcoal plates, 1 C, 10 1/2 x 14, 12 1/2 x 12 and 14 1/2 x 10, \$5.50; 1 X, same size box, \$6.60; 1 C, charcoal, 20x23, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50; 1 X box, 20x23, 112 sheets, \$12.50. TINWARE—Plain, 75 and 2 1/2 per cent; returned, 70 and 10 per cent. TRAPS—Game, H. & N. No. 0, \$1.02 doz.; No. 1, \$2.25; No. 1 1/4, \$3.35; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$6.30; No. 4, \$7.42; bear, No. 3, \$7.50. TUBES—Boiler, 2 inch, 16 1/2c per foot; 2 1/2 inch, 21 1/2c; 3 inch, 23c per foot. TUBES—B. S. Wright's, 14c; Sampson, 10-50 lb, \$0.60; 47 each; parallel, \$2.47 each. WADS—Gray felt, 75c p. r; D: thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 12 and smallest gauges, 20c p. M; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 10 gauge, 25c p. 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; copper line wire, 15 gauge, per 1,000 feet, \$3.50. Galvanized, 4 barb, regular, \$3.45; galvanized, plain twist, \$3.45. ZINC—Sheets in casks, \$7.50 per 100 lb; broken lots, \$8.00.

TOBACCO

Is an important part of every general merchant and grocer's business, hence it is important that a good profit should be made on these lines. Merchants can make big money selling the

London Tobacco Co's

Goods, and at the same time give their customers the finest tobaccos in the market.

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

A 10 lb. caddy of Pride of London, 2c tails 3 for 25c, and gives a profit of 33 per cent. A Trade winner.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO. LIMITED

491 Main St., Winnipeg

Sole Agents for these Goods

Bicycles Bicycle Supplies

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MARSHALL-WELLS CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
WINNIPEG

BUY THE BEST ALWAYS IN Formalin Strychnine and Lime Juice

Write for quotations on an excellent quality of FORMALIN in 5 and 10 gallon carboys, also in pint and quart bottles. PURE STRYCHNINE in any quantity. LIME JUICE in barrels and pint and quart bottles. These goods are the best that money can buy. We solicit correspondence.

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

S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

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Wholesale . . .

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

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

Quality Before Price



CANADA

Our ambition has always been to make the BEST Galvanized Iron. The price of

QUEEN'S HEAD

is little, if any, higher than that of other brands, but the consumer gets full value for any difference there may be.

Made by **JOHN LYSAGHT Limited, Bristol, England**
A. C. LESLIE & CO., Canadian Managers, Montreal

Do You Want a Handsome Profit?



If you want to make money in the CLOTHING BUSINESS, wait and see our samples for Fall and Winter, 1901-1902.

We are showing a complete range of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, in all the latest styles.

If you wish to be convinced of the superiority of our CLOTHING, both as regards fit, finish, quality and price, wait and see our samples before placing your orders.

We are represented in the West by

MIR. D. K. BOOK for Manitoba.
MIR. JOHN W. IRWIN, for North West Territories.
MIR. McMARTIN for British Columbia.

McKENNA, THOMSON & CO. CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS
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ROOM 4, SANFORD BLOCK, WINNIPEG

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

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

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HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

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BRITISH
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Furnishings

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

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GALT

Manufacturers of

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Flour Mill, Elevator and Wood
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Great West Saddlery Co. Limited

WINN PEG, MANITOBA

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

Our saddles good, made of leather and wood.

Make riders shout with glee. Smooth and bright; strong but light. Those made by the "G. W. S. Company."

Our harness best, that stands the test. However severe it be. Construction strong; never wrong. Those coming from the "G. W. S. Company."

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

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

Now dealers shrewd, please be subdued. And to this factory flee. Their saddlery sells, you're treated well. By this wondrous "G. W. S. Company."

Send for our new and beautifully illustrated Catalogue and Price List—Free

Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd.

122 and 124 Market St. East
WINNIPEG MAN.



IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST.
WOLVERINE IS UNEXCELLED
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS
MICHIGAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
French Ward, corner foot of James Street, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Fruit WHOLESALE

R. L. CODD & CO.
PORT HANMOND, B.C.
Strawberries ready about 10th June.

Manitoba.

Bready, Love & Tryon are building an elevator at Wellwood.

New hay appeared in some of the country towns of Manitoba last week.

R. H. Shore has bought the hotel business of Smith Bros., at Crystal City.

F. Lavery has purchased the Club cigar store at Portage la Prairie, from W. G. Olton.

The official census places the population of Winnipeg at 42,597, an increase of 10,368 during the decade.

The Doloraine public school house was burned on Monday. The loss is twelve thousand dollars and insurance about seven thousand.

The promoters of the blunder twine factory, which it is proposed to establish at Brandon report that the stock is being rapidly subscribed for. A number of farmers are among the subscribers.

The Lady of the Lake belonging to the Northern Fish company, arrived Wednesday, at Selkirk, with her first cargo of white fish. These fish were offering in the Winnipeg market on Thursday.

F. O. Maber, formerly in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, will open in the mail order business in Winnipeg as F. O. Maber & Co. His business will be to fill orders of all kinds for out of town buyers.

Assiniboia.

H. J. Tihen has bought the confectionery business of W. C. Sanders at Moose Jaw.

Alberta.

S. W. Chambers, late of the Hudson's Bay Co staff at Macleod, and A. F. Grady, hardware merchant, are opening a hardware business at Blairmore.

The rain of the past few days and the sunshine and warmth of yesterday, gave a wonderful impetus to vegetation and the groves are masses of green in verdant fields. Vegetable gardens are in fine condition and the crops in the country are reported as coming along splendidly.—Edmonton Post, May 25.

British Columbia.

The Toronto-Lillooet Gold Reef Company Ltd., has assigned.

The first shipment of spring salmon from the Skeena river arrived at Victoria on May 23.

W. E. Anderson has opened a drug store at Greenwood, having purchased the stock of G. F. Craig.

The W. Paterson Shoe Company have bought out the boot and shoe business of R. Campbell & Son, at Vancouver.

The following new companies have been incorporated under British Columbia laws: Abillon Cannery Company, Ltd., capital \$50,000; Revelstok Lumber Company, Ltd., capital \$30,000; Taylor, Worlock & Company, Ltd., capital \$10,000.

A meeting of the Vancouver Bankers' Clearing association was held last week at which a resolution was passed declaring that the banks of the city would in future handle all gold passing through their hands from Alaska without making the usual charge.

British Columbia steamship rates to the north are to be restored. At a meeting of representatives of three lines, the Canadian Pacific, Dodwell & Co., and the White Pass, it was decided to end the present unprofitable rate cutting. The fare to Skagway, which has been as low as \$6, will hereafter be \$25 as formerly; second class \$20.

The annual election of officers of the Nanaimo board of trade took place on the 22nd instant and resulted as follows: President, C. E. Stevenson, re-elected; vice-president, W. T. Heddle, re-elected; treasurer, E. E. Taylor; secretary, G. L. Schetty, re-elected, council, Williams, Yarwood, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Norris, J. H. Cocking, Powers, Taylor, Bevilockway, Haslam, Dr. McKechnie, J. H. Good.

A special meeting of the Vancouver board of trade was held on Saturday last, at which the following resolution was passed after a lengthy discussion: "Whereas it is of vital interest to the citizens of Vancouver generally that a purchasing assay office to buy gold at an equal rate to the miners as can be obtained in Seattle, should be established; and, whereas the

clearing house banks of Vancouver agree to buy all the gold offered to them, on the certificate of the provincial assayer at net cost; and whereas, to provide for differential charges for the current season, and to cover the expense of advertising, a guarantee fund will be necessary; be it resolved that a committee be now formed to solicit subscriptions and to report to an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday, 27th instant."

"The Bear Creek Mining Company" is the name of a new mining organization of Seattle citizens which has recently been formed for the purpose of operating placer claims on Bear and Clear creeks, about seventy-five miles above Skagway. The officials of the company, which is capitalized at \$250,000, are H. H. Tripler, president; E. F. Wagon, of New York, vice-president; E. G. Crabe, secretary-treasurer. The property to be developed consists of eighteen placer claims on the creeks mentioned, which were purchased from the men who located them last fall, Messrs. Lee and Cannon. The new territory is situated in Cassiar district, British Columbia. A government wagon road is now being built to the new diggings and will be completed before June 1. A townsite of 1,500 acres, only a stone's throw from the Bear creek diggings, has been purchased by Mrs. Hitchcock and Mr. Mankowski, two of the principal shareholders. The advance guard of this year's settlers is already on the ground and a new city is rapidly springing into being.—Ashcroft Journal.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

Table showing stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation as reported as follows: Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Kingston, Quebec, Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin, Winnipeg, Manitoba elevators.

Total May 18, 4,722,000 bushels; Total previous week, 4,671,000 bushels; Total a year ago, 6,895,000 bushels.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's May 18, were 51,643,000 bushels, as against 53,911,000 bushels for the previous week. Total stocks in the United States and Canada, according to Bradstreet's report, a year ago were 61,079,000 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 ended May 27, was 40,164,000 bushels, being a decrease of 2,434,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 46,115,000 bushels, two years ago 24,132,000 bushels, three years ago 23,622,000 bushels, four years ago 24,897,000 bushels, five years ago 30,740,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 18,438,000 bushels, compared with 6,786,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 15,559,000 bushels, compared with 12,687,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

Table showing world's wheat stocks in bushels for years 1901 through 1895.

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.

Table showing crop movement for Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago, comparing this crop and last crop.

Total 134,088,138 bushels this crop vs 153,010,750 bushels last crop.

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:

Table showing crop movement for Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit, and Kansas City, comparing this crop and last crop.

Total 67,524,520 bushels this crop vs 77,553,222 bushels last crop.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 68¢/68½¢ Fort William, for cas. Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$1.45; best bakers', \$1.05. Oatmeal—\$1.70 per 50 lb sack, to the retail trade. Millstuffs—Bran, \$12.50 per ton; shorts, \$14.50, delivered to city dealers. Oats—Carlots on track, 30¢/32¢, according to quality. Barley—32¢/38¢ per bushel for malting and feed grades. Country wheat—52¢/54¢ per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farm cars at country points. Corn—In carlots, 46¢/48¢ per bushel of 50 lb. Flax—Nominal. Butter—Dairy, 12¢/14¢ per lb for best grades; new creamery, 10¢ per lb at the factories. Cheese—New cheese, 11¢, laid down here. Eggs—11¢ for Manitoba fresh, less ex pressage. Potatoes—15¢/16¢ per bushel. Beef—42¢/47¢ per lb. Hides—No. 1 hides, 65¢. Wool—50¢/52¢ for unwashed fleece. Smead Wool—25¢ per lb. Hay—Baled, \$7.00 per ton on cars. Live Stock—Choice beef cattle, 3¢/4½¢ per lb; sheep, 4¢/5¢; hogs, 4¢/5¢.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Corn Trade News cables that German crop report indicates 40,000,000 bushels less wheat and 60,000,000 bushels less rye than the average crop, making 100,000,000 bushels total deficit in bread-making grain.

The Orange Judd Farmer (Snow) says that the past week was "the most favorable of the season for winter wheat and harvest rapidly approaching. Spring wheat apprehensions entirely relieved by rains and position practically perfect."

During the month of May the Lake of the Woods mill, at Portage la Prairie made some heavy shipments of flour westward. During the month 8,000 bags of flour went to Dawson City, and this is in addition to large orders to be sent to Australia.

H. F. Lyons states that he does not intend to rebuild his grain elevator at Carberry, which was burned recently, but will erect one at Wellwood on the MacGregor branch instead. He will probably purchase one of the existing elevators at Carberry in which to carry on his business there.

Advices of May 14 say that Russian reports are very favorable; Roumanian official reports good. Turkey reports beneficial rains; Austria-Hungary reports favorable; Italy generally favorable; Spain very satisfactory. France fairly satisfactory; Germany stands very irregular.

A St. Paul dispatch says:—Officials of the lake and rail lines have adopted a rate of 19½¢ on flour, both export and domestic. They were forced to this step because the all-rail lines had announced a 15¢ rate from Chicago, and at least two lines between the Twin Cities and Chicago agreed to a 6c rate, making the all rail flour rate to the seaboard 21c. The new 19½¢ rate is immediately effective.

Berholm (London List) says that if one can credit the German official crop report, which indicates that Germany will require to import 80,000,000 bushels of wheat to cover the deficit, there is no doubt that there is sufficient in this factor alone to maintain prices at their present relatively moderate level. "As a matter of fact, most of the continental countries are importing more freely than last year, total imports for the three months ending March 31, of Belgium, Germany, Holland, Italy, and Sweden being 24,500,000 bushels, against under 22,000,000 bushels a year ago."

Yukon Notes.

Victoria, B.C., May 25.—The steamer Amur brings news that navigation has opened from Lake Lebarge to Dawson, but Lake Lebarge was still solid and likely to remain so for two weeks. Five steamers left Lebarge on May 17 for Dawson all loaded and many with scows, eleven being taken by the Oro, Flora and Nora. There were ice jams in Five Fingers and at Selkirk and White Horse which it was feared would delay them. The steamer Closset has left Dawson bound up. Four scows owned by C. J. Dumbleton have been wrecked in Thirty Mile and the cargoes lost. Freighters have been making big money at Lebarge sending freight over the ice, some earning \$100 per day. The Klondike river and Bonanza Creek were in flood and some dumps were endangered.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.

Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday show as follows: Week ending May 30, 1901 \$1,470,816; Corresponding week, 1900 2,201,864; Corresponding week, 1899 1,630,397.

The monthly totals are as follows:

Table showing monthly totals for 1901, 1900, and 1899 for various months from Jan to Dec.

Totals \$100,950,792 \$107,780,914

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money is in good demand here for regular business purposes and the rates remain unchanged at 6 to 8 per cent for mercantile loans at bank.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bernard Jennings, city manager of the Imperial bank, at Toronto, died suddenly on Monday night at his residence.

Mr. Helm, teller, in the Molson's bank at Calgary for the past year, has been transferred to the Winnipeg branch.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE. President WM. MARTIN. Vice-President, Sec'y-Treas., C. A. YOUNG. CHAS. N. BELL.

ALEX. MCFEE & Co. GRAIN EXPORTERS. Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Room 18, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON MONTREAL. Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited. F. O. H. offers of wheat, Barley, etc., requested. Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

WHEAT Ask for Prices Before Selling. All grades handled on commission. We make liberal advances on car lot shipments, get best prices and make prompt returns. THOMPSON, SONS & CO. GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS. WINNIPEG. (Licensed and Bonded under Man. Grain Act)

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, June 1.

Business has been adversely affected this week by the weather. This has been hot and dry and but very little rain has fallen anywhere in the wheat belt. Reports from the country say that the crop has not suffered any as yet, but that rain will be needed soon. The outlook so far is for a very fine crop of wheat as the average sown is large and the grain has had a fine start. This naturally has a stimulating effect upon business, but the continued dry weather is creating a feeling of uneasiness. Trading in the city has been of hum drum character throughout the week. There has been a moderately good demand for staples and fancy summer lines, while everything in the way of wholesale buying that can be left over has been until there is more rain. There have been but few price changes. Building is proceeding actively and labor is pretty well employed. Bank clearings for the week ending Thursday were considerably smaller than during the same week last year.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, June 1.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Jobbing houses report business steady and without special feature. Fall business promises well providing there is no mishap to the crops. Sorting business in summer lines is very good. The leather markets are firm which means that finished boots and shoes are not weakening any.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

There is a good steady demand for stone, lime and brick and prices hold as follows: Rubble stone, \$4.00 per cord, footings, \$7.50 per cord, broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 2½¢ per bushel; gray lime, 15 to 16¢ per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand, skin run, \$9 per thousand.

