

THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 4, 1903

No. 43



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PURE LINSSEED OIL
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is the favorite mixed Paint. Here "ELEPHANT" sold than any Mixed paint in the Dominion of Canada. Write for shade cards.

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is Economy, Health and Pleasure, all in an Air-Tight Packet.

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STOCK—In quality the best; in price the lowest.

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This is the season for STRAP SLIPPERS and OXFORDS. We have them in all grades and prices. See catalogue for styles, which can be had on application. Mail orders shipped same day as received.

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Boots and Shoes. Granby Rubbers.
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ORDER NOW

LADIES'
Fancy Collars & Ties

Now is your chance to pick up some snags in this line of goods. We have secured a job lot of 300 Dozen Silk Ties, at very much reduced prices, and are now offering them to the trade at \$2.00 per dozen. They come in fancy lace and drawn-work, assorted shades.

We also have a complete range of this class of goods in fringed and embroidered or lace ends, to retail from 25c to \$1.50.

Ladies' Four-in-Hand and String Ties—Newest styles. From \$2.00 per dozen up.

COLLAR TABS—In Lawn, Muslin, or Silk, either white or colored. Embroidered and lace effects. Prices at which they can be retailed range from 25c to 75c.

LAWN COLLARS—A full range. Assorted in shades of pale blue, linen, pink, white, cream, etc.

Your order will receive our careful attention.

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Ladies' Lace Lisle Gloves—White, Beaver, Slate and Black.
Fine White Lisle—(4 buttons) Silk and Taffeta in cream, white and Black and Tan.

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Lace Lisle, \$2.25 to \$6.25.
Fast Black Cotton, 90c to \$2.25.
Ladies' and Girls' White Cotton, Girls' and Boys' Ribbed Cotton.

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An extensive range in all the best makes. We have several lines Sterling Silver Mounts.

The very latest in—
Ladies' Neckwear,
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Silk and Muslin Ties,
Chiffon and Muslin Collar Forms.
Always new things being added.
Your Order will have our special and Prompt Attention.

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Wholesale Dry Goods.
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ARE THE BEST
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G. W. DONALD, Secretary.

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The first straight car of the season is due to arrive 6th inst. This means "Cheap Tomatoes." A very saleable article of diet.

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JULY 2, 1903.

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POPULAR
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Baseball Mitts, Gloves, Bats, Balls, Masks, Body Protectors, Heel Plates, Toe Plates, Etc.

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"Best Made."

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THE COMMERCIAL

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

Twenty-First Year of Publication. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscriptions—Canada and the United States, \$1.00 per annum, in advance, or \$2.25 when ordered in other countries. Changes for advertisements, or drops should be made not later than Thursday morning.

Advertisements published in this paper, or which profess to express the opinion of the publisher, will not be published. The Commercial certainly enjoys a very large general circulation among the business circles of the west, reaching the Lake Superior and the Pacific coast as well as other parts in Canada, daily or weekly. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial centers of Eastern Canada.

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D. W. BUCHANAN, Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JULY 4, 1906.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

We have lately been considering in an annual way the annual statement of some leading Canadian banks and of the good showing which they have made as a result of the prevailing slack times. The report of the new addition to the list of Townships Bank, was not among them, but we consider it worthy of attention, especially as this bank is now permanently established in the west. The capital of this bank is \$2,201,065, and the reserve \$1,218,412. The profits for the year were \$201,290, and \$118,412 was received as premium on new capital issued. Out of these profits dividend to the amount of 8 per cent. were paid, and the premium on the new capital was added to the reserve. A surplus of \$6,812 was divided among the employees. The balance carried forward into this year is \$67,488. The assets of the bank in circulation amount to \$1,227,000, the deposits on demand \$1,672,000, the notice \$6,247, the amount to the open call loans \$1,000, the amount to \$1,144,557, and on current loans to \$8053,392. The amount invested in bank premises and property is \$1,000,000.

These figures are sufficient to show that the Eastern Townships Bank is a responsible and prosperous institution, and that its opening in Winnipeg was a tribute to the growing importance of this city as a banking center. Because the branch at Winnipeg, which was opened about two years ago, there are two other branches of the bank in the west, one being at Grand Forks and the other at Phoenix, B.C. The manager at Winnipeg is Mr. W. H. Holt, formerly of Richmond, Que.

SILKS LOOK STRONG.

Representatives of silk goods manufacturers predict a strong market on silks during the coming fall. One of the best eastern authorities on this line says on the situation as follows:

"Though silk piece goods agents are in the present time passing through the darkest period of their career, their faith in the coming fall season remains unshaken. In face of a light demand and great difficulty in securing quantities over spring prices, the agent in favor of the market is bound to turn his back on the sellers before the season has progressed very far. This belief is further strengthened by a report from the market of the fact that the buyers were early purchasers, but only in small quantities. The gradual curtailment plan adopted by manufacturers throughout the country has made a considerable difference in the market. The buyer who announced when the season opened that he would not buy the market during the summer months and secure goods early for the fall season, at low prices, will find in all probability

prices higher, and a decided shortage of desirable fabrics.

"Agents are now regretting, in many instances, that they did not strictly adhere to the 10 per cent advance agreed to by manufacturers before the season opened. In their desire to obtain orders, and in several cases at prices, and but few were taken at an advance of from 3 to 5 per cent. Advertiser reports received shortly after fall crops were opened caused heavy advances raw materials. Buyers who purchased at last season's figures are accordingly wondering when deliveries will be forthcoming, and have come into market again for the purpose of covering in case deliveries should not be made in time.

"Owing to the general belief that purchases made by jobbers will not be permitted to carry them very far, agents are holding firmly to prices and awaiting developments. According to reports received from jobbers representatives on the road a better business than was anticipated has resulted up to date. In the meantime, however, orders being taken by first hands are limited.

"Taffeta, peau de sole, peau de cyrène plain satins and some of the Japanese silks are moving with jobbers. Brocades are coming more and more into favor as being adaptable to the fall styles of long and three-quarter

ports. The pastures throughout western Ontario were never in a better condition than they are at present and plenty of cattle are feeding, but farmers' ideas in regard to prices are high, as they want 5c per lb. for choice steers and heifers and will not sell for less—a high means without they realize this figure, they will themselves ship to the foreign markets.—Gazette.

WINNIPEG CITY COUNCIL.

The Winnipeg city council met in fortnightly session on Monday evening, by-law read, \$10,000 for an extension of the Winnipeg general hospital was read a first and second time. This will be submitted to the voters on July 20. The matter of scientific road building was brought up on a request from an eastern good roads society that the Dominion government be petitioned to take the matter up and report periodically on various kinds of roadways. The council referred the question to its works committee. The school board submitted the statement of its requirements for 1907-08, the total amount being \$188,823. The municipal commissioner showed his statement for 1906-07, amounting to a total of \$1,143,717. The council passed to read the rent of stalls in the city market \$70 per month, two stalls which are unfavorable to the farmers raised only \$5 per month. The works committee recommended a long list of

There is a good deal of tourist traffic that would patronize it."

"It is understood that you are increasing your accommodation a great deal throughout the mountains in readiness for a much larger tourist traffic than heretofore."

"Oh, yes, for a number of years nearly doubled. Our accommodation is our hotels and chalets through the mountains and will make further improvements."

"Asked about the question of western freight rates, the writer of the British Columbia, which is a grievance of the coast province, he said he could say nothing more for a number of days had said a few days ago, which was in his mind that the matter was under consideration and that an answer would be given in 30 days. The matter of cheap tourist excursion rates to British Columbia was also a matter that was laid before him and will require time to think over before they can give an answer.

CONDITIONS IN DELORAINE DISTRICT.

Deloraine, July 1.—Rain has brought smiles and cheerfulness here. The town was crowded with tourists, and the hoteling so full that every available space was required to accommodate the strangers in town.