DRY GOODS.

Sorting business in summer lines is holding the attention of wholesale houses. This trade is turning out well as the very warm weather has given a stimulus to buying. City retail merchants are all pushing business hard and taking a lot of goods to fill the demands of their customers.

DRUGS.

Business is good at wholesale houses and the month just past has shown larger sales than in any previous year. So far as prices are concerned the only feature to note is an advance of 3¢ per ounce in quinine, which is due to higher values at primary points. Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on page 128.

FISH.

Fresh caught whitefish are now in the market and jobbing at 5¢ per lb. Other lines are without feature. Demand is good. We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 5¢ per pound; pickled, fresh caught, 4¢ per pound; pike, fresh caught, 3¢; goldeyes, 2¢; trout, 10¢; frozen whitefish, 5½ to 6½¢ per pound; frozen spring salmon, 14¢ per pound; halibut, 12½¢; Lake Superior herring, 20¢ per dozen, salt cod, 6½¢; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$1.00; salt mackerel, \$2.00 per klt. boneless fish, 7½¢ per pound; fresh sea cod, big, 7¢ per pound; smelts, 8¢; mackerel, 12½¢; fresh shad, 10¢.

GREEN FRUITS.

The week's sales in green fruits have been very large owing to extremely warm weather. Naval oranges are getting scarce and there is nothing left but large sizes, 90s and 120s, which are selling at \$1.15 to \$1.50. St. Michael oranges are about done. Blood oranges are 2½¢ per box lower. Messina lemons have advanced 30¢ per box. Seville oranges are now in the market. Cherries are 50¢ per box lower. Pineapples are 2½¢ per dozen lower. Tomatoes are \$1 per crate lower. We quote: California navel oranges, 90s and 120s, \$3.15 to \$3.50; seedlings, \$3.50 to \$4.25; blood oranges in half boxes, \$2.25; Messina lemons, 5¢; bananas, per bunch, \$2.75 to \$3.00; strawberry,

ries, \$1.00 per crate of two dozen boxes, cherries, \$2.25 per 10-pound box; pineapples, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per dozen; figs, \$1.30 to \$1.50 per 10-pound box; carton dates, per package, of 1-pound, 4¢; new dates, 6¢; elder in kegs or barrels, 30¢ per gallon; honey, 1-pound jars, \$2.60 a dozen; maple sugar, 14¢; maple syrup, 2-pound tins, per dozen, \$2.25, half gallon tins, per dozen, \$0.50, gallons, \$12.00. Florida tomatoes, in 4-basket crates, 55¢; native rhubarb, 3¢ per lb., Egyptian onions, 4¢ per pound, cabbage, 3½¢ per pound in 100-pound crates, lettuce and radish, 5¢ per dozen bunches, onions, 5¢ per dozen bunches; cucumbers, \$1.35 per dozen, asparagus, 60¢ per dozen.

GROCERIES.

There have been a fairly active demand for groceries throughout the week. New pack salmon has been offered to the wholesale trade here this week by canners at prices which are somewhat lower than a year ago. Notwithstanding this apparent weakness the opinion in the trade seems to be that salmon will rule comparatively high this year as canners are in a position to exact better prices and the situation fully warrants them to do so. Green Rio coffee remains unchanged here, although the New York market has fluctuated from ½ to 1½¢ during the week. Rolled oats still maintain their strength. The prospects are that there will be no material decline in prices even after new crop oats are ready to mill, as the higher basis upon which duties are now being collected make it impossible to lay down United States meal much below present cost and it is upon the basis of United States markets that prices are fixed here. Currents are stronger in view of the fact that there is very little of the old crop left in the market and that the new crop does not promise very well owing to presence of peronosporos. No actual advance has as yet taken place here, but in eastern markets prices are up ¼ to ½¢ per pound. Syrup still continues to climb and is now 10¢ per barrel higher than a week ago. In the east. Here there has been no change so far, but the advance is sure to be followed as soon as fresh stocks have to be bought. Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on page 128.

HARDWARE.

The market is steady and without special feature. Jobbing houses find demand for summer lines good. They have difficulty in securing supplies promptly. Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on another page.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Trade is steady. The only change to note in prices is another advance of 2¢ per gallon in linseed oil, making the price here now 12 and 13¢ for raw and boiled respectively. This means a very strong oil market. The glass strike in Belgium is reported by cable to have been settled, which will be good news to the trade. Winnipeg prices are given on page 128.

IMPLEMENTS.

Not much effort is being made by implement men to book new business as the weather is not favorable. Travelers who have been out this week report the crops in good shape, but wanting rain. For this reason country dealers are not willing to place new orders, as they prefer to wait and see what the crop is to be like. If it turns out well there will be a large quantity of machinery and twine wanted for harvesting operations. Around city warehouses there is an air of quietness. Advances from the south forecast an advance in plows, the details of which will be found in our implement news column.

RUBBER GOODS.

The following changes have been made in the rubber goods list: Women's cotton lined city boots have advanced from \$2.05 to \$2.25 per pair, misses do, from \$1.75 to \$1.80; men's extra heavy overs, rolled edge, cotton lining, advanced from \$1.00 to \$1.25; boys' do, from 90¢ to 95¢; youths' from 65 to 70¢; men's "Gossamer" light, plain overs, 100¢ cap, reduced from 95 to 92¢; men's "Niagara" self-sealing overs, reduced from 85 to 82¢; men's "Gossamer" clogs reduced from 45 to 40¢; men's "Protecton" high cut overs, reduced from \$1.00 to \$1.00; do, wool lined, reduced from \$1.20 to \$1.15; men's "Blizzard," high cut Jersey Alaska, reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25; men's "Belmont," Jersey Arctic, duckled in front, reduced from \$1.30 to \$1.15; men's "Dundee" Jersey Arctic,

duckled behind, reduced from \$1.80 to \$1.75; men's Roberts' Jersey three buckle, reduced from \$2.75 to \$2.45; men's "Buller" Jersey, two buckle, reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.35; women's "Carnival" buttoned galter, reduced from \$2.05 to \$1.85; women's "Dorothy" croquet slipper, reduced from 40 to 38¢; women's "Featherweights" croquet slipper, reduced from 40 to 38¢; women's "Isabel" croquet slipper reduced from 60 to 58¢; women's "Frocholds," reduced from 60 to 48¢; women's "Mermaid" high cut overs, reduced from 65 to 62¢; women's "Blizzard" high cut Jersey Alaska, reduced from \$1.20 to \$1.05; women's "Melita" Jersey cloth, buckle and strap, reduced from \$2.25 to \$2.10; "Goodyear" brand, men's snow excluders, one buckle, reduced from \$1.70 to \$1.48; "Goodyear," men's articles, reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.55; "Goodyear," men's cotton lined, plain overs and sandals, reduced from \$1 to 75¢; women's do, reduced from 50 to 48¢; women's cotton lined croquet slippers; "Goodyear," reduced from 50 to 48¢; "Jacques-Cartier" brand, men's "Columbus," light, plain overs, reduced from 55 to 52¢; men's "Nansen" high cut Jersey Alaskas, reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.35; women's "Melba" croquet slippers, reduced from 60 to 58¢; women's "Juliet" croquet slippers reduced from 60 to 58¢; women's "Gipsy" croquet slippers, reduced from 60 to 58¢; women's "Common Sense" light, plain overs, reduced from 60 to 58¢; misses' "Melita Jersey cloth," reduced from \$1.00 to \$1.85; children's do, reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.70. These changes have been taken from the Canadian Rubber Company's list, but all other manufacturers are quoting same basis.

SCRAP.

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

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—A firmer tone has pervaded the wheat markets during the last five or six days. Under the influence of no rain in the Northwest and slightly less favorable prospects in the southwest, traders have been nervous, and short sellers on the previous fine crop prospects have found it expedient to buy in to cover their sales. A steady demand for actual wheat has also depleted stocks in Chicago and other centres of accumulation, with the result that prices are from 1 to 1½¢ per bushel higher on the week. At the present time the market is in such a position it will respond quickly either way to the conditions which ultimately govern prices. While the situation over the Northwest owing to warm weather and want of rain is not by any means serious yet every day without rain may tend to deterioration. But a general rain or even well distributed thunder showers which may be anticipated during June would probably change the outlook in a radical manner and lead to a decided break in prices. The winter wheat crop in the States is by this date pretty well assured. There has been some deterioration in places through unfavorable weather and in other places by insect depredation, but so far there is no word of widespread damage from any cause, and as the earliest parts of the crop are already being harvested and cutting in the main body will be general within the next three weeks, there does not seem to be room for any very heavy deficiency now unless quality should be badly damaged through unfavorable harvest weather. There is no particular change to note concerning European crops. The situation as previously set out is further confirmed by later advices. The German crop is short and will call for the import of twice as much breadstuffs into that country for the coming year as usual. The French crop will not be so large, as recent years. Other countries all have good crops and especially from Russia the prospects are reported ex-

cellent. Shipments of wheat and flour to Europe continued large every week and the quantity of ocean passage was large for time of year. There is a fall demand from Europe around current prices, but whenever price is advanced demand slackens off. The American visibly supply decreased last week 2,44,000 bushels compared to a decrease previous week of 3,230,000 bushels and a decrease for same week last year of 1,508,000 bushels. The world's shipments were 1,034,000 bushels against 7,003,000 bushels previous week and 7,128,000 bushels for same week last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet, decreased 4,080,000 bushels compared to a decrease of 4,132,000 bushels the previous week and a decrease of 3,074,000 bushels same week last year.

The local market has shown no fresh signs of activity. With the firmness in outside markets holders have asked more money and on the business passing an advance of 1 to 1½¢ has been gained, but demand is quiet and buyers for the most part indifferent. The large mills were in the market in the early part of the week for 3 hard around 70¢ in store Fort William, but their orders have been filled and shippers will not offer over 65¢. We quote prices: 1 hard, 70¢; 2 hard, 70¢; 3 hard, 68¢; 3 northern, 64¢; dried 1 hard, 60¢; dried 3 northern, 64¢, all in store Fort William or Port Arthur spot on route.

FLOUR—We quote, Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2.05; Glenora Patent, \$1.90; Alberta, \$1.70; Manitoba, \$1.57; Imperial XXXX, \$1.15; Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.05; Red Patent, \$1.90; Modora, \$1.45, XXXX, \$1.15 per sack of 38 pounds.

MILFEED—Bran is worth \$11.50 per ton delivered, and shorts, \$15.50.

GROUND FEED—Pure oat chop is \$1 per ton higher at \$28 delivered. Mixed barley and oats is worth 25¢ per ton. Corn is \$1 lower at \$27 per ton.

COUNTRY WHEAT—Very little wheat offering. Buyers are paying 55 to 65¢ per bushel to farmers, according to quality and rate of freight.

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

OATS—Ontario oats are practically out of the market. Alberta oats are scarce and 1c to 2c dearer. Manitoba oats are 2c to 3c dearer. Demand is confined to actual requirements. We quote as follows: Alberta oats, 4½ to 5¢; Manitoba grades, 4½ to 4½¢, in carlots, on track here.

BARLEY—Some seed barley is being sold here at 65¢ per bushel on track.

CORN—The market is lower at 51¢ to 52¢ per bushel for carlots of No. 2 on track here.

FLAX—None offering.

HAY—A little new hay has offered this week but the quality is poor. Rain is wanted to hurry up the crop. Baled is worth \$10 to \$11 per ton in carlots on track. Loose hay on the street about the same as baled.

POULTRY—Frozen Smith's Falls turkeys are quoted wholesale at 15¢ per pound; dressed chickens are worth 10¢ per pound; geese, 9¢; live chickens, 50 to 60¢ per pair.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is very scarce and dear. We quote: Beef, fresh, 13 to 14¢ per pound, veal, 7 to 8½¢ per pound; mutton, frozen, 15¢ per pound, fresh mutton, 11¢ per pound; hogs, 8c to 8½¢ per pound.

BUTTER—Creamery—There is now a fairly plentiful supply of creamery butter available, but dealers here do not seem very anxious to buy, and are waiting for June make before operating largely. A good deal of butter is going to British Columbia on consignment. Prices are rather hard to fix but the ruling quotation seems to be 11c per pound f. o. b. factory points.

BUTTER—Dairy—There is now a liberal supply of fresh grass dairy butter and the market is easier. Receipts are mostly tubs and boxes for which 12 to 13½¢ per pound, commission basis, is paid if the quality is choice, and 10 to 11¢ for second grades.

CHEESE—New cheese is worth about 8½¢ per pound net, delivered here. Old cheese is being jobbed in the retail trade at 9¢ per pound.

EGGS—Receipts liberal and prices steady at 18¢ per dozen for cas lots of fresh, delivered here.

VEGETABLES—The market for potatoes is weak and 10¢ per bushel lower. We quote: Potatoes, 50 cents per bushel for farmer's loads; carrots, 2¢ per pound; beets, 1¢ per pound; turnips, 20 to 25¢ per bushel; parsnips, 2½¢ per pound; onions, \$1.50 to

\$2 per bushel; cabbage, new, 3 1/2c per pound, celery, imported, 90c to \$1.25 per dozen; parsley, lettuce, radish and watercress, 25c per dozen bunches, cucumbers, \$1.25 per dozen, asparagus, 35 to 40c per dozen, rhubarb, 2c per pound.

HIDES—Receipts are light and the market quiet. No. 1 buff hides seem to have firmed up a little at Chicago this week, which is the only new feature in the outside situation. Here prices remain at 5 1/2c for No. 1's, 4 1/2c for No. 2's, and 3 1/2c for No. 3's. Sheep and lambskins are quiet at 4c to 7c each.

WOOL—New Manitoba wool is now arriving, but the aggregate volume of receipts is quite modest. Dealers are buying at 7 1/2c per pound for best, and as low as 6c has been paid for inferior lots.

TALLOW—No. 1 tallow is worth 1 1/2c per pound here. Second grades 3c per pound.

SENECA—New root has been sold in this market this week but the parties to the transactions will not divulge exact figures. The prices paid have been within our estimate as to what the market would open at, namely 20 to 2 1/2c. So far the quantity of root dug has been very light.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Fat cattle are very scarce. Range stock will be in probably next week when the situation will ease up a little. The movement of stockers westward has been very large. Yearlings are worth \$12 to \$18 per head. Fat cattle are steady at 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c for choice lots and 4 to 4 1/2c for common to good.

SHEEP—We quote. Choice mutton sheep off cars here 4 1/2 to 5c per pound. Lambs \$3.50 to \$4.00 each.

HOGS—The market was very firm early in the week and very close to 6c was paid for some lots, but later the feeling changed and the outside figure now quoted is \$5.75 for choice packing hogs, weighed off cars here. Receipts are moderate.

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

HORSES—Demand is very light and there is but little doing. Work horses will bring all the way from \$125 to \$200 each according to weight and quality.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,752,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on May 25. Receipts for the week were 41,000 bushels and shipments were 306,000 bushels. A year ago stocks in store Fort William were 2,400,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior points are estimated approximately at 1,025,000 bushels, compared with 1,250,000 bushels a year ago, 8,700,000 bushels two years ago; 2,181,000 three years ago; 6,224,000 bushels four years ago, and 8,000,000 five years ago.