Crops in this district are now in fine condition. The wheat is in the full ear all along this line and the amount of good done is very large.

At Bolsenheim, where the writer spent part of the day, he found a town lively with day, he found merchants are not afraid to get in a full stock of goods, and the business for Winnipeg and eastern houses report splendid business. The wheat elevators are now all cleaned out at that point and are now being filled with grain. The elevator capacity is 25,000 on bushels and has not been increased since last year. Kull's Co.'s mill is, however, still running at capacity day after night, and the miller that swing to the light delivers it very fast.

Land values are cut down still high and farm lands were sold this year at an advance of 10 per cent. The average run of prices being from \$15 to \$20 per acre. Some of the new land to be built this year and the contract for the building of a new house has not been let to a local firm. A great improvement has been made in the new building which will be completed in an interior that compares with that of any province of the west.

The number of new settlers going in the Bolsenheim district has not been so large as at Killarney. This is due to the reason that the land in the first mentioned place is not so large. Farmers holding property, according to real estate brokers, are not so anxious to part with any of it unless they get the very topmost price.

Down in the Waskada district around Kinora, where the Pembina branch runs three lines of road, we can see the tallest wheat in this section of Manitoba. Wheat was cut from the fields yesterday and seen by the Free Press correspondent that we fully three feet high, while the average growth elsewhere is about eighteen inches. Of course, this is an exceptionally heavy growth in a small area. The Waskada people are exceedingly proud of the fact.

Travellers down in that section have a good idea of the condition of the lack of accommodation. The hotels of this year has been very heavy and it is ten chances to one that anyone coming down to the town will have to spend the night in the open air. It is not so much as possible last night a couple of commercial men, one in a box car, and the other in a sleeping car, were not an available couple being at the hotel.

The stretch of country between Killarney and Bolsenheim was viewed yesterday morning. It is a very fine view, an early morning drive passing the village of Kinora, one conception of Manitoba's glorious summer climate. The prairie can be had by any one, who has not driven over it, then it is a very fine sight. He is greeted on all sides by a very delicious melody being sung by anyone who says Manitoba has not a drive over the prairie has only to take the next Southern Manitoba towns to know how to grow. Another thing that is exceedingly numerous is the gopher and the farmer who has a very large harvest. They are so numerous that a frequent occurrence happens that the wheels go over.

There is some complaint at Deloraine that the hoteling is not so good as the resident informed the writer that St. Boniface could be better than here. Deloraine than Brandon yet, and that he said to Brandon from here on the same day. He said that he was sorry to go back to Winnipeg and come west via the line.

It is believed that the Dominion Coal Company will shortly be incorporated from the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. of Canada. Two concerns are about persuaded that this is the best solution of present difficulties.

MANITOBA FARM HOMES—R. JOYNT, BRIERWOOD.

length coats. Heavy Shantung silks in white, navy, and black are being taken for fall. In taffetas white, cream and grey for lining purposes are moving well, while colored taffetas are also in good demand. In ribbons, plain effects are in best demand and little faith is placed in fancies. In some instances the millinery trade shows more inclinations to take ribbons. The colors most in favor for the coming season seem to be navy, black and brown. Satin taffetas, satin ribbons and all classes of plain staples are looking up upon a promising prospect. Buyers who have returned from Europe speak encouragingly concerning business for fall and predict in many cases a good season with higher prices likely before very long.—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKETS.

A feature of the export live stock trade today was the stronger tone of cattle advice from Liverpool. One of the Glasgow, which all noted an advance in price for Canadian cattle, but first for some weeks. This will no doubt be encouraging news to shippers. In the month of July there has been a decline from \$5 to \$10 per head on their shipments and the prospect for the future is very bright. The markets will do still better in the near future as Canadian shippers will not have Argentine cattle to compete against. There has been a fairly good demand for ocean freight space from this port for the month of July. Several engagements have been made to Liverpool at 45c; to London at 40c; to Glasgow at 45c; to Manchester at 42c. The question is will these rates be maintained? The ports of Portland and Boston are opened on July 1st and the shipping of cattle again as the prospects are they will be very bright. According to recent dispatches received. Some in the trade say no; that rates will not be sustained if the above ports are opened and that it will mean a decline of fully 5c per head to all

new sidewalks, sewers and pavements for construction.

MANAGER McNICOLL IN WINNIPEG.

Mr. D. McNicoll, second vice-president and general manager of the C. P. R., arrived in the city Thursday morning from the coast in company with General Superintendent Leonard. Mr. McNicoll was in the town for the consideration of a number of matters brought to his notice through the west.

Mr. McNicoll said that everything along the line was looking very auspicious and in excellent condition and thought the prospects were bright for a heavy crop. Asked as to the arrangements the company were making for handling the crop this year, he replied that they did not anticipate any trouble in getting it out of the country. They were adding to their facilities and rolling stock as they had always been doing, though now on a more extensive scale than formerly and he considered that they would be able to move the crop satisfactorily. The business throughout has been satisfactory growing and we will keep in mind it and are making every arrangement to handle it.

"What about the new hotel that Victoria wishes to have the company build there?"

"Well, I was waited upon by a delegation to discuss the matter. However it is likely that we will build a hotel there. It is very likely to come to satisfactory arrangements with the city, though, of course, I cannot say anything definite. "How would the proposed hotel at Victoria compare with the one under consideration here?"

"The one here is only under consideration. It certainly is under consideration," said Mr. McNicoll. "Victoria is not so large a city as Winnipeg, but we would build a good hotel there, and we would make it pay."

Patterned to Perfection



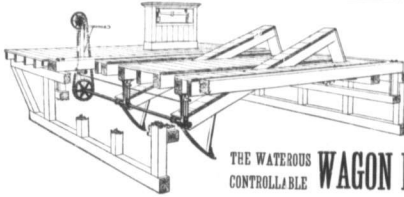
So many fine things—it's hard to select the best. We like most of them, you'll like them too, so will your customers. "The kind any gentleman can wear."

DONALD FRASER & CO.

Manufacturers of Fine Clothing

WHOLESALE

WINNIPEG—126 Princess Street.
MONTREAL—302 St. Paul Street.



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CONTROLLABLE

Perfectly safe—fully controllable—perfect self-locking device.

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The Stuart Machinery Co. Ltd.

SUCCESSORS TO

The Stuart-Arbutnot Macht & Co. Limited
704-709 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

MACHINERY

Flour Mill Machinery Repairs and Supplies.
Elevator Machinery Repairs and Supplies.

HOWE GASOLINE ENGINES

The Manitoba Iron Works, Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

ANNOUNCEMENT

On the 1st. of June we will have ready for operation the largest and most fully equipped foundry, machine, forge and boiler shops west of Toronto. We are now open to take orders for boilers, building material, elevator machinery and sawmill supplies for delivery after that date, and shall be glad to answer all enquiries in connection with same.

Office & Works, 701 to 709 Logan Ave. West.

United Fruit & Produce Co. LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS

WHOLESALE.

245 Main Street. Winnipeg.

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DEALER IN

HIDES PELTS, WOOL, SENEGA, ETC.

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Highest prices paid for consignments and returns promptly made.

Write for circulars containing market reports and full quotations.

172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG.

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FOR JULY

TAPESTRY CARPETS to retail at 35c, 45c, 50c.

LACE CURTAINS to retail at 75c. and \$1.00.

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Straight B. & C. Front
LONG HIP CORSETS



No Brass Eyelets

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We handle mouldings for the best Canadian and American houses. Also picture backing and mitre machines.

Artists' material, oil paintings, water colors, engravings, etchings, photos, photographs, mirrors.

498 Main Street, Winnipeg.
Tel. 1357.

The Great-West Life ASSURANCE CO

Has just completed its tenth year with business in force of over \$15,000,000.00, Annual premium income thereon over \$500,000.00. A record unparalleled in the history of Life Insurance.

WINNIPEG, JAN. 1ST, 1903.

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Dry Goods Trade Notes.

Canadian makers have advanced their prices for chenille table covers and curtains.

The advancing tendency of leading textile lines has stimulated the demand for goods.

Full lines are in active demand, especially household lines. Advances from the country side are also being made. Full lines have advanced 15 per cent. on some lines.

Canadian cotton mills are refusing accept orders for next spring's goods because they claim to be unable to fix their prices owing to the unsettled state of the cotton market.

One of the features of the glove trade here is the demand for long lengths of silk. Few fancy effects are shown, either of golf or cashmere gloves. Mitts and taffetas are in great demand. A big fall business in gloves is indicated.

Handkerchief sales so far this season have been very large. Makers say their orders for Christmas and holiday goods are already larger than at the close of the season last year. A better class of goods is being asked for, and the \$15 and \$20 domain has been cleared for some specially fine lines.

Further advances have been made in cotton goods and woollen fabrics. This amounts to 1/4 to 1/2 per yard, or about 5 per cent. Silsesias, percalines, shirtings, muslins, cotton shirtings, satins, turkey neck, foulard linings, and Italian linings and cambric linings have all been affected by this advance.

There is a good demand for ribbons. The market for this line is very firm in advance of 10 to 20 per cent. over values quoted two or three months ago. Taffetas in 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 inches is the favorite. Velvet ribbons continue good in the narrow goods for ladies' and girls' collars. The colors in ribbons selling principally now are blue, cream, black, sky-blue, turquoise, rose, pink, and the light shades of blue and navy.

There is a big demand for white goods, says the Toronto Globe, and this is being met by the export of colored stuffs in linen to some extent. Dress linens in white stripes, however, are being sold well. The demand for white goods is so strong that goods which are being used in all sorts of goods which in previous years they would have turned down as being unfit for export. One kind of goods which has been in the past being largely confined to butchers' aprons and another that is not good for suffering, white biases were bought recently here for skirts. Canadian towelling has been selling better here, owing to the difficulty in securing the goods abroad at former prices.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Cables report a continued strong selling in currants, with tendency upward.

Canned peas advanced 5¢ per dozen at Toronto, last week, owing to scarcity.

Local advices from Formosa report a firm market for the better grades of Formosa tea.

Cable advices from Holland report a firm market for dried cloves and quoted slightly higher prices.

The present estimates on the 1902 crop of Sinyra figs give a total of 600,000 tons. The crop, last year was 59,000 camel loads.

A strong market continues to be shown for pepper and cable advices from the East, advanced prices for Singapore black for July-September shipment to 13 1/2¢.

Local advices from Malaga, Spain, regarding the export crop all sources state that prospects favor a normal crop of Jordans, the first since 1892. The estimate is a probable output of 100,000 tons.

A private cable from Patras, Greece, states that the weather continues damp and unfavorable, and that in consequence the market for future wheat is stronger. Current quotations are 15 1/2¢ per cwt. for August shipment and 13 1/2¢ for September shipment, and so forth.

Cable advices from the East reported a firm market for Congo tea, and stated that the second crop was being picked. Russia has been the principal buyer, only limited quantities of tea being obtained by English and

American buyers, due to the relatively high prices ruling.

A cargo of cane sugar from Demara has arrived in Montreal, and is the best of the kind received since 1899. Another cargo will arrive in a few days and this also is on the way. The Surtax on German products is responsible, in part, for these shipments, and also for replacing the beetroot as raw material.

Prices for new pack canned salmon have not been named yet, but there has been good many orders booked for popular brands at open prices. Leaf brands are also popular again, and it is said that more orders already been booked for 'Clover Leaf' than during the whole of the last season. There is very little change in the condition of the market for Barbados molasses. The feeling on spot is strong and holders of old crop inventory of which there are few, have advanced their ideas as result of a book for a bid of 36¢ was made recently for 450 packages, which the holder refused, having advanced his ideas in latest course of values. According to a market advices from Barbados it is roughly estimated that the output this season will hardly exceed 25,000 puncheons, of which the exports up to the 4th of September have been 19,000 tons, as against 31,715 up to the same date a year ago. Of the above quantity Newfoundland has taken 11,255 puncheons and Montreal 6,000. With reference to currants, says L. A. Stewart Globe cables from Patras state that the weather there continues damp and unfavorable, and in consequence the market for future currants is stronger, with prices quoted at 13 1/2¢ per cwt. for September shipment, and 13 1/2¢ for September shipment, in some cases as high as 14¢ has been bid. The market for currants in Montreal, while supplies of old for export shipment are quoted at 13¢. Although the weather has been favorable for the new crop, no damage is reported and the crop prospects, according to latest market advices, are good. An output of 160,000 tons, are expected, and that the uncolored portion of the old crop is 100,000 tons. The present position of the market is no doubt strong, as stocks in Greece are small, and consuming markets have been buyers.

Lumber Trade Notes.

Reports from Ottawa say that Judge Richards of Manitoba say that he appointed a special commissioner to enquire into the lumber situation in the west, with special reference to the designs of the lumber association.

Unexpected prices prevail for shingles at Minneapolis according to the American Lumberman, but dealers begin to see a ray of hope. One by one the west coast mills are shutting down, refusing to put shingles on the market at prevailing prices. While not all are expected to stop work it is thought that the market will be petty. The general shutting down will be petty, and the market will then recover somewhat. Clear-cut lumber have no small stocks, and the market is being transist stock to quote, and a few remaining yard stocks. Demand has improved since with a few exceptions. Stocks are still weak at \$2 25, some scarping, selling on, and Clears are on the market at \$2 45.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

The wholesale implement houses of Winnipeg are well pleased with the way their collections have been coming in lately. Some houses report their cash receipts the largest they have ever experienced at this time of the year.

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THE HARDWARE TRADE.

The hardware trade is well pleased with the way their collections have been coming in lately. Some houses report their cash receipts the largest they have ever experienced at this time of the year.

Iron and Metal Trade.

The past week has not brought very material changes in the iron markets, says the Wall Street Journal of New York. The great majority of buyers persist in an attitude of reserve, and there is a growing disposition to make concessions to them. Much is to be expected of the opening of the books of the steel rail manufacturers for 1904 orders at \$25. It appears that the western roads have placed about 200,000 tons, with considerable additional business pending. The details are given in our Chicago market report. The Pennsylvania Railroad is credited with having placed 202,000 tons with the mills along its line, but, generally speaking, the eastern lines have not ordered so liberally for eastern as they into consideration in connection with the rail situation for 1904 is that the business done in the west, in connection with, with a tonnage which will remove any danger of scarcity. The Harriman roads have placed 10,000 tons with the mills, but have not yet closed for the 90,000 tons to be ordered from domestic mills.

From all quarters come the reports that in foundry pig iron a volume of business has done up which consists, for prompt delivery, which cannot be removed from the market. From all quarters come the reports that in foundry pig iron a volume of business has done up which consists, for prompt delivery, which cannot be removed from the market. From all quarters come the reports that in foundry pig iron a volume of business has done up which consists, for prompt delivery, which cannot be removed from the market.

The Royal Water Heater

BUFFALO

Patented and Manufactured by

H. R. IVES & CO.
MONTREAL.

Guaranteed to give more heat, with less fuel, than any other Heater on the market.

DAVID PHILIP, Agent,
185 Lombard Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

weakening. In the central west, northern makers have gone even below the equivalent of actual Birmingham prices.

It is interesting to note that a good deal of tonnage of foreign foundry iron which was due on former contracts has been transferred to domestic producers. The importers selling their foreign iron attributes to this on this side. This practically puts an end to this extraordinary and abnormal movement, except that there is considerable temptation still to buy foreign foundry iron for drawback on export of manufacture. Lately, western American iron makers have been closely studying the possibilities in this direction, not only in steel, but also in pig iron.