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Toronto June 1. ANTIMONY—100 lb. per lb. for Cook. BARBED WIRE—Car lots, f.o.b. Cleveland, \$2.70 (\$2.82); Toronto, \$3.03 per 100 lb. BAR IRON—Price for common, \$1.55 1/2. BINDER TWINE—Pure Manilla, 1 1/2c per lb. steel, 8 1/2c. BLACK SHEETS—28 gauge, \$2.30. 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, 50 per cent; sleigh shoe bolts, 7 1/2c per cent; nuts, square, 4c off; nuts, hexagon, 1/2c off; tire bolts, 6 1/2c per cent; stove bolts, 6 1/2c per cent; plough bolts, 60 per cent; stove rods, 6 1/2c. BRASS—Sheet and rod, discount 15 per cent. BUILDING PAPER—Plain building, 50c; tarred lining, 40c; tarred roofing, \$1.65. CANADA PLASTER—All dull, \$2.30 per 100 lb.; half-polished, \$3.00; and all bright, \$3.50. CEMENT—Canadian Portland, \$2.25 1/2; English do., \$3.00; Belgian, \$2.50 1/2; Canadian hydraulic cements, \$1.25 1/2. COIL CHAIN—Per 100 lb., 1/4 in., \$3.65; 3/8 in., \$3.25; 1/2 in., \$2.85; 5/8 in., \$2.45; 3/4 in., \$2.05; 7/8 in., \$1.65; 1 in., \$1.25. COPPER—Ingots copper, 19c per lb. bolt or bar, 2 1/4c; sheet copper, 23 1/2c. CUT NAILS—\$2.25 per keg for small lots and \$2.25 for carlots f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London. FENCE WIRE—7 1/2c per cent. GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head brand \$4.60 per 100 lb. and \$4.50 for American. GALVANIZED WIRE—Nos. 8, 7, and 6, \$2.00; Nos. 9, 8, 7, and 6, \$1.75; No. 10, \$1.50; No. 11, \$1.30; No. 12, \$1.10.

\$3.00; \$3.30; No. 13, \$3.10; \$3.40; No. 14, \$4.10; \$1.50; No. 15, \$4.00; \$3.05; No. 16, \$4.85; \$3.35. GLASS—Star, in 100 foot boxes, under 2 1/2 in., \$4.15; 2 1/2 to 40 in., \$4.45; 41 to 60 in., \$4.75; 61 to 70 in., \$5.15; 71 to 70 in., \$5.50; double diamond, under 2 1/2 in., \$0; 2 1/2 to 40 in., \$6.45; 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—0, 10 and 5 per cent. HORSE NAILS—Counter sunk, 60 per cent; C brand, 50 and 7 1/2 per cent; other brands 50 10 and 5 per cent. HOES—100 lb. No. 2 iron shoes, light, medium and heavy, \$3.00 f.o.b.; snow shoes, \$3.85. IRON PIPE—Black pipe—1/4 in., \$3.25; 3/8 in., \$3.30; 1/2 in., \$3.50; 3/4 in., \$3.65; 1 in., \$3.75; 1 1/4 in., \$4.15; 1 1/2 in., \$4.40; 2 in., \$4.75; 2 1/2 in., \$5.15; 3 in., \$5.50; 3 1/2 in., \$5.85; 4 in., \$6.25; 4 1/2 in., \$6.65; 5 in., \$7.05; 6 in., \$7.45; 6 1/2 in., \$7.85; 7 in., \$8.25; 8 in., \$8.65; 9 in., \$9.05; 10 in., \$9.45; 11 in., \$9.85; 12 in., \$10.25. LEAD—100 lb. discount 30 per cent. MATHIAS—Agricultural scrap—35c per cent; machinery and 50c per cent; stove scrap, 50c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 50c; new light scrap copper, 12c per lb.; bottoms, 11 1/2c; heavy copper, 13c; coil wire scrap, 11c; 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, 6c; good country mixed rags, 6 1/2c; clean dry bones, 40c per 100 lb. PIG IRON—Canadian Pig, \$10.50 f.o.b. No. 2, \$16 for No. 3. PIG LEAD—94 1/2c per lb. PIG TIN—32c per lb. POULTRY NETTING—Discount of 75 per cent. RIVETS AND BURS—Iron, 60 and 10 per cent; iron burs, 55 per cent; copper rivets and burs, 35 and 5 per cent. ROPE—18 lb., 10c; pure Manilla, 1 1/2c. SCREWS—Flat head, bright, 8 1/2c and 10 per cent off; round head, bright, 8 1/2c and 10 per cent; flat head brass, 75 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 cast lots; 6 1/2c for part casks. SHOT—Common, \$6.50 per 100 lb.; chilled, \$7; bull seal and ball, \$7.50; discount, 7 per cent. SMOOTH STEEL WIRE—Nos. 6 to 8, \$2.00; No. 9, \$2.50; No. 10, \$2.85; No. 11, \$3.00. SPADES AND SHOVELS—10 and 7 per cent. SPLITTER—5 1/2c per ft. SOLDIER—Half and half, 15 1/2c; refined, 18c; whiting, 17c. STEEL—Hoop steel, \$3.10; shipboard steel, \$2.10; \$2.25; tire steel, \$2.30; \$2.50. TERNI PLATES—L. C., \$3.50; L. S., \$10.50. TIN PLATES—Usual sizes, L. C., \$4.15; special sizes, base, \$4.50; 20x28, \$5.50. TINNED SHEETS—28 gauge, 9 1/2c, f.o.b. Toronto and west. WIRE NAILS—Base price, \$2.77 1/2; \$2.55 f.o.b. Toronto, Hamilton and London.

PAINTS AND OILS.

CASTOR OIL—East India, in cases 10 @ 10 1/2c per lb. and 10 1/4c for single tins. GUM SHELLAC—In cases, 22c. in less than cases, 25c. LINSEED OIL—Raw, 1 to 4 barrels, 8c; boiled, 8 1/2c. LAMP GLASS PAINTS—Pure, \$1.20; \$1.30 per gallon; 1 quality, \$1 per gallon. PARIS WHITE—60 lb. tin, \$2.00. PARIS GREEN—Barrels, 16 1/2c; kegs, 17c; drums, 50 to 100 lb., 17 1/2c; drums, 25 lb., 18c; tins, 1 lb., 19c; packages, 1 lb., 18 1/2c. PLASTER PARIS—New Brunswick, \$1.50 per barrel. PRIME STONE—Powdered, \$2.50 per 100 lb. for barrels and 4 1/2c per lb. in small quantities; lump, 10c per lb. in small lots, and 8c per lb. in barrels. PUTTY—Bladders, 10 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, 15 1/2c; in barrels, Sarnia prime, 14 1/2c; in barrels. SEAL OIL—3 1/2c per gallon, and yellow seal at 4c. TERPENTINE—In single barrels, 5 1/2c; 2 to 4 barrels lots, 5c. WHITING—70c per 100 lb.; gliders' white, 8c. WHITE LEAD—Ex-Toronto, pure white lead, \$3.75; No. 1, \$6; No. 2, \$5.67 1/2; No. 3, \$5.25; No. 4, \$4.57 1/2; dry white lead, in casks, \$3.75.

The Dominion department of crown lands has received from D. O'Connor, of Sudbury, Ont., a magnificently mounted bull moose for exhibition in connection with the government display at the Pan-American exposition. The gift has been accepted by the commission.

The Massey-Harris company has moved its Winnipeg offices temporarily to the grain exchange building in order to permit the proposed extensive improvements in its office building. The company will spend about \$10,000 on this work, and the offices will be when complete among the handsomest in Winnipeg.

Advertisement for Metallic Roofing Co., Limited. Features an illustration of a decorative cornice and the text: 'Do you know their advantages? Our Metallic Cornices. Light in weight, easily erected, durable, handsome effect, fire-proof, and economical. For improving an old building, or for any class of new structure, you'll find them invaluable. In addition to the many artistic designs shown in our Catalogue, we make them to any special architectural design required. If you'd like an estimate, send us your specifications. METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited. Wholesale Manufacturers, TORONTO, CANADA.

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

Advertisement for Pure Gold Baking Powder. Features a large illustration of a man in a suit and the text: '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'

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

Vancouver, May 27. BUSINESS AT VANCOUVER.

Happily the gloomy forecast of a few weeks ago in trade circles has not been realized. The situation has been relieved, but there has been an unexpected improvement in the Klondike trade and the brisk business done with outside British Columbia coast camps. Local trade and Kootenay trade is still reported dull, but a slight improvement is noted in the latter with easier collections.

In previous years canners advanced money, or credit slips to the fishermen who had them cashed at the stores. This year there have been no advances as the canners claim that the fishermen last season took an unfair advantage of them, by securing pay in advance and then going on strike.

Shipping has been active during the week. Passenger travel, in spite of the cut rates, has been light, but the freight shipments to the north have been heavy. The provincial government have declared themselves on two important measures. No more cedar logs must be exported to the United States and the fresh water fisheries will hereafter be under the administration of the provincial government.

The loggers of British Columbia were deriving a handsome revenue by shipping logs to the coast sections of Washington state, where the cedar limits were thinned out, when without warning the local government suddenly announced that they must discontinue their profitable business. The loggers remonstrated and a meeting was arranged between them and Mr. Wells, minister of lands and works. Mr. Wells while promising compensation to those who had suffered injury by the legislation stated that the law would stand.

The seizure of the administration of the fisheries by the provincial government is bound to create serious friction. The Dominion government is building two cruisers in British Columbia to enforce the federal regulations and are selling licenses as usual to the fishermen at \$10 each. The provincial government are to sell similar licenses to fish at \$2.50 each and presumably without such a license fishermen may not fish, so that it looks as if the provincial and federal authorities were bound to clash on the Fraser river and the northern salmon streams.

British Columbia Market

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.) Vancouver, June 1. Fat cattle are 1/2 per pound dearer. Sheep are lower. Dressed beef has advanced 1/2 in sympathy with live cattle. All onions are out of the market but California redskins. Ashcroft potatoes are out. Fraser River valley potatoes have advanced \$2 per ton. Navel oranges are dearer. Lemons are dearer. Okanagan apples are out. Oregon strawberries are offering at prices given below: GRAIN—Wheat, \$30 per ton; oats, \$34 per ton; corn, \$28 per ton. FLOUR—Delivered R. C. points—Manitoba patent, 44.00; strong bakers, \$4.00; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Euderton, H. C. patents, \$4.80. HAY—Shuswap, double pressed, \$24 per ton; bran, \$21; shorts, \$21; oil cake meal, \$35 ton f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff. HAY—Shuswap, double pressed, \$24 per ton; Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton; ordinary hay, \$12. MEATS—Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$1.00; two 45lb sacks, \$1.10; four 22 1/2lb sacks, \$1.20; ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10lb sacks, per 100lb, \$3.50; in 50lb sacks, \$3.25 per 100lb. HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers 7 1/2c per lb; medium, 6 1/2c; light cows, 5 1/2c; sheep pelts, November killed, 30c each; deer skins, green, 8c lb; deer skins, dry, 30c lb; wool, 60c lb. LIVE STOCK—Steers \$3.50 per 100lb; sheep, \$4.75 per 100lb; lambs, \$4.45; hogs, \$4.25. POULTRY—Poultry, 60c.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 10 1/2c; mutton, 11 1/2c; pork, 8c; veal, 10c. CURED MEATS—Bacon, 15 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 16 1/2c; backs, 15c; long clear, 15c; rolls, 14c; smoked sides, 14c. LARD—This, 13 1/2c per lb; rolls, 12 1/2c. BUTTER—Local creamery, fresh, 25c; Manitoba creamery, 25c. EGGS—Fresh local, 25c; Northwest eggs, 10 1/2c; eastern, 10c per dozen. CHEESE—Manitoba, 12 1/2c. VEGETABLES—Fraser River valley potatoes, \$30 per ton; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; new potatoes, 25c per pound; cucumbers, local, \$2.50 per box; peas, 8c; fresh California onions, 3 1/2c per pound; sweet potatoes, 3 1/2c; tomatoes, \$2 box; cabbage, 2 1/2c; asparagus, \$1.50 per 100lb. FISH—Flounders, 3c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 5c; soles, 5c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 10c; cod, 6c per lb; crabs, 6c per dozen; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked haddock, 10c; smoked herring, 8c; shrimps, 20c. GREEN FRUITS—California navel oranges, \$3.50 per 100lb; lemons, \$3.75 per 100lb; apples, \$1.25 per bushel; light, \$1.40 dark, box; strawberries, \$2.50 per case of 2 dozen boxes; apricots, \$1.00; plums, \$2; peaches, \$2; Oregon strawberries, in large crates, \$4.45. NUTS—Almonds, 15 1/2c; filberts, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 18c; walnuts, 11c per lb; coconuts, 90c per 100lb. SUGARS—Powdered, being and large, 6c; Paris lump, 5c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellows, 4 1/2c; yellow, 4 1/2c per lb. SYRUPS—30 gal. barrels, 24c; 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tin, \$1.50 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tin, \$1.25 case of 20. CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.00, peas, \$1.05; tomatoes, \$1.25; beans, \$1.25. HARDWARE—Bar Iron—Base, \$2.75. Horse shoe nails, discount 40 per cent; band iron, \$3.25. Horse shoe nails, 4 1/2 cent, 40 per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$5. Wire nails—Base price \$3.75; cut, \$4.25; rope, Manila, 13c; rolled oil, 95c; white lead, \$8.25. Putty, \$1.50. Barbed wire, \$1.75 per 100lb. Glass, first break, \$4.75.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY

Nelson, June 1. Butter—Fresh Ontario creamery, 23 to 24c, fresh Manitoba creamery, 21 to 21c, dairy, choice, 22c. Eggs—17c. Several cars have arrived from Ontario. Cheese—12s. Oats—Per ton, \$30. Millfeed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton. Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.20. Hay—Per ton, \$18. Potatoes—Per ton, \$40, New California, \$80.

MINING MATTERS.

THE MINER-GRAVES SCHEMES. In an interview with the Phoenix (B. C.) Pioneer, Jay P. Graves, who had recently arrived in town, accompanied by Alfred C. Flumerfelt, said that it was true, as given out, that his syndicate had received an offer of \$15,000,000 for their holdings at Phoenix and at Grand Forks. In fact, he had been approached several times by the representatives of named interests, who wished to acquire the properties; but they did not care to sell. They could work the properties probably better than others, as they were familiar with them. Besides, they had a good thing and they knew it, and they had no desire to sell. They believed in the Boundary and especially in the producing possibilities of their mines, and they were carrying out plans in their development that have long since been mapped out. The matter of dividends would take care of itself, when the arrangements for development and extensive production had been fully provided for. This was now being done as fast as possible, but such undertakings require time. In regard to the consolidation of the four Miner-Graves syndicate companies, which own adjoining groups of mines in the camp, and which has been under way for some months, Mr. Graves said that the details were now complete, and that the assent of the stockholders at the different meetings of the companies has been practically unanimous. George W. Wooster had been appointed liquidator of the Granby, Knob Hill and Grey Eagle companies, being organized under the laws of the state of Washington, required an order of court to disincorporate. This has been applied for, and in a short time the stockholders in the new Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, will receive their certificates. Mr. Flumerfelt was also interviewed and stated that it was the intention of the Granby Company to build a

refinery at some point, as part of the far reaching plans of the syndicate. Whether it would be at or near Vancouver, on the Great Lakes, or on the St. Lawrence river was yet to be determined. The advantages of the eastern points would be investigated. It seemed to be the idea to locate the refinery where water transportation could be had to all parts of the world.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING.

The Phil Sheridan group of mines, 23 miles from Midway, has been bonded to James Cronan, who will develop the property. The Rathmullen Company will begin work again at Rossland next week, the water ducting been lately pumped from the mine. The Anderson Lake Mining Company, of Lillooet, is having great success with its operations. The property is being developed rapidly and is paying good profits as the work proceeds. The business of the Granite Gold Mines, Limited, of London, England, largely interested in British Columbia properties will be wound up owing to unfavorable financial developments.

At Le Roi mine between 120 and 130 men were laid off last week. Inquiry of the management as to the cause of this elicited the information that the men were dismissed as a result of the trouble at the smelter at Northport. This trouble has been brewing there for several days, and the smelter was finally compelled to close down, and the 300 men employed there are out.

It is reported that the Canadian Smelting Works of Trull, B. C., now the largest producers of lead bullion in Canada, will proceed immediately with the construction of a lead refinery. It has not yet been decided whether these works will be located in the Kootenay district, at the Pacific coast, or at some point on the Atlantic seaboard. There is also some talk to the effect that Canadian capital is being raised for the purpose of erecting white lead works in the east.

The Ymir Gold Mines, Limited, made a good showing for 1900, according to official reports. The products of the ore smelted were 1,301,884 pounds lead, 46,857 ounces silver and 15,584 ounces gold. The total value was \$770,012, or \$588 per ton. The working expenses were \$1.84, leaving a profit of \$4.04 per ton. The profits were mostly used in purchasing new machinery and developing the plant.

The Jewel Gold Mines, Limited, is the name of a company which has been organized in London, England, with a capital of \$80,000 (\$400,000 in 80,000 shares of \$1 (\$5) each. The company was formed for the purpose of acquiring the mineral claims known as the Jewels, Gold Drop, and a half interest in the Denoro Grande, all situate in Long Lake camp, in the Boundary district; also a mill site on Long Lake.

Tenders.

Tenders will be received for the erection of a Methodist church in the Denison neighborhood, near Newdate. David Jackson is secretary. Applications will be received till 5th June, 1901, to lease the dining hall and lunch counter in connection with the C. P. R. pavilion at Winnipeg Beach. Particulars at the office of the sleeping and dining car department, C. P. R., Winnipeg. Tenders will be received until 5 p. m. on Tuesday, June 4, by Architect Russell, Winnipeg, for the various works required in the erection and completion of a frame residence on stone foundation, and a stable building, at the corner of Main street and Carruthers avenue, Winnipeg. Tenders for \$2,400 of \$4,000 debentures of the municipality of the town of Whitehead, Assn., six per cent per annum, principal and interest, payable in twenty equal annual instalments, will be received at the office of C. E. Baldwin, Sec.-Treas., at Whitehead, up to 8 o'clock of Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1901.

B. Beamont and I. Ackerman, who have been doing business in Winnipeg as The Great Bargain Store Company, have dissolved partnership. B. Beamont continues the business. The spring clean-up at Dawson City camp has commenced and there are various estimates as to what the output will be. Well informed persons say that it will be \$25,000,000 for the whole Canadian Yukon.

Weather and Crops.

The week has been hot and dry in Manitoba. Reports from the country indicate an uneasy feeling and some say that unless rain comes soon the crops will be injured. The grain is looking well so far and is very much ahead of last year. Grubs, cut worms are doing damage in some parts, but rain would put a stop to their work. There were some mild frosts last week which we are just beginning to hear about. Rockwood and Boisseau districts both report slight frosts, and in some low places around the latter town the wheat plant was cut to the ground. Seeding is practically over so far as the three principal grains are concerned, although a few farmers are still sowing barley.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

Cattle shipments from Montreal to British ports last week numbered 3,477 head. There has been a substantial inward movement of pure bred live stock to the west this season. Pure bred bulls have been in particularly large request. W. B. Nicol, of Nicol Bros., Boissevain, arrived home last week from taking another consignment of stockers to their ranch in the Alberta district. Mr. Nicol reports the cattle looking very well.

Under date of May 18 the Liverpool correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says: "The first Canadian cattle, direct from the St. Lawrence, handled here this week was not very lucky, and, if one may believe what they are told as to the original cost of these cattle, the shippers must have dropped a good bit of money. Compared with the States cattle, the best of them were quite as good quality, but there was a bigger tail of middling bullocks to them, which lowered their average. Taking the general run of sales a few of the best States touched 10 1/2c, but to make a price for the week, I should say 10 1/2c was the maximum for top grades (Canadians included), and for fair to medium 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c. For sheep there was but a quiet demand, and prices were only maintained on account of short supply for best selected yearlings 15c was current, other grades selling from 13 to 14 1/2c. Most of the demand during the week was from country and local buyers.

Well Known Traveller Dead.

Wm. Hargreaves, one of the most widely known and influential commercial travellers in the west, committed suicide at Rat Portage on Friday evening, while suffering from a fit of despondency. He has been in poor health from the after effects of a gripple. Mr. Hargreaves was vice-president of the G. F. Stephens Co., Limited, and travelled for that firm. He was a past chief consul of the C. C. T.'s and past president of the N. W. C. T. A. He was an old time resident of Winnipeg and came west in 1878 or 1879. He had been connected with the G. F. Stephens Co. for many years and at one time represented several well known eastern firms in the west. He was born near Manchester, England, and came to Canada at an early age and lived for some time at Perth, Ont. Deceased was about 45 years of age and leaves a wife and two young sons, residing on Kennedy street. The news of his death under such distressing circumstances will be a severe shock to his wide circle of friends in this city, among whom he was highly popular and held in the highest esteem. Sincere sympathy will be generally extended to his afflicted family. The body will be brought from Rat Portage for interment in this city.

The Commercial Men.

G. C. Dymos has taken a position as city traveller for the Havana Cigar Syndicate of Winnipeg. J. Flott has taken a position as city traveller for Kenneth Mackenzie & Co., Winnipeg. C. Holden, of the Canadian Hubber Co., has returned to Winnipeg after an absence of eleven weeks in the west.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, June 1 Dry Goods—Cold, rainy weather most of the week has checked demand...

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, May 29. Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 77 carloads, including 1,590 cattle...

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, June 1. There is a good demand for smoked meats. Packers claim that prices of hogs are still above a parity with the value of products...

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial. Toronto, June 1. The grain markets are dull but firmer. Ontario wheat is now wanted for export via Montreal. It is worth 68c per bushel east...

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, June 1. Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 80 cars, including 121 sheep and lambs, and 1,800 hogs.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, May 28. Receipts of live stock at the East End Abattoir market yesterday were 500 cattle and 450 sheep and lambs.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, May 31. Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday included 250 cattle and 400 sheep and lambs.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, June 1. The butter market is weak and 1/2c lower. Sellers are holding in expectation of better prices. Cheese business is chiefly in Quebec grades.

Hides—No. 1, 0 1/2 to 7c; No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c; No. 3, 4 1/2 to 5c; calfskins, 1 1/2c and 8c; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.00, for good fresh skins.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Belleville, May 25.—The cheese board met here today, 1,205 white and 120 colored offered. Sales were—Alexander, 130 white at 8 1/2c. Balance unsold.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, May 27.—Wheat, May opened 73 1/2c, close 73 1/2c. July opened 75 1/2c, high 75 1/2c, low 75 1/2c, close 75 1/2c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, May 28.—Wheat, May opened 73 1/2c, close 73 1/2c. July opened 75 1/2c, high 75 1/2c, low 75 1/2c, close 75 1/2c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, May 31.—Wheat, May closed 74 1/2c, July opened 76 1/2c, high 76 1/2c, low 76 1/2c, close 76 1/2c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, June 1.—July wheat opened at 74 1/2c and ranged from 74 1/2c to 75 1/2c. Closing prices were: Wheat—July, 74 1/2c; Sept., 73 1/2c.

New York Wheat.

New York, May 27.—Wheat, May open 80 1/2c, July open 78 1/2c, high 79 1/2c, low 78 1/2c, close 78 1/2c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, May 27.—Wheat, May close 71 1/2c, July open 71 1/2c, high 72 1/2c, low 71 1/2c, close 71 1/2c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, June 1.—Wheat closed at 73 1/2c to 74c for July option, September at 71 1/2c to 71 3/4c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, May 27.—Wheat, May close 74c, July open 74 1/2c, high 74 1/2c, low 74 1/2c, close 74 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, May 28.—Wheat, July opened 74 1/2c, high 74 1/2c, low 74 1/2c, close 74 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, May 31.—Wheat, July open at 75 1/2c, close 75 1/2c, Sept. open 72 1/2c, close 72 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, June 1.—July option closed at 74 1/2c to 75c for No. 1 northern wheat.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial. Liverpool, May 31. Cattle dull at 10 1/4 to 12 1/2c, estimated dressed weight.

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MONTRÉAL CHEESE AND BUTTER MARKET.

Montreal, June 1. The latest development in cheese is that western colored goods are now at a premium of 1/2 to 3/4 per pound over white. This result has been expected for some time, as the factories have been running so much on white stock that the supply of colored was cut down to almost nothing, the local receipts lately not averaging 25 per cent. Shippers, therefore, who have tried to purchase during the past few days found stocks were entirely inadequate, and once the demand was experienced, holders marked up their prices. The ruling bids to-day for western colored were 11 to 11 1/2c, whereas western white were quoted at 8 1/2 to 9c. Most of the current spot business to-day was in eastern makes on the basis of 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c. On the whole the market is steady, though buyers respond very reluctantly to the rise necessitated by the increased cost of last week's purchases in the country.

The butter market was inclined to be somewhat top heavy to-day, owing to the fact that the short contracts had been covered, and arrivals of creamery bought some days ago, had shown a fair margin under the current ruling range on spot. In fact, there were offers of creamery at 19 1/2 to 19 3/4c, and shippers named the outside figure as the best price that their limits would permit. Yesterday holders wanted 20c, and more, and though many of them still asked it there is no doubt as above noted that supplies were obtainable for less money. Considering the sharp rise of 2c that we have had it is quite natural that the market should have some reaction. Judging from the arrivals here to date both of butter and cheese, since the new season opened, the output of cheese and butter this year to date is over forty per cent less than it was last spring. It is noteworthy also that though butter has been from 1 to 2c per pound dearer the make has not increased to any extent, being about equal in volume to that of last spring, when only 1c was obtainable. On the other hand the make of cheese to date is only about forty per cent of what it was last year.—Tuesday's Montreal Gazette.

Movements of Business Men.

H. Leadlay, of H. & A. Leadlay, hide merchants, Winnipeg, returned this week from a trip east.

O. M. Hatcher, of Forrester & Hatcher, Winnipeg, returned a few days ago from a trip to his old home in the south.

Wm. Heath, manager at Winnipeg for the Deering Harvester Company, returned a few days ago from a western trip, which extended as far as Edmonton. Mr. Heath says the crops are looking well.

J. D. Balfour, of the Balfour Implement Company, returned this week from a trip west as far as Reston on the Pipestone branch. He reports everything promising well in the country, but rain is wanted.

Western Business Items.

Amos Scott will open a fruit store at Grenfell, Assa.

Vincent & McPherson will open a furniture store at Brandon shortly.

J. J. Anderson has bought out the lumber business of Robert Shearer (deceased) at Melita, Man.

Dr. H. B. Wadge, of Winnipeg, will open at Brausejour, Man. He will practice medicine and carry on a drug business.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company's lines in Manitoba were handed over to the Canadian Northern Company at midnight Friday.

Brown & Kirk, butchers, Grenfell, have opened a branch in Broadview.

S. Copleman has purchased the general store business of F. Finklestein, at Moosomin, Assa.

Richard Davidson, manager of the Imperial Bank branch at Prince Albert, committed suicide on a train between Hamilton and St. Catharines on Friday. Dispondency was the cause, says the light on odd bits of scraps

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Table with multiple columns: GROCERIES, Dried Fruits, Teas, CURED MEATS, ETC., and DRUGS. Includes various food items and their prices per pound or other units.

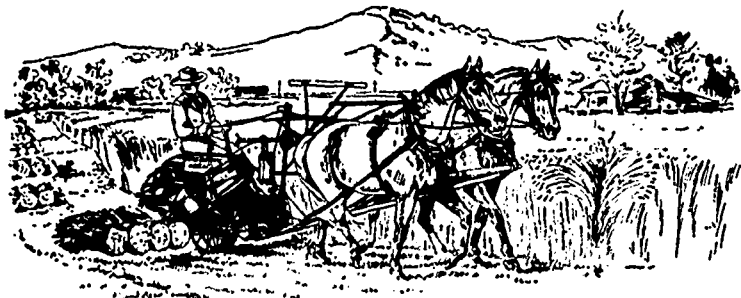
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Advertisement for Special Prices Canned Goods, Teas, Etc., Etc. featuring a silhouette of a man and the name Mr. C. R. Dixon. Includes the name LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton, and C. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

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Deering Light Draft Ideal Binder

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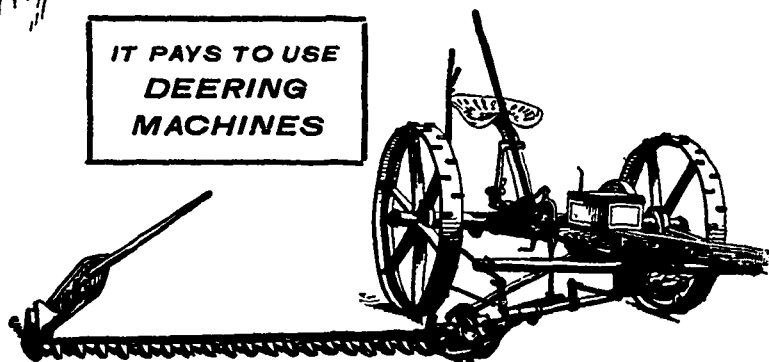
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MOST MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION
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IT PAYS TO USE
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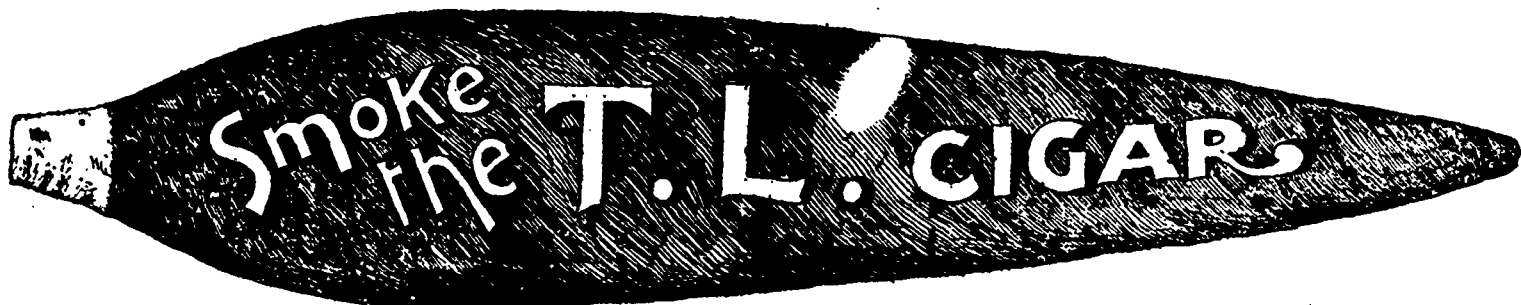
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Built to do business, and its doing it daily everywhere.—Pure Havana Filler and Sumatra Wrapper.

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

THE BOUNDARY MINES

From the Second Annual Report of the Greenwood Board of Trade

(Prepared by E. Jacobs.)