The cast iron pipe makers continue to do a heavy business. In addition to the Brooklyn contract for 5,000 tons, bid order of 10,000 tons for the same city's requirements is now being placed.

The steel market has been quiet, although some round lots have been placed. There is some inquiry, but lower prices are being asked. Foreign steel is being offered at \$27.50 to \$28, but little business is being done.

The newspapers have been full of reports that the prices for steel products for 1904 have been fixed. There is nothing in these reports, since in the majority of the lines, excepting plate and structural material, the outside mills are acting entirely independent of the leading producer, and no one talks of 1904 contracts.

Bar iron is still weak, both east and west, while steel bars are being specified more liberally for eastern. Contractors respond to the selling of a lot of 5,000 tons of hoops to cover season requirements. In number of better lines independent manufacturers are setting the pace by making some concessions.

Hardware Trade Notes.

There was a slight decline in zinc, spelter and sheet zinc in eastern markets last week.

Makers of Paris green have been overwhelmed by orders and in the past few weeks and quotations are firmly held.

Advices from Liverpool regarding the English tin plate market say that the demand for Wasters has continued active, especially for eastern and Canadian markets, and sales have been made for 14 x 10 at 11 1/2¢. Water, light 14 x 20, 10 at 11 1/2¢. Water, light 14 x 18 1/2, at 10 7/4¢. Water, light 10 x 12 at 15 1/2¢. Sheetplate, light 8 x 20, 10 at 11 1/2¢. Sheetplate, steady at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4¢. A very good demand, but not much business.

Hon. Clifford Sifton returned to Ottawa last week from England, where he had been preparing the Canadian case for the Alaska boundary commission. He says that the feeling well satisfied with the case as finally drafted.

RETAIL MERCHANTS
 IN MANITOBA AND N. W. T.

Benson's Enamel Starch

REDUCED FROM **3⁰⁰** Per Box of 40 lbs. TO **2⁵⁰** Per Box of 40 lbs. Package

FOR SALE BY ALL WINNIPEG AND WESTERN WHOLESALE GROCERS.

With Your Next Order have shipped a box of **BENSON'S ENAMEL**

E. NICHOLSON, WHOLESALE AGENT, WINNIPEG

SELL ONLY THE BEST

For Sale by all Winnipeg and Western Wholesale Grocers

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All Consumers substantiate our claim that



Are the Best in Canada

THE W. E. SANFORD MF'G CO., LTD.
 HAMILTON, ONT.

Wholesale **Clothing Manufacturers**

Offices and sample rooms in the St. Lawrence block, Winnipeg, corner of Princes and Bannatyne streets, where a complete set of samples can always be seen.
 Western representative - W. Dunlop, Geo. Shaw, A. McAllister.

Lalonde, Milord & Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers of **SASH DOORS SHOW CASES STORE AND BAR FITTINGS, Etc.**

Offices and Mills, corner of King and **Sutherland.**

CLOCKS

When your supply of Alarm Clocks is exhausted. Send to your order, as we are selling the American Alarm at \$10.00 per dozen.

D. R. BINGWALL Ltd.
 424 and 584 Main St., Winnipeg.

Highest Grade British Make

"THE PREMIER" Waterproofs are guaranteed not to harden and to be thoroughly WATERPROOF.

"PREMIER" WATERPROOF AND SHOWERPROOF GARMENTS
 Standard of the World.
 Established 1873.
 Guaranteed

Prompt attention to mail Orders

SHOWROOMS: 216 PORTAGE AVE. Trust and Loan Building WINNIPEG

Made in Canada

The best farm implements - beat to buy - best to work - are those of the Frost & Wood make.

Durable, economical, well finished, easy priced. Good agents everywhere sell them.

THE FROST & WOOD CO. Limited. WINNIPEG, MAN.

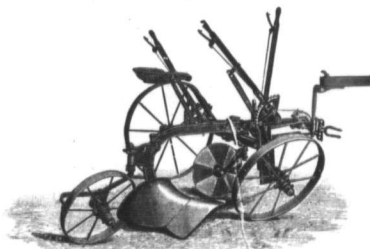
We can now supply Fresh Caught

White Fish

In any quantities, on short notice. All Fish, Game, Poultry, etc., in Season.

W.J. GUEST Wholesale Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc. 600 Main St., Winnipeg.

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.



HIGH GRADE **PLOWS, SEEDING MACHINES CARRIAGES, WAGONS HARROWS, WINDMILLS, ETC.**

Dealers who handle our Goods have the best made in Canada. Write for Catalogue.

Western Branch - Princess St., Winnipeg FACTORY, BRANTFORD, ONT.

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TRADE REVIEW.

New York, July 3.—R. G. Dun and Co's weekly review of the market has commenced since more favorable auspices than hitherto...

stipulating a majority of the issue with the holders. The announcement of an advanced rate of express charges was followed...

Winning, July 3, 1902. Open, High, Low, Close.

Table with multiple columns listing various commodities such as Amal. Loco, Amal. Copper, Amal. S. & A., etc., along with their respective prices and changes.

NEW YORK STAPLES.

New York, July 3.—Sugar: Raw nominal; refined: nominal. Coffee: nominal. Grain: nominal.

MONTREAL DAIRY MARKET.

Montreal, July 2.—Buyers of cheese would not pay over 10c for Quebec; but for townships and Ontario. The market is sinking. Butter rather weaker. Lard 13 1/2c; tallow, 12 1/2c.

CROWDS ATTEND EDMONTON FAIR.

Edmonton, N. W. T., July 2.—Edmonton celebrated the birthday of the Dominion yesterday by the second day of her great exhibition. All the principal stores and houses were gaily decorated with bunting and flags of all kinds.

Steele



HEADQUARTERS FOR OFFICE SEATERS

Before coming to Exhibition see if your office space can be made if you can make room for a

Nice Office Desk Or Chair

We have them at all prices and in all designs. Just loaded Three Cases of the finest DESKS ever shown in Winnipeg.

When in the city Fair Week call and inspect our goods and prices. No trouble to show goods even if not prepared to buy.

THE C. R. STEELE FURNITURE CO.

298 Main Street. Opposite C. R. Station, WINNIPEG.

HOCKING VALLEY STOCK SOLD.

New York, July 3.—J. P. Morgan and Co. made formal announcement to-day that they had sold the common stock of the Hocking valley railroad company...

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, July 3.—Close: Prime mercantile paper, 95c; sterling exchange, 4 1/2c; gold, 105c; U. S. government securities, 105c; Mexican dollars, 43c; bonds, 105c.

STOCK EXCHANGES.

New York, July 3.—Many members of the stock exchange ignore the session today. As a consequence dealings fell very low...

Replyed by Oster, Hammond & Nanton.

Table with multiple columns listing various commodities such as Amal. Cu Foundry, Amal. Copper, Amal. S. & A., etc., along with their respective prices and changes.

Stock Parade.

In the evening the stock parade took place. Too much cannot be said for the splendid exhibition of live stock of every kind...

The exhibition of horses and cattle

was numerous and much superior to last year in both number and quality. Last year there were but one entry in class...

Watermelons

Peaches
Apricots
Plums
Cherries
Bananas



FULL LINE

ORDER WHAT YOU WANT.

THE **MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.**
LIMITED.

493 Main St., Winnipeg

Write for prices and Catalogue of

KOKOMO

WOVE WIRE FENCING

Best fence on the market.

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
WINNIPEG.

Good Judges Always Ask for

WESTERN STAR BRAND
Hams, Bacon
Lard

Put Up by

The Western Packing Co.
OF CANADA, LTD.
Abattoir and Offices: Alexander Ave.
West.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GREENSHIELDS LIMITED

Successors to
S. Greenshields &
Son & Co.
MONTREAL

Wholesale . . .

DRY GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CARPETS, ETC.

Winnipeg Sample Rooms:

412-414 McIntyre Block
Represented by—R. R. GALLAGHER, G.
M. NEWTON, A. C. RUSSELL,
J. E. WALKER.