In reviewing the prospects and condition of the mining industry of the Boundary district of British Columbia it is necessary to direct attention to several facts tending to show that a comparison with the older and better developed mining districts would not be fair to the former unless due allowance were made for the attendant circumstances unfavorable to it. The lack of railway transportation facilities prior to last year involved heavy and almost prohibitory freight charges on machinery, plant, material and mine stores. Power plants in use at its mines are, except in four or five instances, consequently of comparatively small capacity and development work has necessarily been slow, the more so since the date necessary for the advantageous working of the mines can not be so speedily obtained where big bodies of generally low grade ore have to be opened up. Then whilst the branch railway lines to several of the principal mines have been completed, the smelter at Greenwood has only lately been put in operation. It has though proved a distinct success, as, too, has that at Grand Forks. The enlargement of the treatment capacity of the latter is now in progress, and a copper converter is to be added to each smelter as well as new furnaces. Further, the district has not yet, except in a few instances, had the benefit of the expenditure of any considerable amount of outside capital. So it has resulted that, with only a limited amount of capital available, actual mining operations have been much restricted, whilst the previous absence of suitable transportation and smelting facilities greatly retarded progress. The prospects for early improvement are, however, very encouraging. With transportation and ore reduction needs largely provided for, several of the mines settled down upon a producing basis and so encouraging the further expenditure of capital for their adequate equipment and more extensive operation, the contemplated early resumption of work on properties that have been closed down and the general local experience, that values improve with depth, the outlook is becoming increasingly satisfactory.

Within a radius of about eight miles of Greenwood there are a dozen mining camps, in each of which numerous mineral claims have been located. Of these camps there are five that, as a result of the comparatively large amount of development work done in them, have come into prominence. These are Deadwood, Greenwood (also known as Phoenix), Summit, Wellington and Central (also known as White's) camps. Most of the ore shipped from the district mines has so far been the product of the three first named camps, Greenwood camp having a long lead in this connection, with Summit camp next and Deadwood camp third on the list. The positions of the latter two are, however, likely to soon be reversed, for the daily output of Deadwood camp is now more than twice as large as that of Summit camp. Wellington and Central camps have both ceased shipping for the time, nor does it appear as if they will again send out any considerable quantity of ore for some time to come. With the single exception of No. 7, in Central camp, there does not seem to be any property in either of these two camps likely to maintain regular shipments of ore during the ensuing summer. On the other hand it is very probable that before the snow flies this year the output of Greenwood camp alone will be larger than the present total tonnage of the whole of the Rossland mines, and that both Deadwood and Summit camps will respectively increase their output.

DEADWOOD CAMP.

At present the only producing mine in Deadwood camp is the Mother Lode. The Morrison bids fair ere long to join the comparatively few regular shippers the district yet possesses, and possibly the Crown Silver, of the Sunset group, will do likewise before the close of the current year. Other claims

which have been under development but which do not yet give promise of adding very much to the output of the camp are the Ah There, Buckhorn, Greyhound, Great Hoopes, Marguerite, and Sunset, all classed as copper-gold properties. The D. A. and Gold Bug, two of the Boundary Creek Mining and Milling Company's claims, having narrow veins rich in gold and silver, are two more claims that have not yet come up to expectations.

There are seven steam power plants in Deadwood camp. The plant installed at the Mother Lode in 1898 included two 60-horse power boilers; 18x21 Ingersoll-Sergeant straight line air compressor, rated for 10 drills; five machine drills, air receiver, 7½x10 hoisting engine and two auxiliary hoists, an electric light plant, etc. Recent additions include a cross-compound condensing Corliss valve Ingersoll-Sergeant compressor, with compound air end and intercooler, high and low pressure steam cylinders, 22-inch and 40-inch respectively, all cylinders of the piston inlet type, high and low pressure, 19½-inch and 32½-inch respectively, and 48-inch stroke, the machine having a capacity of 30 to 40 drills and weighing 166,000 pounds. Steam is supplied to this engine by two 6x16 horizontal return tubular boilers, each 100-horse power for 125 pounds working pressure, and having horizontal smoke connection and one stack. The new hoisting engine is a double-cylinder Corliss valve first motion hoist, cylinders 22x42 inches, diameter of drums six feet. Two 80-horse power boilers supply it with power. Two platform cages with safety clutches and shield roof have also been installed. An ore sorting plant comprises a 36-inch picking belt 111 feet long and return conveyor 41 feet long, a 12-inch fine-ore conveyor 110 feet long, a 16-inch waste conveyor 566 feet long (all lengths center to center), and all requisite shafts, pulleys, supports, etc. A No. 5 Gates rock crusher with a capacity of 40 tons per hour, and a 70-horse power Nagle engine complete this sorting plant. Additions to the electric light plant are a 250-light Westinghouse dynamo with a full complement of arc and incandescent lights, and a 25-horse power Armington & Sims' engine to run the dynamo.

The Sunset plant includes two 80-horse power boilers, half of a 20-drill duplex air compressor, ten machine drills, one large and one small hoisting engine, safety cage, etc. The other plants in this camp are smaller.

The ores here, as in Deadwood and Summit camps, are principally chalcopryite, carrying also values in gold and silver. Some of the ore bodies are of large extent and, judging by the experience gained in treating Mother Lode ore, the general "run of mine" ore will return a profit if a favorable freight and treatment rate be obtained. The deepest shaft in the camp is that on the Sunset now down about 390 feet and still sinking. Arrangements are being made, though, to deepen the Mother Lode shaft to 500 feet. The Mother Lode ore body has been proved by three crosscuts to be at the 200-foot level about 90 feet in width along a distance of quite 350 feet, and the work in hand at the 300-foot level, so far as it has gone, appears to indicate that this comparatively large width is maintained at this lower level. A large vein of ore has also been cut on the Morrison. There are about 50 men employed at the smelter and not less than 200 more at the several mines of the camp, to which a branch of the C. P. R. has been extended.

GREENWOOD CAMP.

This camp has had more development work done in it to date than any other camp in the district. Its principal properties are the Miner-Graves group, including the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill, Victoria and Grey Eagle, the Dominion Copper Company's group, the most important claims of which are the Brooklyn, Stenwinder, Idaho and Rawhide, and the Snowshoe and Gold Drop, each owned by a separate company. There are as well other promising claims in this camp. Greenwood camp is noted for its big deposits—which may without any ex-

aggeration be described as enormous—of copper-gold ore. Values do not yet, as a rule, run high, the average value, for instance, of more than a million tons of ore blocked out in the Knob Hill, having been placed by the mining superintendent at \$5.37. In nearly all cases with any depth the ore shows a general sameness in appearance, i. e., chalcopryite with hematite (micaceous iron) and some iron pyrites mixed with calcite and some quartz in a greenish eruptive rock, showing a considerable alteration and sometimes having a schistose structure. In some cases the ore bodies along their trend are capped with magnetic iron oxide through which is disseminated in varying quantities (though as a rule small percentages), copper pyrites. The ore bodies appear to occur in contact with lime and diorite and have a general northerly and southerly trend and an easterly dip. The ores are generally self-fluxing and well adapted for smelting.

With the exception of the Rawhide, all the Greenwood camp mines are worked by power plants. The Miner-Graves properties are together equipped with four 80 and one 60-horse power boilers, two 10-drill duplex air compressors, eight hoisting engines, nine pumps for various purposes, about 30 machine drills, an electric lighting engine and dynamo, and a lot more machinery. A timber-framing machine with wedge and spring saws has been ordered, and a 40 or 45-drill cross compound condensing Corliss valve air compressor, 40 machine drills, a 500-horse power hoisting engine, a full complement of boilers—probably 600 horse power—a rock crusher of 2,000 tons daily capacity, and one or two other machines are shortly to be added to the equipment of these mines. The Snowshoe has two air compressors, four machine drills, two boilers—one 40-horse power locomotive and one 70-horse power horizontal return tubular—two hoisting engines, pumps, etc., and will probably put in a much larger plant shortly. The Gold Drop has a 40-horse power boiler, 4-drill air compressor, and three machine drills. On the War Eagle are a 80-horse power boiler, half of a 10-drill duplex air compressor, a 20-horse power hoisting engine, pumps, etc. The Brooklyn and Stenwinder group have three boilers, two 5-drill air compressors, two steam hoists, pumps, etc., and are adding half of a 20-drill Corliss air compressor, 10 machine drills, two 80-horse power boilers, a 75-horse power hoisting engine and other plant. The Old Ironsides No. 2 shaft, now down 400 feet, is one of the deepest shafts in the district. The Stenwinder shaft is 315 feet in depth. Spur railway lines connect with the Snowshoe, Brooklyn, Stenwinder, Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines. The Old Ironsides and Knob Hill group are by far the biggest shippers in the Boundary district and there is little likelihood of the mines of any other company coming any where near them as regards output of ore, especially after they shall have doubled their present daily output of 620 tons, which they are preparing to do, concurrently with the increase now being made in the treatment capacity of the Granby smelter at Grand Forks. These mines have large and comfortable bunk and boarding houses for their men, besides a number of cottages for the families of married employees.

SUMMIT CAMP.

Summit camp also contains numerous mineral locations. Prominent among these is the B. C., which is considered to be one of the most promising mines in the Boundary country. The ore body is very wide and consists of solid copper pyrites and pyrrhotite, carrying from 10 to 16 per cent copper and 8 to 10 ounces silver per ton. Its working shaft is 410 feet in depth. Three distinct shoots of ore have been exposed by the work done so far and these yield ore of a higher average value than that met with in some of the other camps of the district. The plant of the B. C. includes four boilers, together about 225 horse power, a straight line Rand four-drill air compressor, half of a Class G. Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressor, rated at 10 drills, one large and two small hoisting engines, two sinking pumps, an electric light engine and dynamo and a full complement of accessories. The plant at the Oro Denoro includes boiler, air compressor, machine drills, hoisting engine and steam pump. The Maple Leaf, one of the Rathmullen group of claims, is similarly equipped, and a small power plant is now installed on the R. Bell. The Blue Bell, on which development work was but

recently commenced, has short drifts at both the 50-foot and 100-foot level in a nice ore body. Other well known claims in Summit camp are the Emma, Mountain View, Cordick, Josie, Wake and a half dozen others.

Branch lines connect this camp with the C. P. R. main line at Eholt. There are about 130 men employed in Summit camp, which is eight miles from Greenwood. North of Summit camp, about two miles in Pass creek, along which some promising discoveries of copper ore have been made.

WELLINGTON CAMP.

In this camp there are four properties that have been worked, but all except the Winnipeg are idle just now. These are the Athelstan, Winnipeg, Golden Crown and Hartford. The Winnipeg is down 425 feet and the Golden Crown 322 feet. Both have run drifts and crosscuts at several levels down to the 300-foot, and the Winnipeg is now crosscutting at the 400-foot level. Both mines are equipped with steam boilers, hoists and pumps, air compressors, machine drills, etc. The Athelstan also has a power plant, but of smaller capacity. The country rock here is of a dark feldspathic nature, while some of the principal ore bodies occur in gabbro, which appears in quite extensive areas and in the case of the Winnipeg vein the enclosing rock is serpentine; this, however, is merely an altered gabbro. The ore in this camp is chiefly pyrrhotite near the surface, but as depth is gained it becomes silicious and carries higher gold values.

CENTRAL CAMP.

In Central camp are several properties considered very promising. These include the Mabel, Oro, Cornucopia and the City of Paris and Majestic group. The City of Paris has shipped about 2,000 tons of ore to the Granby smelter. The two last named mines together get their power from the same plant, which includes two 80-horse power boilers, a 10-drill duplex air compressor, 6 machine drills, steam hoist, pumps, etc. The No. 7 is equipped with a 100-horse power boiler, a 4-drill compressor, two machine drills, hoisting engine, pumps, etc.

The ore is in two general classes i. e. the silicious or quartz ores, carrying gold and silver in galena, blende, pyrites and tetrahedrite, and the heavy sulphide ore carrying copper. Of the first class, the ore occurs in veins up to 10 feet in width and assays as high as \$90 in gold with 200 ounces of silver per ton. Of the second class the ore bodies are large and give good copper values with some gold.

SKYLARK AND PROVIDENCE CAMP.

These are situated in the immediate vicinity of Greenwood. Narrow veins of ore rich in gold and silver, are the chief characteristics of these camps. Between 150 and 200 tons, in all, of high grade ore have been shipped from Providence, Strathmore, Last Chance and Skylark claims, the values returned being generally comparatively high. The Strathmore has a shaft 70 feet in depth and about 240 feet of drifting and crosscutting. The Last Chance has a 100-foot shaft and other development and is equipped with a steam power plant.

SMITH'S CAMP.

In Smith's camp quartz ores prevail, values being in gold and silver. The Republic group of four claims was had the most development work done on it in this camp, this consisting of 317 feet of drifting and raising and 380 feet of drifting and crosscutting. The Boundary Falls and neighboring claims occasionally show free gold. The American Boy, Ruby and Goldconda group, the last named having arsenical iron and copper ores, are other well known claims. The ores in this camp occur in veins from one foot to five feet in width, giving gold values, and in some cases, high silver values.

COPPER CAMP.

Copper camp has immense surface showings of copper ore, but as yet only a very limited amount of development work has been done in this camp, the principal claims in which are the Big Copper and King Solomon. There is a small steam power plant on the latter claim. The copper deposits here occur in contact with lime and porphyry and show large surface outcrops of iron oxide (red hematite) and quartz. In some cases native copper cuprite and copper glance are distributed throughout this camp.

more or less uniformly. Some excellent copper values are obtained in this camp.

LONG LAKE CAMP.

Long Lake camp contains chiefly gold-quartz ores in which tellurides of gold occur. The Jewel and Denero Grande are adjoining claims, operated by the same company, which has done the most development work in this camp. The Jewel shaft is down 348 feet. This mine is equipped with two boilers, together 75-horse power, a 4-drill straight line air compressor, three machine drills, steam hoist, pumps, etc. A stamp mill and cyaniding plant will probably be installed during the present year. Both the Jewel group and the Ethiopia have been acquired by English companies.

OTHER CAMPS.

Seven miles north of Greenwood, up Boundary creek, is Kimberley camp. Numerous claims have been located here, but as yet not much development has been done. The surface showings are good, but values appear to be low, so capital has not been attracted to these claims. The ore is heavy sulphides, both copper and iron. In Graham's camp, near Midway, there are outcrops of as nice looking copper ore as has been found on the surface anywhere in the district. Some 500 to 600 feet of tunnelling have been done, but this work has not proved sufficient to determine whether or not the ore goes down. In West Copper camp, nine miles northwest of Greenwood, among many claims located are some that with development should prove valuable. The ores are reported to be arsenical iron pyrites, giving assays in gold up to \$35 per ton.

WEST FORK OF KETTLE RIVER.

The Carmi, Sally, Washington and Idaho are the best known of the numbers of locations made on the West Fork of Kettle river and its tributary creeks. Of these the Carmi is the only one that has sent out much ore. Last winter a quantity, variously stated at from 550 to 1,100 tons, was hauled nearly twenty miles over a rough sleigh road and thence some 30 miles farther by wagon to Midway, whence it was sent by rail to the Greenwood smelter. A trial carload was taken out at the Sally as well. Two shafts, the deeper 110 feet, have been sunk on the Carmi and 220 feet of drifting and crosscutting have also been done. The plant at this claim, taken in under difficulties, consists of a small upright boiler, a 60-horse power horizontal return tubular boiler, a 6x8 link-motion hoist, a sinking pump and a machine drill. On the Washington and Idaho are a 12-horse power upright sectional boiler, and a 5x5 hoist, which was months on the way before it reached its outlying destination. The only underground development work done on this group is a shaft sunk 100 feet, whilst 250 feet of tunnelling have been done on the Sally.

UPPER MAIN KETTLE RIVER.

There are several camps on creeks running into the main Kettle river above Rock creek, but practically no work other than assessments is being done in them at present. These include Douglas and Atwood's Oro Fino group, near Rock creek; the Crown Point and Barrett's groups, on James creek; Perkins' group near Westbridge—a townsite at the confluence of the West Fork with the main river—and camps on Canyon and other creeks above it. On the Montana, Colorado, and Fourth of July claims, on Canyon creek, good showings of copper gold ore occur. About \$2,000 have been spent here in development. On the Silver Dollar, and Barnato claims, on Horseshoe mountain, are big bodies of quartz and arsenical iron carrying gold. The O. K. and Fletcher's groups have large ironcap showings with streaks of high-grade quartz and traces of telluride. A lot of surface prospecting has been done on the Mogul, Riverside, Hackla and other claims, but in no instance sufficient to prove permanence.

NORTH FORK OF KETTLE RIVER.

On the North Fork of Kettle river there are several groups of claims distant 10 to 15 miles from Grand Forks. The best known of these are the Earthquake, Golden Eagle, Volcanic, Pathfinder, and Little Bertha, on the eastern side of the river, and the Seattle, Humming Bird and Strawberry, on the western side of the river. The Humming Bird is reported to have shipped 300 tons of ore to the smelter, the Golden Eagle has sent about 120 tons and the Little Bertha and Straw-

berry a carload each. The Humming Bird has 400 to 500 feet of crosscutting and drifting. On the Pathfinder there are two shafts, 135 and 125 feet in depth respectively, and about 700 feet of crosscutting and drifting. It is stated that there are three main ore bodies on the Pathfinder of a somewhat irregular character, partially developed by these workings, and that these ore bodies are large masses of low grade pyrrhotite, carrying gold, silver and copper. The power plant on this property consists of a 50-horse power boiler, 6x8 hoisting engine, pumps, etc. There is, besides, a small power plant on the Golden Eagle.

Up the East Fork of the North Fork there is a very promising country, known as Franklin camp, which for size of ore bodies, so far as shown by the very limited amount of work done, and specimen assay values compares very favorably with what was known of the older camps at a similar early stage. A trail was cut out last year to connect with the wagon road from Grand Forks, but the construction of a wagon road is an urgent necessity for the getting in of mine supplies and machinery, otherwise the mineral resources of this camp must remain undeveloped. A sum of money has been placed on the estimates for this road. Numerous mineral claims have been located here, and of these the best known at the present time are the Banner, McKinley, Gloster and Polard.

SUMMARY.

A summary of the number of lineal feet of work done in development in the several camps gives a total of 75,694, as under.

Camp	Feet of Work
Greenwood	24,449
Deadwood	15,102
Summit	9,997
Central	7,739
Wellington	6,581
Long Lake	3,176
Skyline and Providence	2,000
Smith's	1,570
Prospecting and other work	5,000
Total	75,694

ORE SHIPMENTS.

The tonnage of ore sent out by Boundary district mines to April 30, 1901, is as under.

Group	Tons
Old Ironsides and Knob Hill group	138,057
B. C.	34,356
Mother Lode	24,634
City of Paris	2,000
Golden Crown	1,800
Athelstan	1,450
Winnipeg	1,100
Carmi	1,000
Sundry small shipments	2,900
Totals	207,117

Of this quantity more than half is the output of the current year and the greater part of the remainder was sent out during the latter part of last year.

THE SMELTERS.

Last August, at Grand Forks, the Granby company started its first furnace and in October its second furnace was "blown in." The quantity of ore treated at the smelter to April 30th is 136,443 tons. The British Columbia Copper company commenced smelting at Greenwood on February 18th and in a little more than ten weeks, to April 30th, smelted 24,857 tons of ore.

MEN EMPLOYED.

The approximate number of men employed in the Boundary district in connection with mining and smelting is as follows.

Camp	Men
Greenwood	400
Deadwood	200
Summit	130
Wellington	35
Central	20
Other camps	60
Smelters	120
Total	965

The Future of the World's Lumber Supply.

In the monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, treasury department, an interesting and full account is given of the lumber trade of the States, one of the most important industries of the country. In the United States the wooded area is estimated at 1,004,400 square miles, or 37 per cent. of the total land area. The monograph concludes with the following observations on the future of the world's lumber supply: It has become the practice, in this

age of rapid economic development, to make enquiries into the probability of exhausting natural resources, such as the mines, the oil-fields, and the forests, at the present rate of exploitation by extractive industries. For 20 years or less there has been considerable apprehension of an impending timber famine. Industries whose dependence upon timber resources is direct have looked upon the disappearance of our fine forests and original timber growths of the country with no slight fear for the future. Forestry has long since forwarned the country of the tendency to undermine wood industries, so far as industrial success was conditioned on a domestic supply of raw materials. Among lumbermen, also, there has appeared an awakening of discussion as to the best policy to be followed in the face of the shrinkage of the country's timbered acreage.

This discussion on the subject has taken various forms in different places but the general character of the newer policy is marked by the substitution of a more far-sighted system of management of timbered properties, and the consolidation of such properties into vast tracts organized as large estates or as corporations. They are all based on the belief that lumber production must, in the near future, be conducted on a level of enhanced prices compared with those of the past. Therefore estates, corporations and individuals are seeking timbered properties as a permanent investment whose capital value is destined to increase with the growth of the demand and the reduction of the supply of lumber. This policy has found place in the management of timber lands owned by some of the railway corporations in the southwestern and northwestern states.

A recent volume by A. Melard, a French official on the lumber situation in the world's trade, sounds a note of alarm at the astonishing rate at which consumption is proceeding in the leading countries of the world. This is indicated by the small proportion of forested area to the total land area, and by the vast difference between imports and exports. France, it is estimated, consumes about 20,000,000 cubic metres for firewood and about 6,000,000 metres of lumber, nearly half of which latter requirement has to be imported. England, Germany and Belgium are in a similar position, as in all these countries the industries requiring lumber as materials of development are in a most flourishing condition. For the present these deficiencies in lumber supply are made up from Austria-Hungary, from Sweden and Norway, from Finland, from Russia, from Roumania, from Bosnia-Herzegovina, and from the United States and Canada. These deficiencies, according to M. Melard, are made good by the continuous destruction of forests. The world as a whole, especially the European and North American world in the north temperate zone, is rapidly exhausting its capital investment, instead of living on its yearly interest, in the lumber resources of these nations, taken collectively.

According to this view, the people of the north temperate zone, in which most of the existing supply of commercial timber lies, have every reason to face resolutely the question of a future supply. That question can be answered in only two ways. Either the increase in lumber-values must reduce the rate of timber exhaustion, or the exhaustion of the now available lumber supply must drive those industrial nations to seek new supplies elsewhere. Then, if the uses of lumber are to continue, there will be three sources available, namely: Northern Russia, Argentina, and Australasia, for a non-tropical timber supply.

Russia, though not a well-wooded country, has two regions on which Europe will rely more and more for lumber as the American supply is restricted or rises in value. These are in the extreme north and the Ural region, the former of which has 57 per cent. of its area wooded, and the latter 45 per cent. In 1881 fifty provinces of European Russia contained 39 per cent. of forest land, 26 per cent. of arable land, 10 per cent. of meadow and pasture land, and 19 per cent. unfit for use. The provinces of White Russia, the Moscow district, Poland, the Ukraine, and trans-Caucasus are not so well wooded as Germany (20 to 24 per cent.); the Baltic provinces are as well wooded as France (17 per cent.), and the steppe lands of south-eastern Russia are as deficient as North Dakota (1 per cent.). From the sub-Arctic

and Ural provinces we must look for the rising of an enormous trade, once the difficulties of transportation to Europe by way of the northern rivers and the White sea are overcome. Four of these provinces, lying in the north-east between the Ural mountains and the White Sea, largely within the basin of the Dwina river, contain 62 per cent. of the timbered area of Russia proper, excluding the Caucasus and Siberia.

When we turn to the south temperate zone we find the same backwardness in transportation facilities for marketing lumber. Argentina's forest resources are among the richest in the world, but they are remote from the ocean, and thus expensively reached, if reached at all. The forests of the interior of Argentina, throughout the north and the northwest, on the eastern mountain slopes and in the valleys of the Uruguay and Perena rivers, are famed for their richness in timber resources. In that country there are fully 500 varieties of woods, with no less than 100 of high utility in commerce. But the richer timbered areas lie remote from the seaboard and away from the centres of consumption. Hence there, as in Brazil, it is often cheaper to import lumber than to cut it at home. Brazil has a tropical profusion of useful woods. In the province of Amazonas alone there are thirty kinds of building lumber and thirteen kinds available for cabinet purposes, but labor is scarce, and the means of transportation are so imperfect that the production goes little beyond the demands of local consumption. Commercial lumber is largely imported, primarily from the United States and secondarily from Sweden, though England and Germany import cabinet woods into Brazil quite extensively. As to Argentina, the exports, mostly to Europe, are of growing importance. The exports of lumber from the republic for the first quarter of 1900 exceeded the average yearly export for the three years 1897-99. Most of this lumber goes to the cabinet-makers of France and Germany. But here, too, there is a reckless disregard of the future. "It is sufficient to say that the damage and destruction under the present system are greater to the country than the profits," declares the Buenos Ayres Nation.

Australasia is well supplied with varieties of wood, both hardwoods and pines, and with Eastern Siberia and the interior of China, the Far East will not be wanting in much that is now supplied from the Pacific coast. The hard woods of New South Wales are remarkable for the length of the trunk and for the strength and durability of the wood. The absence of branches for the greater portion of the height, rarely less than 100 feet being clear, makes these timber suitable to the value of £20,000,000, in round numbers, annually; and to this market the Australian trade has been giving special attention, with slow but sure encouragement. A different tariff in favor of colonial imports might prove decisive in transferring the main portion of this timber trade to Canada and Australia, and away from the United States.

About Spruce Gum.

"Picking spruce gum and selling it to chewing gum manufacturers is a source of income for a great many men in the Adirondacks and other northern forests—guides and small farmers—while others make it a business the year through," says Country Gentleman. "The gum appears on the tree trunks like drops of wax. The gatherer, armed with a long pole, on the end of which is fastened a can and a sharp chisel, cuts loose the chunks of gum, which fall into the can and are transferred to a basket or bag. The gatherers in winter will travel on snowshoes ten or fifteen miles through the forest, sleeping at night in some old hunter's deserted shack. There are three kinds of spruce in the Adirondacks—red, black and white. The best gum is gathered from the sapwood of the white spruce. The rarest of the gum is the "bilster," which is translucent, and turns blue after being chewed. After being scraped, washed and brightened it sells for \$1.50 a pound. There is a coarser grade, composed of bilster scrapings, mixed with particles of bark. Placed on trays of cotton cloth in a steam tank, the gum is drawn out and yields the producer 50 cents a pound, forming the ordinary chewing gum of commerce. Some manufacturers adulterate the gum with paraffin, rosin and chicle."

Unclaimed Balances.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, has just issued a blue book in conformity with Act 53, Victoria, Chap. 31, section "An Act respecting Banks and Banking," being a report of dividends, unclaimed balances, and drafts or bills of exchange remaining unpaid in chartered banks of Canada, in respect to which no transactions have taken place, or upon which no interest has been paid for five years and upwards prior to Dec. 31, 1900. The total amounts of dividends and unclaimed balances are \$104,338.02 and £12 5s 10d. Out of this total the sum of \$16,747.99 stands to the credit of persons whose last address on the books of the banks is in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

There are a number of names in the list well known in the West, the reasons for non-withdrawal of same being almost as varied as the separate sums involved which run from the insignificant sum of one cent to the nice little amount of \$1,150.00, which latter amount lies to the credit of John Jacob Wagner, in the Bank of B. N. A., Winnipeg, whose last known address is Morris, Minn.

The following is a complete list of the Western balances:—

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Winnipeg—A. W. Anderson, \$181.50. G. A. Burns, \$1.81; J. W. Barrow, \$3.50; H. D. Christy, \$4.93. K. Douglas, \$100; J. J. Dowley, \$3.90. Hewett & Co., \$2. J. E. Jennings, \$10; W. R. Johnston, \$21.10; J. Lake, \$74; J. McDonald, \$22.40; J. E. McDougall, \$33.68; F. M. McDougall, \$29.75; D. McLean, \$3.11; W. Norby, \$35; H. J. Smith, \$1.80; Starkey & Co., \$3.28; D. J. Thom, \$4.98; A. H. Talbot, \$1.72; J. P. Winter, \$1.45; A. Barrett, \$500; A. Kerr, \$2.40; Miss L. G. Lemon, \$3.75; R. Cochrane, \$1.13. J. King, \$46.15; F. Kirshaw, \$3.33; W. G. Baldwin, \$2.04; J. Stuart, \$1.97. M. Nicholson, \$3.17; A. E. Portier, \$3.15; P. R. Wallace, \$2.56; Balmoral church, \$1.38; G. McKenzie, Sec. Treas., \$10.83; municipality of Rose-dale, \$2.68; H. Wolfgang, \$2.00; Olafson & Co., \$8.00; Prestwich school district, \$2.07; R. M. J. Rowley, \$1; J. Taylor, \$9.30; J. W. Turner, \$1.04; F. S. Young, \$1.10; Springfield Agricultural society, \$21.00; Canadian Anthracite Coal Co., \$20.81.

Brandon—A. Benson, \$186; C. Westhead, \$9.33; George Huston, \$3.31; W. F. Carson, \$1.15; George Gauley, \$6.32; H. Nugent, \$42.10; A. W. Rowe, \$49.12; Mary J. McLean, \$10.80; Rev. J. D. McGregor, \$17.75; S. McAdoo, Jr., \$9; O. G. V. Spain, \$11.53; Mrs. B. Spain, \$2.59; J. P. Murray, \$8.68; J. Sharp, Jr., \$10; Thomas & Mowat, \$30.51; P. R. Lamb, \$12.84; W. H. Hooper, assignee, \$247.60; J. Pye, \$5. Portage la Prairie—R. W. Holkes, \$24.75; J. A. Fraser, \$2.65; W. C. Campbell, \$38.35.

Calgary—Ferguson & McMurty, \$34.67; J. H. Morrison, \$22.00; A. Q. Cowan, \$7.67; A. P. Mann, \$80.41; W. J. Hockin, \$24.00; T. Anderson, \$2.75; D. D. Mann, \$31.61; S. Mitchell, \$14.96; J. McMillan, \$25; Revelstoke Lumber Co., \$11.89; W. Donohoe, \$5.20; Green & Moorhouse, \$10.60; G. S. Headman, \$3.35; A. E. McDermid, \$14.80; Thomas Preston, \$20.01; J. W. Silverthorne, \$8.53; Lucas Loughheed & McCarthy, \$8.35; J. D. Davidson, \$2.13; C. Murray, \$77; W. J. Ikin, \$44.19. Rat Portage—R. Baker, Sec. Robert Linn, \$230; A. F. Stout, \$80.27; E. P. Frank, \$49.75; James Ray, \$9.75.

Prince Albert—J. W. Welsh, \$10; G. Gordon, \$10; Jones & Stewart, \$10.50; J. Smart, \$10; A. Wikemann, \$6.35. Edmonton—Bellisle Bros., \$7.53; Jos. Bellisle, \$1.85; W. C. Ross, \$12.43; Mother St. Joseph, \$14.75; D. McDougall, \$18.90; R. H. Mennie, \$58.49; P. Verbrake, \$15; F. Vestrecker, \$15; H. B. Spratt, \$10.40.

The Ontario Bank.

Winnipeg—James Murch, \$11.00; George Pearce, \$91.75; Alf. Pearson, \$3.65; G. L. Ferguson, \$3.95; Duncan McDonald, \$24.45; Ed. McGovern, \$6.50; G. J. Huss, \$2.65; Mary Johnson, \$6.75; C. D. A. Teter, \$15.45; James Smith, \$15.44; J. Battenden, \$17.70; Thomas Erwin, \$40.45; J. J. Miller, \$25.08; Alex McDonald, \$31.93.

Bank of B. N. A.