MESSINA LEMONS

Let us have your order at once, as the price is sure to advance.

We have two of the best brands on the market, namely, St. Nicholas and St. Avenue.

THE IMPERIAL FRUIT & PRODUCE CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

How is Your Boot and Shoe Stock?

If the sizes are broken, write to us and sort up. Our stock is large, and complete. We can ship any size order same day as received. If you think of opening in Boots and Shoes, we are the people to see. Also Maple Leaf Rubbers.

87 Princess St.
Winnipeg.

The Kilgour, Rimer Co. Ltd.

Just a Few Staples

Order Quick to Ensure Prompt Delivery.

Fruit Jars and Rings.
Butter Tubs and Butter Ware.
Fly Pads and Paper.
Ice Cream Freezers.
Boss Washers and Wringers.

WALTER WOODS & CO.

WHOLESALE.
Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Wooden Ware, Stove Fixtures, Etc.

HAMILTON and WINNIPEG.

—WEAR—
The Famous "Rough Rider" Suspenders



Patented Oct. 28, 1902.
The easiest and most comfortable suspender on the market.
Controlled by M. P. ST. JOHN.
16 Grandy Block - - - Winnipeg.
Send in for a sample order.

Headquarters for

METAL SHINGLES
SIDINGS
CEILING
FURNACES
STOVES

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

CLARE & BROCKEST
WINNIPEG.

Western Agents for
CLARE BROS. & CO.
Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Preston, Ont.

WANTED

Every Merchant in the West to see our big range of

Fur Goods

Our Travellers will give you the opportunity in due season.

EDGAR, CORISTINE & CO

Successors to Greime & Sons Co.
MONTREAL



—CAR—
Pancy Florida Pineapples
Idaho Strawberries

First Car
WATERMELONS

Due Monday, June 29th.

Bright & Johnston
WINNIPEG.

Senega Root

WANTED

We pay highest market prices and can use any quantity. Send us a trial shipment. If you have any hides to offer write or wire us.

North West Hide Company

BOX 615 - 278 RUPERT STREET

MANITOBA.

The Cement Building Block Co., Ltd. of Winnipeg, has been incorporated.

The date of the provincial elections in Manitoba has been fixed for July 20.

Kirkley & Cooper have purchased the property at Brandon known as the Skybakery.

Over & Carson, druggists, Killarney, have dissolved partnership. R. W. Over continues the business.

The McArthur Grocery Co., Ltd., has been incorporated at Winnipeg. The object is to carry on a grocery business.

The Transit hotel at Souris has changed hands. Mr. Pepper having sold out to H. Haslam, late of Moose-ways.

The Standard Construction Co., Ltd., has been incorporated at Winnipeg. The object is to carry on a contracting business.

The machinery is about to be installed in Theo. A. Burrows' new saw mill at Grand Island. The logs average fourteen miles up a lake.

Grand View wants a lawyer to locate permanently at that place. The people to go to neighboring places for legal advice.

The Steele Furniture Co., of Winnipeg will close at 1 o'clock every Wednesday during July and August, and at 5:30 every afternoon except Saturdays.

The Campbell & Ferguson Co., Ltd., of Milleda, Man., has been incorporated to take over the lumber and fuel business of Campbell & Ferguson at that place.

It is reported from Morden that work is shortly to commence on the proposed canal. The buildings and plant will cost \$100,000.

Stonewall has now a daily mail service, which is very much appreciated by the people of that town. This includes, of course, Teulon and all other points on the branch of the C. P. R.

The Canada Brokerage Co. has opened its office in Winnipeg, at 517 Main street. It is managed by W. H. B. Innes. The business will be stock and real estate, and promoting new companies, etc.

The McLean & Douglas Manitoba Land Co. has been granted a charter in lands in the district of Winnipeg. D. W. McLean, A. E. C. Shaw, and Douglas, W. H. Wright are all McLeans who are the charter members of the company.

The sub-committee appointed by the Winnipeg city council to look into the matter of fire risk arising from the use of sheet metal chimneys on many of the residences of the city, has decided to first intermediate. It has decided to notify the 1,500 chimneys who are known to be using such chimneys that they must be removed. There is a by-law forbidding their use, which is now to be observed.

The result of the recent law examination as declared by Mr. McPherson and Mr. Minty, the members of the Law Society of Manitoba, are as follows: First Intermediate—J. W. Archibald, M. Steinkopf, J. R. Higgins, E. F. Rothwell, W. C. Kelly, E. J. Bawson, A. Hobbins, J. G. McCreary, Second Intermediate—H. M. Hennessey, F. Leech, E. P. Hatfner, J. D. Sullivan, G. W. Donovan, C. S. S. M. M. Bateman, all with honors; (tie) W. W. James and C. T. Leake and R. M. Taggart. Attorneys—H. Davis, with honors; S. R. Ludlow, G. E. Killam, G. E. McCrossan, and G. Moody, Call—J. H. Davis, with honors; and G. E. McCrossan, B. W. Thompson, a member. The bar from Ontario, also passed the necessary examination to admit him here.

ASSINIBOIA.

The C. P. R. will erect new stock pens at Moose Jaw, to be the largest in the West.

A new Grass is shortly to be erected into a village. The advancement in the well justifies this step.

The Territorial government is testifying in the courts the validity of its compelling foreign corporations to register and pay a license before do-

ing business in the Territories. The Dominion government sustains the right of the Territorial legislature to make such a law.

Lumsden has experienced a great rush of new settlement this season, and the town is growing rapidly. Prices for land here could be desired, but this has not deterred many people from buying, as the land looked cheap in comparison with what has already been used. In the town 25 new buildings have been erected this year already. Balfour Park, with a brick store and bank building, which is one of the best of the new buildings.

ALBERTA.

The Edmonton fair opened on Tuesday night with over 2,000 people in attendance. The exhibits are more numerous than usual.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The Hudson's Bay Company's post at Battleford received last week from their Onion Lake post nine wagon loads of furs for shipment to England.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

The towns of Port William and Port Huron are making an effort to obtain large expenditures by the Dominion government on the shipping facilities at that place.

The Rainy Lake Pulp and Paper Company has been incorporated with Toronto as capital. The head office in Toronto, at the following provisional directors: Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Toronto; Wm. J. McPherson, Winnipeg; J. A. Preston, Mine Centre; and J. E. Elliot, Toronto.

THE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Mr. G. K. Nichols, of the United States Geological Survey, has this to say of the geological history of the great lakes. The following is a reprint of the Smithsonian Institute:

The present configuration of the great lakes practically begins with the retreat of the Pleistocene ice sheet. They may have existed before the invasion of the ice, if other drainage systems be unknown. The ice came from the north and northeast, and spreading southward it struck the Laurentian shield, invaded the drainage districts of the Mississippi, Ohio, Susquehanna and Hudson, and the present basins were a long period when the waters were ponded between the ice and the Laurentian shield. The Laurentian shield, forming a series of glacial lakes whose outlets were southward through various low passes, and the great stream from the Erie basin crossed the divide at Port Wayne to the Washburn river. A hole of the magnitude of the Niagara afterward flowed from the Michigan basin across the divide at Chicago to the Illinois river, and still later the outlet was from the Ontario basin across the divide at Rome to the Mohawk valley.

"The positions of the glacial lakes are also marked by shore lines, consisting of long ridges, and the straits and spits formed by their waves. Several of these shore lines have been traced for hundreds of miles, and wherever they have been thoroughly studied it is found that they follow longer and more level slopes toward the south, while the shorter, more level, and their present lack of horizontality is due to unequal uplift of the low lands. The region has been tilted toward the south, the straits ranging from a few inches to three or four feet to the mile. The epoch of glacial lakes or lakes partly bounded by ice, ended with the disappearance of the ice field, and there remained only the lakes and the marshy ground surrounded by land. These were formed one at a time, and the first to appear was the largest. It was generally smaller than the modern lake; in fact, only about one-sixth in size. The next great lake, or lakes partly bounded by the ice, was the largest of the dominion of the ice was probably Ontario. Before the Ontario valley held a lake of the same size, it was occupied by a gulf of the ocean. In the extreme northeast, in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands, the modern shores are nearly 200 feet above the present water level, but they descend southward and then ascend toward the western end of the lake which its submerged several hundred feet. This condition was of short duration and

the rising land soon divided the waters, establishing Lake Ontario as an independent water body.

"There is some reason to think that the upper portion of the Niagara and Superior, were at first open to the sea so as to constitute a gulf, but the evidence is not so clear as could be desired. There was at first a single lake instead of three, and the outlet, instead of being southward from Lake Huron, was northward from Georgian Bay, the outlet river following the valleys of the Mattawa and Ottawa to the St. Lawrence. Extensive studies of its shore line have been made. This line, called the Nipissing shore, is not a wholly uniform line like the old shores of lakes Erie and Ontario, but lies chiefly about the present water surfaces. It has been recognized at many points about Lake Superior and the northern parts of lakes Huron and Michigan, and measurements of its height show that its plane has a remarkably uniform dip at seven inches per mile in a south-southwestward direction.

"The lake history is characterized by a progressive change in the attitude of the land, the northern and northeastern portions of the regions of the lakes, and the Laurentian shield, waters more and more toward the southwest. This change began by Lake Nipissing to Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan, involving an uplift at least of many feet. The change taken place within an short a period that we are naturally led to inquire whether it has yet occurred, and it is probable that the land is still rising at the north and the lakes are still encroaching on their neighbors. J. W. Spencer, an active explorer of the shore lines of the glacial lakes, is of the opinion that this movement is not complete, and predicts that they will result in the restoration of the Chicago outlet of Lake Michigan and the drying of Niagara.

"These slow changes of sea level are concealed from ordinary observation by the more rapid and impressive changes in their other volumes, but they are worthy of consideration in the planning of engineering works of this character, and there is at least one place where their influence is of moment to a large community. The city of Chicago is built on a smooth plane little above the high-water level of Lake Michigan. Every change in the average level of the water is an inch higher, and that inches of safety is so narrow that inches of drainage, already the older part of the city has lifted itself above the level of the drainage, and the time will surely come when other measures for protection are imperative.

"Looking to the more distant future we may estimate the date at which the geographic changes of the lake by Spencer will occur. Near Chicago is an old channel made by the outlet of a glacial lake. The bed of the channel at the summit of the pass is about eight feet above the mean level of Lake Michigan and five feet above the highest level. In 500 or 600 years (assuming the estimated rate of rising of the lake) the water will reach the pass, and the artificial change of channel supplemented by an intermittent natural discharge. In 1,000 years the discharge will occur at ordinary stages, and after 1,500 years it will be continuous. In about 2,000 years the discharge will occur at the highest stage, which will then have the same level, will be equally divided between the western outlet and the eastern at Buffalo. In 2,500 years the Niagara river will be an intermittent stream, and in three years its waters will have been diverted to the Chicago outlet—the Illinois river, the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico.

LINED OIL LOWER.

The tendency of prices for lined oil has been in favor of the buyer and lately sales have been made at prices below the crushing price for short time since would have refused. This, of course, has been due to the lower prices ruling for the same grades, which further reductions are looked for by many, though prices have reacted from the lowest point reached. It is generally thought to encourage the belief that the price of both seed and oil will fall lower, and consequently purchases are for the most part reduced to the minimum, exactly actual current requirements. As the seed is a speculative article the price is not always governed by the

law of supply and demand, but as the surplus of Lake Ontario is now estimated at 5,000,000 bushels, and the prospects for the growing crop favor the expectation of another surplus, the price of the country's requirements, the effect sooner or later, must be to depress prices for oil and lower prices for seed will naturally be followed by lower prices for oil. It is estimated that the Indian, Russian and American crops will exceed the requirements of Europe by more than 10,000,000 bushels, thus making the world's surplus over 10,000,000 bushels. There will subsequently be no surplus from any country, and as the crop soon to be harvested also promises to be large, the surplus but from our country will be increased. At present the outlook is for a crop not much smaller than that of last year, although the acreage devoted to flax is admittedly smaller. The consequence of the crop may be that it will make a revision of estimates necessary, but at present the outlook is most favorable and it is confidently expected that the crop will not fall short of 25,000,000 bushels, and many believe it will prove as large as that of 1906. It is also expected to make this year give a surplus of fully 5,000,000 bushels to further depress the market. It is also expected that the large surplus in the Old World from there will depress the market. Argentina has found a ready market for its seed here, which also will tend to depress prices. During the past few years the situation in Argentina has found a ready market for its seed here, which also will tend to depress prices. During the past few years the situation in Argentina has found a ready market for its seed here, which also will tend to depress prices. During the past few years the situation in Argentina has found a ready market for its seed here, which also will tend to depress prices.

THE APPLE CROP.

Advices from different sections in this province give very diverse reports, some stating that orchards are well set with fruit, while others will not have a poor showing. A letter from the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association early to give any pronounced opinion regarding the apple crop of Ontario; but the general impression is that it is a fairly good crop in the orchards west and north of this centre; but from eastern Ontario will have a crop that is less favorable. On the whole, however, I am inclined to believe that Ontario will have a good crop.—Montreal Free Bulletin.

MINING NOTES.

The option held by E. H. Robinson, of Butte, in the interests of Joseph Boscowitz and T. Turner, in the British mine, Vancouver Island, has been taken up. Messrs Boscowitz & Turner bonded their interests to Mr. Robinson, and the property will be actively developed.

Advices from Phoenix on June 27 show that the tonnage from the Grassy mine at Phoenix was 1,100 tons this week, owing to the placing in operation of a new furnace at Grand Forks, that from Phoenix this week was 1,100 tons, somewhat smaller than usual. The furnace at Phoenix this week again equals its shipment made at Grand Forks and the grand total of Boundary mines shipments for the week to date is over a quarter of a million tons. The shipments from the different mines were as follows: Phoenix, 1,100 tons; Grassy, 1,100 tons; Snowshoe mine, to Greenwood and Sunset smelters, 2,100 tons; Phoenix, 1,100 tons; Greenwood smelter, 1,774; Sunset mine, to Greenwood and Sunset smelters, 1,200; Emma mine, to 1,100 tons; Phoenix, 1,100 tons; Grassy, 1,100 tons; total for the year 253,234 tons. The Grassy smelter this week treated 5,500 tons of ore, making a total of 150,456 tons this year.

J. K. Barrett, assessor of inland revenue for the Winnipeg district, has been in addition to his present position, appointed inspector of malt houses, and will be in charge of the revenue. An order-in-council has been passed authorizing the application of the power to issue licenses to the manufacture of beer and other malt liquors in the Yukon.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Special to The Commercial.)

Dry Goods—More active. A good many buyers have arrived for home-comers' festival. There is good liberal parcels. There is good buying for fall in expectation of further advances in cotton goods, etc.

Hardware—The movement in general lines is only fair and trade showing some contraction. Builders show source owing to large orders. Screws, nails, burrs, rivets and nuts are slow. New prices have been quoted on wood-ware. Binder twine is firm. Metals are quiet and steady. Turpentine is higher for outside delivery, but the same here.

Groceries—Fair movement. Sugars are unchanged, but the demand is mostly to meet present requirements owing to Arbuckle's reduction on Wednesday. Canned and dried apples have been in active demand. Corn stocks are much reduced. Prices for new pack salmon to hand show advances of 3 to 5c per dozen over last year.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

(Special to The Commercial.)