Winnipeg—John Bennett, \$70; H. J. Bowman, \$5; John Campbell, \$13; Marcus Moses, \$1; Mrs. Henrietta Whittaker, \$3.86; Frank S. Wright, \$30; R. V. Asbury, \$25; C. W. Kunber, \$5; Agnes H. Logan, \$5.10; John Jacob Wagner, \$1,150; Prof. Hy. Tanner, \$15.00; J. Y. McNaught, Sec. Treas., \$15.70.

Brandon—Robert Wright, \$140; W. Daly, \$24; A. E. Lewis, \$5; E. F. Moffitt, \$10.

Banque d'Hochelega.

Winnipeg—J. Campeau, \$130; A. J. Ferguson, \$1.14; P. F. Bernard, \$2.02; Steacy & Wilson, \$4.51; J. B. Brennan, \$15.80.

Banque Provincial du Canada.

Edmonton—Alfred Bourque, \$13.37; Joseph Byers, \$3.31; Etienne Poutrette, \$5.50; Millan & McDermott, \$5.71; Phillip Ottwell, \$11.75; Alex McDonald, \$1.00; The Stony Plain Quarry Co., \$3.82; Edward Boutin, \$2.42.

Merchants Bank of Canada.

Brandon—Mrs. Margaret Bradley, \$758.28; J. T. Bell, treasurer I. O. O. F., \$119.40; Wm. Mitchell, \$597.75; M. E. Gordon, \$100.00; Elizabeth McKenzie, \$59.00; Miss Agnes Mair, \$300.00; Portage la Prairie—Geo. Porterfield, \$16.40; Daisy M. Snider, \$7.08; Mary Snider, treasurer, \$15.54.

Winnipeg—Municipality of Tache, \$5.31; Moravian Settlers' Fund, \$18.05; Buchanan & Co., \$25.00; J. J. Bedford, \$12.16; Church of England S. S. union, \$11.15; Charles Keer, \$14.40; Joseph Altrve, \$1.65; trustees Companions of the Forest, Prairie Grove Circle, \$5.65; James Malcolm, \$1.00; Georgina Wilson, \$5; Manitoba Book and Tract society, \$13.91; G. H. Howard and F. H. Phippen, \$235.00; Wm. Fullerton, in trust for R. A. Fullerton, \$100.00; Wm. Fullerton, in trust for Charles Davidson, \$100.00; Wm. Fullerton, in trust for Reg. G. Thekon, \$100.00; Wm. Fullerton, in trust for C. R. Townsend, \$100.00; Mrs. Margaret Morgan, \$300.00; Wm. Woodman, \$500.00.

Molsons Bank.

Calgary—A. Irvine Robertson, \$7.05.

Winnipeg—W. T. Teetzal, \$5.63; A. Walters, \$5.85; Doberer Bros., \$5.50; Fullerton & Co., \$19.80; J. R. Ormond, \$11.09; E. C. Mitchell, \$21.35.

Bank of Montreal

Calgary—Wellington & McKenzie, \$8.65; John Jarvis, \$25; A. J. Sharpe, \$9; E. H. Rupert, \$17.65; R. Totman, \$6.14; F. M. Wells, \$5.50; D. Courtney, \$10; R. H. Henderson, \$14.75; Mrs. S. F. Martin, \$22.82; J. Hanney, \$6.16.

Regina—J. W. Smith, \$33.44; T. Tubby, \$50; J. T. Whiteway, \$6.40; A. J. Williams, \$19.50; A. McArthur, \$20; D. McKenzie, \$50; Hy La Belle, \$19.97; A. C. Lindsey, \$22.53; E. L. Turcott, \$11.48.

Winnipeg—L. D. Allan, \$60; W. J. Bailey, \$15; A. Barnard, \$9.23; E. A. Baynes, \$6.35; J. H. Burdett, \$5.78; Burnett & Barnard, \$5; J. Campbell, \$22.78; H. L. J. Cocks, \$37.71; J. Corcoran, \$10; E. Delaney, \$10.00; D. A. Denis, \$14.96; F. Doyle, \$10; S. L. Dundas, \$7.00; C. Fitzpatrick, \$28.75; D. Gibb, \$6.00; T. J. Gibson, \$9; Great Norwest Land Company, \$6.60; H. B. Hammond, \$6; J. Harvey, \$16.30; R. Hislop, \$7.36; Wm. Hood, Sec., \$7.09; C. H. Logan, \$21; Manitoba and Col. Ry. Co., \$50; J. A. B. Melton, \$15.29; E. McCarthy, \$49.50; John McDonald, \$8.50; W. Napier, \$6.45; W. P. Price, \$8.03; J. Rutledge, \$14.44; H. L. Sabine, \$13.91; W. J. Sherwood, \$5.00; John Smith, \$5; E. G. Starr, \$6.60; F. H. Stone, \$9.90; J. B. Stobo, \$15.63; A. T. Symes, \$30.00; H. Towers, \$10; C. S. Toyne, \$5.07; H. M. Webster, \$8.90; C. H. Wells, \$10; R. Wood, \$39.75; W. L. Wood, \$11.90; H. Wrightson, \$5.02; C. J. Wyatt, \$17.20; W. R. Albrow, \$10; J. Hagard, \$5.75; M. McIntyre, \$75; P. Mills, \$5.51; G. J. McArthur, \$15; J. C. Needham, \$75.80; J. P. Bennett, \$15.15; D. McKenzie, \$37.99; T. Calk, \$17.25; H. V. Woodgate, \$22; J. Walton, \$58.60; J. G. Alston, \$12.20; S. Hareford, \$10; George Anderson, \$275.25; Joseph Armstrong, \$580.40; Mrs. H. Radeger, \$6.53; George Wilson, \$5.71; R. Graham, \$50; J. H. Morgan, \$700.

Calgary—W. J. Johnston, \$150.

Union Bank of Canada. Bolsevalin—R. A. Byrnes, \$5.35; J. Hickey, \$20; Rowland Linton, \$3.91; F. C. Mercer, \$15.40; W. McKinnon, \$15; Mary Keating, \$20; Mary J. Stillwell, \$1.70; Geo. A. Stevens, \$30; J. E. Sanders, \$11; M. Wilkins, \$1.50; Geo. Whaley, \$20.

Carberry—Mrs. Elizabeth Clements, \$35; Mrs. Mary Carson, \$208.25; Mrs. Sarah Routley, in trust, \$14.

Winnipeg—H. W. Crowe, \$2.75; R. W. Caswell, \$17.99; John W. Greaves, \$2.58; Winnifred Hayward, \$237.98; Terheer Curling club, \$21.39; John A. Moore, in trust, \$7.14; Wm. Milner, \$680.61; Mernick Bros., \$1.42; McQuaig & Co., in trust, \$304.39; Jennie

McNabb, \$80; W. J. Pearce, \$148; Lawrence Prendergast, \$12.35; W. B. Scarth, \$31.64; Wm. Woodman, \$1,101.84; Wads & Wheatler, \$1.45.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

Winnipeg—Geo. Barros, \$25; Geo. A. Bayne, \$2; R. Boulton, \$1.13; Sir R. J. Cartwright, \$18; S. J. Cohn, \$5; W. C. Copeland, \$28; G. W. Grant, \$2.62; James Hooper, \$1; Tracey Ludington, \$1; T. J. Lynskey, \$20; Charles Mars-halsey, \$1.51; John Maloney, \$6; Geo. P. Murray, \$6; A. L. McLean, \$30; Donald McLean, \$2; H. E. Neelands, \$5; G. F. Pearson, \$1; A. J. Ross, \$43; J. H. Stranger, \$1.80; W. F. Smith, \$2; D. S. Thorne, \$1.14; W. Willoughby, \$7.47.

Reaches the Courts.

The legislative fight over the Roblin railway deal is apparently to be followed by a legal fight and the quagmire was thrown down last week in the court of King's Bench by the entering of an action against the Manitoba government, the Canadian Northern railway, and the Northern Pacific railway, the object of which is to get the court to declare the contracts void and to prohibit the government of Manitoba from carrying out the transfer of the Northern Pacific lines and restraining Premier Roblin and the minister of public works from taking over or receiving the Northern Pacific lines.

The plaintiffs claim:—
1. A declaration from this honorable court that the contracts of the 15th of January and 11th of February, 1901, are void and of no force and effect.

2. That the defendants other than the Attorney-General of this province may be restrained from carrying out the transfer of the said railway lines, railway plant and telegraph lines.

3. The defendants the Honorable R. P. Roblin and the Honorable Robert Rogers may be restrained from taking over or receiving the said railway lines, railway plant and telegraph lines.

The following is the style of the case:—

"In the King's Bench, the 23rd day of May, 1901, between John Arbutnot, Alexander Macdonald, Thomas L. Robinson, Thomas Ching and Elie-uasson, plaintiffs, and the Northern Pacific Railway company, the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway company, the Winnipeg Transcontinental Railway company (limited), the Portage and Northwestern Railway company, the Waskada and Northeastern Railway company, the Canadian Northern Railway company, the Attorney-General for the province of Manitoba, the Honorable R. P. Roblin and the Honorable Robert Rogers, defendants.

Statement of Claim.

The statement of claim sets forth that the plaintiffs all reside in the city of Winnipeg and are citizens of the province of Manitoba and British subjects, and possessed of large properties, both real and personal, in the province of Manitoba, and are deeply interested financially in the subject matter of the suit, "and they bring this suit on behalf of themselves and all other the inhabitants of the province of Manitoba, except the defendants."

The defendant, the Northern Pacific Railway Co., is declared to be a foreign railway company owning and operating a large transcontinental line of railway and connecting with Manitoba only by a branch line, and that for many years the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Co. has been operated in connection with, and was a through railway and part of the system of the Northern Pacific. It is claimed that the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Co. is not subject to the legislative control of Manitoba and reasons for this are given; also that the defendants, the Transfer Co., the Portage and Northwestern and the Waskada roads are each declared by the parliament of Canada to be works for the general advantage of Canada and are subject to the Railway Act of Canada.

The document filed in court contains a complete transcript of the lease made between the Northern Pacific Co. and the government of Manitoba and goes on to state that the legislative assembly of Manitoba at its last session assumed to confirm the lease and to make it valid and binding.

The Canadian Northern Case.

The statement of claim goes on to set forth the nature of the work known as the Canadian Northern Railway, a work declared to be by the parliament of Canada for the general advantage of Canada. It is set forth that the line commences at Port Arthur and runs westward through the province of Ontario to the international boundary line at Rainy River and again commences at the international boundary line between the United States and Manitoba near the south-eastern corner of this province, and then runs northwesterly through the province and about fifty miles into the Northwest Territories, and that the Canadian Northern intends to use for the purpose of connecting the two links of their railway a certain line owned by the Minnesota and Manitoba Railway company, which is a company incorporated by the State of Minnesota and not subject to our laws, and also that the company intends to use a bridge across the Rainy river which is to be built and owned by the Minnesota and Ontario Bridge company, a foreign corporation. It is alleged that there is no binding contract by which the Canadian Northern can use either the bridge or railway line in Minnesota. After setting out the various Acts confirming the contracts the statement of claim goes on to say:

"In pretended performance of the first mentioned indenture the defendants, the Northern Pacific Railway Co. and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Co. intend at once to hand over and deliver to the defendants, the Hon. R. P. Roblin and the Hon. Robert Rogers all the lines or railway of those companies and all the rolling stock and claim and receive from this province the rental and liability mentioned in the lease and the said Hon. R. P. Roblin and the Hon. Robert Rogers propose to operate the said lines of railway as a public railway in this province."

The Reasons.

"The plaintiffs submit that the province of Manitoba has no power to legislate respecting the said railway and plant and the agreement of Jan 15, 1901, cannot be acted upon, and for the following amongst other reasons:—

A. The railway line of the Northern Pacific in Manitoba connects the province with a foreign country.

B. The said railway line has been declared by the parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada.

C. The defendants, the Hon. R. P. Roblin, the Hon. Robert Rogers have not, nor has either of them, nor has the executive of the province been granted power by the parliament of Canada to take over, operate, control, or manage the said railway lines or plant.

D. The parliament of Canada can not authorize the executive of the province to take over or operate the railway, or give the local legislature power to legislate respecting the same.

E. The contract of the 11th of February is beyond the powers of the legislature of this province and any provincial legislation relating thereto is void and ultra vires for the following amongst other reasons:

1. The Canadian Northern railway line connects this province with a foreign country.

2. The said railway line extends beyond this province.

3. The said railway line has been declared by the parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada.

4. The executive of Manitoba has not and never had, nor have the defendants the Hon. R. P. Roblin and Robert Rogers, or either of them, any power or authority to transfer, convey, or hand over the said railway line and plant to the Canadian Northern Railway company.

5. The parliament of Canada cannot give the legislature or the executive of this province any power to enter into the said contract.

The Pledges.

The plaintiffs claim:—
1. A declaration from this honorable court that the contracts of the 15th of January and 11th of February, 1901, are void and of no force and effect.

2. That the defendants other than the Attorney-General of this province may be restrained from carrying out the transfer of the said rail-

way lines, railway plant and telegraph lines.

3. The defendants the Honorable R. P. Roblin and the Honorable Robert Rogers may be restrained from taking over or receiving the said railway lines, railway plant and telegraph lines.

The plaintiffs propose that this action be tried at the city of Winnipeg. The case was entered by Mr. A. N. McPherson, of Winnipeg, the plaintiff's solicitor.

Edmonton to Yellowhead.

(Edmonton Bulletin.)

Though the Canadian Northern railway, now building, must mean incalculable commercial good to Edmonton, but few, even here, are aware of the vast and desirable territory which its construction must needs open for settlement to the west of us, between Edmonton and the main range of the Rockies. Few, comparatively, are acquainted with that country, and the idea has prevailed that it is almost one vast muskeg, unfit for habitation and cultivation.

From inquiries from those who have made the trip from this point to the Moline and Miette rivers, (some of them several times), we learn that the picture is just the reverse of what has been painted. There are several large muskegs and many small ones, but we have it on reliable authority that the largest of these is less than a mile and a quarter in extent; and through this L. J. Swift, of the Henry House; N. H. Jock, of Prairie Creek; and the Indians, make their summer trip, when muskegs would ordinarily be supposed to be impassable.

As the railway now building will follow the old survey of the early 70's, and as that survey, in a great part, is the trail now used by the few who wish to reach the Upper Athabasca, it is the country contiguous to it which we would note.

Once the Pembina river is crossed, about ninety miles out from Edmonton,

There are fertile valleys, many of them hundreds of acres in extent, above and behind which are miles of splendid range. No better locations exist for the farmer and stock-raiser than those of the "Big Hole," and for miles along the Buffalo Dung, now rechristened on the map as the Lobstick river, (a tributary of the Pembina.) Along the Macleod, too particularly at the White Mud, or Noyes' post, there are miles upon miles of range and hay land, with most desirable bottoms, for farming, and the same is true of the Big Eddy country, a few miles this side of there. At the "Medicine Lodge" and leavings of the Macleod, beyond the White Mud the trail winds along beautiful valleys, ideal sites for many farmers' homes. Then the Macleod divide, twenty-eight miles across, a low, uninviting ridge, must be crossed, and the Athabasca is reached, at a point 320 miles west of Edmonton. Here, along Cache Plootte, Hardisty Creek, Prairie Creek, even to the mouth of the Miette, is a valley several miles wide, and eighty miles in length, by far the greater part of which, almost all in fact is splendidly adapted for ranching. For several years Mr. Swift has grown vegetables and grain with splendid yield and unfailing results in this valley, well up in the Jasper Pass, while last summer N. H. Jock was equally successful with a garden at his trading post on Prairie Creek. It is of this country that Frank Armstrong speaks in terms of highest praise as a ranching and stock-raising country. In February of last year Mr. Armstrong took an outfit to that section to round up and bring in a band of horses. He vouches for the oft-repeated statement that it is a country where stock can winter and thrive without having to be fed, for even in that month, when the snow is naturally supposed to be deepest, the warm winds from the Jasper Pass kept the ranges and valley almost absolutely free from snow, while the horses ranging there were in splendid condition. In his opinion, as a stock country, it is unexcelled, while its fertility and value as a grain-producing country has been tested and proven.