Wheat is less active and lower. Flour is 5c dearer. Manitoba flour is steady. Oats are steady and unchanged. Receipts of butter are heavy and the demand for choice is fair. Receipts of eggs are good and the demand is moderate.

Wheat—7½ to 7½c for red and white, middle firmer, spring wheat, 72c; east, Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 86c and No. 1 Northern, 85c. Lake ports, grinding in transit 6c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 32c; middle freight. Barley—No. 2 at extra is quoted at 44c and No. 2 at 42c, extra.

Four—36 per cent, Ontario patents, 3.80 in buyers; 36c, middle freight. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour, 44 to 40c for Canadian patents, and 44 to 40c for strong buyers in carlots, bags included, and truck to Toronto.

Milled—Shorts, 116.50 per ton, and bran 14.50 per ton, middle freight. Manitoba flour, 42 to 35c for car lots, shorts, and 19.00 for bran, sacks included, Chicago, Toronto.

Country—\$2.50 for cars of bags and 1.34c in wood for car lots. Eggs—Carlots on track, 99 to 39.50 per dozen for No. 1. Large, 42c for car lots. Eggs—Case lots, new laid, 15c per dozen.

Butter—Dairy rolls, 15c to 16c; tubs and pails, 15 to 15½c. Cream, tub, choice, 15 to 16c; prints, 19 to 20c. Cheese—1½c for 100 lbs. Hides—No. for No. 1 green cows; No. 1 steers, 9½c; calfskins, 8c for No. 1 and 7c for No. 2. Sheep—Car lots; lambskins, 30c each; tallow, 5 to 5½c.

Wool—Washed fleece, 15 to 14c; unwashed, 8 to 9c. Beans—\$1.80 to \$2.00 per bushel for job lots of hand picked, and 1.75 to 1.72 for unpicked, lots of 500.

Apples—Evaporated, 6 to 6½c; dried 3½c. Syrup—\$1.10 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tin. Honey—8 to 10c per gallon in bulk. In frames, \$1.50. Potatoes—Car lots, 12.5c for choice Ontario stock.

MONTREAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE

(Special to The Commercial.)

Manitoba flour is 10c dearer. But-ter is dull and easy. Factorymen and exporters are apart. Cheese is lower and the new price is expected to attract export buyers. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c about.

Barley—No. 2, 34c in store. Flour—Manitoba patent, 42.50 to 44.00; Manitoba strong brands, \$3.20, straight, 80c; 36c; 36c; 36c; winter patents, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Rolled oats—\$3.75 to \$3.50 per barrel, and \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 36-lb. Feed—Manitoba bran, bags included, \$19.00; shorts, \$21.00 per ton; Ontario bran, 36c; 36c; 36c; 36c, \$25.50 to \$21.

Baled Hay—No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13 per ton. Cheese—Finest Ontario, 10½c to 10½c; finest Townships, 10½c; finest Quebec, 9½ to 10c. Butter—Creamery, 18½ to 13½c for best; dairy, 16c. Eggs—New laid, 14c to 14½c in round lots. Maple Syrup—70c to 76c for large size; sugar, 8c to 8½c. Honey—White clover comb, in large sections, 12c to 12c.

Hogs—Fresh hogs, \$8.37½ to \$8.50 for best weight of abattoir stock. Potatoes—Carlots, \$1.25 to \$1.28 for choice varieties.

Hides—A beef hides, \$11.20 to 12.2c. No. 3, 6c, with residues to tanners at 5½c for No. 1 buff, sheepskins, 7½c; lambskins, 25c; calfskins, 1½c for No. 1 and 3c for No. 2.

TO RONA TO LIVE STOCK.

(Special to The Commercial.)

Receipts at the stock yards on Tuesday amounted to 27 cars, including 1,976 cattle, 1,516 sheep and lambs, and 414 hogs.

Values in exporters were unchanged. Prices ranged from \$4.65 to \$5 per cent for the bulk of this class of cattle, and at an extra 10c to 15c for extra choice lots.

Top bulk of the humpers' cattle is being sold as follows: Picked lots of stall-fed animals, 1,000 to 1,125 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.80; medium to good stall-fed, 1,000 to 1,125 lbs., each, \$4.40 to \$4.50; and rough, inferior, and common to fair grass cattle, \$2.40 to \$4.00 per cent.

Best descriptions of short-keep feeders were in demand. Low grades and inferior cattles were dull. Short-keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., each, \$4.75 to \$4.85; feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., each, \$4.50 to \$4.60; stockers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., each, \$3.50 to \$4.00; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., each, \$2.50 to \$2.75; and 400 to 600 lbs., and off-colors, \$2.50 up.

Sheep were steady and lambs firm, but the prospects are all lower. Prime to \$3; culled, \$2.50 to \$3.50; mixed bunches of butchers' and exporters', \$3.65 to \$3.8c cwt., spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.50 each.

Weakness was the tone in hogs, and the prospects are all lower. Prime to \$4; culled, \$2.50 to \$3.50; mixed bunches of butchers' and exporters', \$3.65 to \$3.8c cwt., spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.50 each.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

(Special to The Commercial.)

Receipts at the stock yards yesterday amounted to 27 cars, including 1,976 cattle, 1,516 sheep and lambs, and 414 hogs.

Values in exporters were unchanged. Prices ranged from \$4.65 to \$5 per cent for the bulk of this class of cattle, and at an extra 10c to 15c for extra choice lots.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

(Special to The Commercial.)

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir market yesterday were 800 cattle and 400 sheep and lambs.

A more active trade was done in cattle. The offerings were all lower. Prime to \$3; culled, \$2.50 to \$3.50; mixed bunches of butchers' and exporters', \$3.65 to \$3.8c cwt., spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.50 each.

MONTEAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE

(Special to The Commercial.)

Manitoba flour is 10c dearer. But-ter is dull and easy. Factorymen and exporters are apart. Cheese is lower and the new price is expected to attract export buyers. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c about.

Barley—No. 2, 34c in store. Flour—Manitoba patent, 42.50 to 44.00; Manitoba strong brands, \$3.20, straight, 80c; 36c; 36c; 36c; 36c; winter patents, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Rolled oats—\$3.75 to \$3.50 per barrel, and \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 36-lb. Feed—Manitoba bran, bags included, \$19.00; shorts, \$21.00 per ton; Ontario bran, 36c; 36c; 36c; 36c, \$25.50 to \$21.

Baled Hay—No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13 per ton. Cheese—Finest Ontario, 10½c to 10½c; finest Townships, 10½c; finest Quebec, 9½ to 10c. Butter—Creamery, 18½ to 13½c for best; dairy, 16c. Eggs—New laid, 14c to 14½c in round lots. Maple Syrup—70c to 76c for large size; sugar, 8c to 8½c. Honey—White clover comb, in large sections, 12c to 12c.

Hogs and Hog Products. (Special to The Commercial.)

Dressed Hogs—Farmers' lots, dressed, \$6.50 to \$7 for heavy and \$7.75 to \$8.25 for light.

Pork—A heavy short cut, \$2.50; heavy mess; 21; clear, 19c. Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Lard, 11c; beef, 10c and cases, 10c to 10½c; hams, 13 to 13½c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs,

11 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 15½c to 16c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked. Lard—Teries, 9½c; tubs, 10c; and pails, 10½c to 10¾c.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

(Special to The Commercial.)

Following are the figures at which the Chicago market closed each day of the past week:

Table with columns: Wheat, Saturday, June 27; Sunday, June 28; Monday, June 29; Tuesday, June 30; Wednesday, July 1; Thursday, July 2; Friday, July 3. Rows for Wheat, Corn, and Cattle.

Wheat—Saturday, June 27, 80½, 79½, 77½; Sunday, June 28, 79½, 77½, 75½; Monday, June 29, 78½, 76½, 74½; Tuesday, June 30, 77½, 75½, 73½; Wednesday, July 1, 76½, 74½, 72½; Thursday, July 2, 75½, 73½, 71½; Friday, July 3, 74½, 72½, 70½.