In the Mountains.

Such then is a brief outline of the 400 miles of new country from Edmonton westward, which will be opened up by the new railroad. It should also be remembered that it is not only these valleys, along which the trail

winds, that are desirable for farming. All of the many tributaries of these streams present the same inviting prospects, while the larger prairies offer homes for incalculable thousands. After passing from prairie to mountain, less is known of the possible results that may accrue from the construction of the railroad. Possibly Geo. B. McLaughlin, who has made several trips from Edmonton to the Tete Jaune Cache, has made a closer investigation of the geological formation of that country than any others, except the government survey parties, and from what he has seen he inclines to the belief that the country between the Miette river, through the Yellowhead Pass, to the Tete Jaune Cache, is not heavily mineralized, nor that the quartz is of a high grade, though he has seen fair showings along the Miette, also near Moose lake, and from there at several points along the Fraser river. Still, the unexpected often happens,—right in this section rich loads may yet be found, and he does not regard his brief investigations as determining the wealth of that country. But of the Yellowhead Pass itself, Mr. McLaughlin says it is, for the construction of railways, possessed of less difficulties to be overcome, than any pass through the main range. At the highest point it is less than 3,800 feet above sea level, and the ascent and descent from the Athabasca up the Miette and down the Fraser are so slight and gradual that one would not be aware thereof, did he not notice the direction of waterflow in the streams along the trail. With the exception of Dominion Prairie, just this side of the summit of the pass, there is no farming country, (nothing but mountain and rock,) for a distance of seventy miles. Then as the Tete Jaune Cache is reached, in British Columbia, one beholds the beautiful Fraser river valley, stretching away for over one hundred miles to the northwest.

This is, in brief, as we glean it from reliable authorities, a statement of the country which will be settled up and developed by the building of the Canadian Northern to the coast. It is for this country, as it is now for the lower Athabasca and the Mackenzie river country, that Edmonton must become the great supply depot in the near future.

Unexplored Canada.

The director of the Geological Survey of Canada, in his last report, makes the amazing statement that practically nothing is known of one-third of the Dominion. He says: "There are more than 1,250,000 square miles of unexplored lands in Canada. The entire area of the Dominion is computed at 3,450,257 square miles, consequently one-third of this country has yet been untravelled by the explorer. Exclusive of the inhospitable detached Arctic portions, 954,000 square miles is for all practical purposes entirely unknown." A careful estimate is made of the unexplored regions. Beginning at the extreme northwest of the Dominion, the first of these areas is between the eastern boundary of Alaska, the Porcupine river and the Arctic coast, about 9,500 square miles in extent, or somewhat smaller than Belgium, and lying entirely within the Arctic circle. The next is west of the Lewes and Yukon rivers, and extends to the boundary of Alaska. Until last year 32,000 square miles in this area was unexplored, but a part has since been travelled. A third area of 27,000 square miles, nearly twice as large as Scotland, lies between the Lewes, Pelly and Stikine rivers. Between the Pelly and Mackenzie rivers is another large tract of 100,000 square miles, or about double the size of England. It includes nearly 600 miles of the main Rocky mountain range. An unexplored area of 50,000 square miles is found between Great Bear lake and the Arctic coast, being nearly all to the north of the Arctic circle. Nearly as large as Portugal is another tract between Great Bear lake, the Mackenzie river and the western part of Great Slave lake, in all 35,000 square miles. Lying between Stikine and Liard rivers to the north and the Skeena and Peace rivers to the south is an area of 81,000 square miles, which, except for a recent visit by a field party, is quite unexplored. Of the 35,000 square miles southeast of Athabasca lake little is known, except that it has been crossed by a field party en route to Fort Churchill. East of the Coppermine river and west of Bathurst Inlet lies 7,500 square miles of unexplored land, which may be compared to half

the size of Switzerland. Eastward from this, lying between the Arctic coast and Black's river, is an area of 31,000 square miles, or about equal to Ireland. Much larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and embracing 175,000 square miles, is the region bounded by Black's river, Great Slave lake, Athabasca lake, Hatchet and Reindeer lakes, Churchill river and the west coast of Hudson's Bay. This country includes the barren grounds of the continent. Mr. J. B. Tyrell recently struck through this country on his trip to Fort Churchill, on the Churchill river, but could only make a preliminary exploration. On the south coast of Hudson's Bay, between the Severn and Attawapishkat rivers, is an area of 22,000 square miles in extent, or larger than Nova Scotia, and lying between Trout lake, Lac Seul and the Albany river is another 15,000 square miles of unexplored land.

South and east of James Bay, and nearer to large centres of population than any other unexplored region, is a tract of 35,000 square miles, which may be compared in size to Portugal.

The proposed Manitoulin & North Shore railway has been granted 2,500,000 acres. The act awards 10,000 acres per mile to the southern end of the road as an extra inducement to the early completion of this section. The northern-end grant is at the rate of 7,500 acres per mile. The proposed route is of great value to this part of Ontario. Stratford, for instance, will then be only 303 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, or 183 miles nearer than via North Bay, as at present; Palmerston, another railroad centre, will be 232 miles distant, or 245 miles nearer, and other places in this district will likewise be favorably affected.

Future of the Automobile.

The future of the automobile is commanding consideration everywhere. Owners of modern machines are wondering how soon some new invention in the same line will make their machines back numbers, while prospective purchasers wonder if they are safe in buying to-day. Naturally, these are questions that are hard to answer satisfactorily but it seems to be the public opinion that the automobile is destined to undergo numerous changes ere a standard type has been established.

Perhaps one of the best authorities on the subject is Commissioner Duell, of the patent office, who has recently expressed an opinion that the automobile is destined to become as great a

fad as the bicycle, and will outlive it because of its universal utility. It is certain that the Americans have more inventive genius than any other people, and it is reasonable to believe that all other parts of the world will be outdistanced by a machine that will first be seen in America. Everybody recognizes that the desideratum in a motor-vehicle is that it shall combine simplicity and durability with cheapness. Public favor is not won by complicated, heavy and cumbersome machinery that is liable at any moment to get out of order. On the contrary, it is a demand of Americans than an acceptable automobile shall be reasonably light and durable. They want a machine that will last, and one that will be cheap enough to allow of its purchase by the class of people who to-day content themselves with a horse and buggy.

Visitors to the Pan-American exposition will have an opportunity to inspect the highest and latest type of automobiles, and they will look upon machines operated by various powers. Manufacturers will place their best products on exhibition, and the machines displayed there may bring peaceful hours to many a family horse.

A Wonderful Searchlight.

The searchlight that is to be operated from the top of the 300-foot level of the Electric Tower of the Pan-American exposition will be made by the General Electric company. It is the intention of all who have anything to do with this projector to have it the most wonderful light of the kind ever exhibited. As the Pan-American is to eclipse all other exhibitions in the electrical features especially, it is plain that this searchlight will be one of the remarkable night effects. It will have great penetrating powers, and when seen it will be easy to understand how serviceable such powerful lights have been found to be in revealing the hiding place of a concealed enemy in time of warfare. It is probable that up to this time the darkness of night and the sky have never been penetrated by such a strong ray of light, and that it will be visible at a distance of many miles is evident.

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

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We are the oldest, largest and best equipped company in the Dominion manufacturing milled screws. Write for catalogue. The John Morrow Machine Screw Co., Ingersoll, Ontario.

TO MILLERS.

The Deloraine district markets half a million bushels of No. 1 hard wheat. We want a flour mill, of not less than 200 barrels capacity, and will give a liberal bonus to the right man. S. K. Colquhoun, secretary board of trade, Deloraine, Man.

WANTED.

Situation as Miller, first or second, fourteen years' experience; had full charge of 150 bbl. hard wheat mill past nine years. Good reference. Manitoba or Northwest preferred. Address H. C. Kinch, Valleyfield, P. Q.

FOR SALE.

One return tubular steam boiler, 14 feet long, 56 inches in diameter, has 54 new flues and all necessary fittings to make the outfit complete, the boiler has been used only about 5 years. For further particulars and prices apply to the Winkler Milling Co., Winkler, Man.

One Hundred Years of Leather Making.

People have become so accustomed to seeing and wearing leather that it is satisfactory in every respect that it is difficult to realize how they managed to do without such splendid material 100 years ago.

Bark has always been a standard tanning material in the United States, and to-day it is still the chief tanning agent for the production of sole, harness and belting leathers. Bark-tanned upper leathers, while excellent in their day, have been largely replaced, however, by "combination" or sumac and gambler tannages and the chrome process, which is distinctly chemical. The old-fashioned tannery, with its bark mill, operated by horse power, has been replaced by machinery for grinding, sifting and rolling the crushed bark, so that it will more easily give up its tannin. It is not very long ago that tanners were content to make 200 pounds of sole leather from a cord of bark. To-day the figure is nearer 400 pounds of sole leather.

It is not more than 20 years ago that a young German chemist astounded our tanners soon after his arrival by proving that they were leaving a large percentage of tannin in their so-called spent bark, which was thrown into the furnace. Under improved methods of leaching, bark tanners can reduce the tannin in exhausted bark to about 1 per cent, and this small residue might be secured if the effort was worth its cost.

Chrome tannage may be safely put down as the triumph during the past century ... the manufacture of upper leather. This is strictly a chemical method and has been mostly used in making leather from goat, kid, sheep and calf skins and cow hides. It is not employed as freely in tanning cowhides for upper leather, and its use in making harness, belting and sole leathers has been practically abandoned, as the special solidity required is better obtained from bark liquors. The pathway to success in chrome tanning is dotted with the financial graves and sepulchres of earnest and ambitious men, who were not destined to achieve the victory which fell to others. It was a struggle wherein men died of broken hearts, unable to reap the golden harvest of success.

Tannery architecture is vastly better than it was in bygone days. The modern tannery is not a foul smelling place, but clean and thereby healthy. Time was when cattle hair from tanneries was regarded as a field fertilizer, but that era of wastefulness is passed, and for plastering, felting, common carpeting and other useful purposes cattle hair brings considerable money to tanners. In like manner the fat flesh of hides and skins is boiled down and the resultant grease sold to soap manufacturers.

One of the striking changes in the tannery world is the increased tendency to employ the aid of science, rather than sneer at and reject it. It cannot be denied that years ago chemists with misdirected enthusiasm did foolish things in tanneries, causing severe losses and encouraging a wave of distrust among tanners which lingered for many years.

One hundred years ago a tanner would not have thought of putting his bark, water, oils, greases and tannery liquors under scientific supervision from time to time. The tanners of to-day are not content with chemical criticism of the materials they employ, but take pains to possess the best mechanical aids to success in their business.

The modern tanner of to-day is a great believer in machinery, and in line with this willingness inventors have been encouraged to burn the midnight oil for the benefit of the leather trade.

It is not so very long ago that it was customary among men to oil and grease their boots and shoes, particularly during the winter. It was part of the religion of many men also to wear boots, particularly during the winter. To-day shoes are purchasable at very reasonable prices which retain their comfortable softness and flexibility, no matter how often they may be wet. Women's shoes also are wonderful value to-day for moderate price.

It has been a quiet but eventful

century of progress in leather making, and it is difficult to see very much opportunity for further improvement. —Hide and Leather, Chicago.

India's Rice Crop.

The final general memorandum on the rice crop of India of the season 1900-01 shows that the area under rice in the three great rice-producing provinces, Burma, Bengal and Madras, is, approximately, fifty million acres, a smaller area by about two million acres than that sown last year. The yield is estimated at 22,000,000 tons. This is about 3 per cent. less than last year, and also a little less than the average. The area under cotton is about a fifth larger than last year, but still a little larger than the average. The yield is very much larger than last year, when the conditions were disastrously bad in Western and Central India. The exports to foreign countries during the present year have seriously declined, as a result of the small quantity available from last year's extremely bad crop and of the great increase in price; however, a material recovery in the trade may now confidently be anticipated. With regard to the sugar-cane crop of 1900-01, the area under crop is slightly smaller than it was last year, but the season was, on the whole, favorable to the crop, while last year it was extremely bad. Consequently, a yield of 50% million cwt. is expected in Bengal, the Northwestern Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, the yield last year being only 37 million cwt. Of course, this estimate of 2,537,000 tons by no means represents the total yield of cane sugar in India. No estimate of quantity is given by Madras, and, in fact, such an estimate is given for only the three provinces named above. It is probable that the yield will not be less than three million tons, and it may be more. With regard to the competition between native and imported sugar, the director of land records and agriculture states that the prices of the foreign article are still cheaper than the home-made article. Gurdaspur is the only district from which any sign is given of the sugar-refining industry recovering from the depression from which it has suffered in late years. The demand for crushing mills is increasing, but the trading classes are not yet ready to admit that the counter-vailing duties have had any effect upon the sugar-refining industry.

Canada's Canals.

"Expert engineers all agree that the usefulness of the Erie canal as a highway of commerce is practically ended," says the Detroit News-Tribune. "Traffic is falling off so rapidly that soon it will be of insignificant proportions. The state has recently thrown away \$9,000,000 in work which does not afford a penny in return. The proposed expenditure of \$15,000,000 more to complete a 9-foot channel is regarded as a useless waste of money, because no waterway which requires a breaking of bulk and transfer of freight from lake shipping at Buffalo can hope to compete with the railroads. On the other hand it is the universal opinion that through traffic from the lake ports to New York by means of a ship canal will always hold its own against railroad competition. The Erie canal, once the main avenue of travel and commerce between the east and the west, has passed its day of usefulness like the old stage coach. It has become a source of great inconvenience in the cities of Rochester, Syracuse and other large towns. The lake route would enable the state to abandon the unused portions of the big ditch, and wherever it is in the way it could be filled up and the ground occupied for other purposes.

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Headquarters for commercial men.
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First-class accommodation for commercial men.

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WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

WHERE CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED.

The nearest town to his farm is the logical trading place of the farmer. All things being equal he is expected to market his products through the buyers of that town and buy his supplies from its merchants. When he does not do this some real or imaginary cause exists. He may be drawn to other centers by higher prices for his produce or lower prices for his supplies, but ordinarily these prices are uniform. He not infrequently attempts to obtain better prices from other trading points upon the plea of the long distance he has come, but this plea is open to suspicion. When an implement dealer receives a call from a farmer living nearer other reliable dealers he should not be too eager to capture his trade. Unless he knows the man to be of unquestioned worth caution must be exercised, and even if he is strong financially he may be one of an undesirable class of customers. Learn his reasons for not trading at home before accepting him as a risk. In many cases it would be found that his credit was exhausted at home either through financial failure or questionable practices. It is no mark of business sagacity to obtain the trade of such a man.—Farm Implement News.

"Did it ever occur to you," asked a shoe jobber, "that the whole science of credits is explained by Mother Goose in the well known nursery rhyme of Simple Simon as follows:—

Simple Simon met a pleman
Going to the fair;
Said Simple Simon to the pleman,
"Let me taste your ware."
Said the pleman to Simple Simon,
"Show me first your penny;"
Said Simple Simon to the pleman,
"Indeed, I have not any."

An agitation is now on in the United States to have hides restored to the free list. Opinion seems to be unanimous that the duty is an unnecessary one. If it is repealed so much the better for Canadian producers.

An advance of 10 per cent. in the cost of higher priced chamber suite furniture was decided on at the annual meeting of the National association of Furniture Manufacturers, who represent a large proportion of the output in those goods.

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To arrive about 10th June.

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