Corn—Saturday, June 27, 87½, 50; Sunday, June 28, 86½, 49; Monday, June 29, 85½, 48; Tuesday, June 30, 84½, 47; Wednesday, July 1, 83½, 46; Thursday, July 2, 82½, 45; Friday, July 3, 81½, 44.

Cattle—Saturday, June 27, 26½, 37½; Sunday, June 28, 26½, 37½; Monday, June 29, 26½, 37½; Tuesday, June 30, 26½, 37½; Wednesday, July 1, 26½, 37½; Thursday, July 2, 26½, 37½; Friday, July 3, 26½, 37½.

Stock—Saturday, June 27, 15.7, 16.0; Sunday, June 28, 15.8, 16.0; Monday, June 29, 15.9, 16.2; Tuesday, June 30, 16.0, 16.5; Wednesday, July 1, 16.2, 16.7; Thursday, July 2, 16.4, 16.9; Friday, July 3, 16.6, 17.1.

London—Saturday, June 27, 8.50, 8.77; Sunday, June 28, 8.39, 8.45; Monday, June 29, 8.30, 8.30; Tuesday, June 30, 8.30, 8.30; Wednesday, July 1, 8.30, 8.30; Thursday, July 2, 8.30, 8.30; Friday, July 3, 8.30, 8.30.

Friday, July 3. Stock and July option closed at 87½; Sept. 90c; Dec. 79½. Live stock and July option closed at 79c; Sept. 72½.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(Special to The Commercial.)

Following prices for the week: Saturday, June 27, 87½, 87½, 87½; Sunday, June 28, 87½, 87½, 87½; Monday, June 29, 87½, 87½, 87½; Tuesday, June 30, 87½, 87½, 87½; Wednesday, July 1, 87½, 87½, 87½; Thursday, July 2, 87½, 87½, 87½; Friday, July 3, 87½, 87½, 87½.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

(Special to The Commercial.)

Following prices for the week: Saturday, June 27, 1.10, 1.07, 1.04; Sunday, June 28, 1.09, 1.06, 1.03; Monday, June 29, 1.08, 1.05, 1.02; Tuesday, June 30, 1.07, 1.04, 1.01; Wednesday, July 1, 1.06, 1.03, 1.00; Thursday, July 2, 1.05, 1.02, 0.99; Friday, July 3, 1.04, 1.01, 0.98.

DULUTH WHEAT.

(Special to The Commercial.)

Following prices for the week: Saturday, June 27, 81½, 81½, 81½; Sunday, June 28, 81½, 81½, 81½; Monday, June 29, 81½, 81½, 81½; Tuesday, June 30, 81½, 81½, 81½; Wednesday, July 1, 81½, 81½, 81½; Thursday, July 2, 81½, 81½, 81½; Friday, July 3, 81½, 81½, 81½.

LONDON SUGAR.

(Special to The Commercial.)

Following prices for the week: Saturday, June 27, 11½, 11½, 11½; Sunday, June 28, 11½, 11½, 11½; Monday, June 29, 11½, 11½, 11½; Tuesday, June 30, 11½, 11½, 11½; Wednesday, July 1, 11½, 11½, 11½; Thursday, July 2, 11½, 11½, 11½; Friday, July 3, 11½, 11½, 11½.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK.

(Special to The Commercial.)

London, June 29.—There was a weaker feeling in the market for Canadian cattle, owing to heavier supplies, and a slower trade; in consequence, prices are 1½ to 2½c lower than a week ago, at 11c to 11½c, while choice Americans are unchanged at 12c.

FRIDAY'S CABLE.

(Special to The Commercial.)

Canadian cattle, 11c to 11c; piglets weights, 12c to 12c; estimated; dressed weights, 12½ to 13c.

CROPS IN THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Drouth conditions obtained some relief in the northwest corner of North Dakota, but aside from that there was no rain anywhere. The section a week ago, it would be gratefully accepted every-

where. Conditions are hard & dangerous, as there is so much bias in the suggestions. It is difficult to get a little more, but it is no doubt that the situation is 24 hours worse than it was yesterday. It is probable that the crop will be a fair yield, but it is probable that it will be a little less than it was yesterday. It is probable that the crop will be a fair yield, but it is probable that it will be a little less than it was yesterday.

THE NORTHWESTERN WHEAT CROP.

It is estimated that this year's crop will be a fair yield, but it is probable that it will be a little less than it was yesterday. It is probable that the crop will be a fair yield, but it is probable that it will be a little less than it was yesterday.

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STATISTICAL WHEAT REPORT.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

Stock of wheat in Canada at principal points of exportation are reported as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal	17,300,000
Thunder Bay	25,000
Fort William	29,000
Port Arthur	65,000
Fort Williams, Port Arthur and Kenora	143,000
Winnipeg	4,000,000
Manitoba elevators	290,000
Manitoba elevators	2,500,000
Total June 20	24,300,000
Total previous week	24,738,000
Total a year ago	3,994,000

HEADQUARTERS' REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the Canadian Wheat Commission, are as against 25,485,000 bushels the previous year.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 25,487,000 bushels, according to a report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on May 29 were 2,835,000 bushels.

THE 'WHEAT SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending June 20 was 17,453,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,600 bushels for the week. A year ago it was 17,690,000 bushels. The visible supply of wheat in Canada for the week ending June 20 was 20,750,000 bushels, three years ago it was 20,750,000 bushels, and two years ago it was 14,700,000.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending June 20 was 1,850,000 bushels, compared with 1,852,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn in the United States and Canada for the week ending June 20 was 3,967,000 bushels, compared with 3,959,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

	Bushels.
1900	97,000,000
1901	110,000,000
1902	125,000,000
1903	122,000,000
1904	115,000,000
1905	92,000,000
1906	20,000,000
1907	13,000,000

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States and Canadian wheat markets, from the beginning of the current season, July 1, 1902, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

	This Crop. Last crop.
Manitoba	8,529,220 82,697,728
Thunder Bay	1,859,290 19,847,000
Fort William	2,408,376 41,465,250
Port Arthur	34,701,420 29,067,446
Total	162,874,706 172,317,424

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States and Canadian wheat markets, from the beginning of the current season, July 1, 1902, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

	This Crop. Last crop.
Manitoba	11,929,721 6,904,800
Thunder Bay	2,529,620 21,257,854
Fort William	2,148,286 3,117,051
Port Arthur	20,973,520 39,859,676
Total	71,000,207 68,888,721

WESTERN GRAIN STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur on Saturday, June 27, were as follows:

	Bushels.
Fort William	271,000
3 Hard	175,200
2 Northern	48,000
1 Northern	48,000
10 Soft	44,100
Other grades	158,400
Total	1,334,612
Port Arthur	46,800
1 Hard	34,400
10 Soft	12,400
Total	7,000,000

Stocks of wheat at Fort Arthur.

	Bushels.
Hard	313,741
1 Hard	31,111
2 Northern	20,629
1 Northern	44,728
Other grades	195,311
Total	489,520
1 Hard	31,200
2 Northern	42,840
1 Northern	134,410
Other grades	143,980
Total	353,980

The figures show a total quantity of wheat stored at the two points of 1,418,132 bushels. Receipts of wheat for the week at the two points were 1,461,526 bushels and 1,144,286 bushels.

Stocks of wheat at stores at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kenora, What was and interior points are approximately 1,350,000 bushels a week ago, 1,482,000 bushels a year ago, 2,482,000 bushels two years ago, 4,850,000 bushels three years ago and 80,000 bushels four years ago.

The report of Manitoba wheat stored at Duluth is as follows for the week ending June 27 was:

	Bushels.
Reported	15,621
Bring week	none
Balance in store	15,621

WINNIPEG GRAIN INSPECTION.

During the ten days ending June 30 there were inspected at Winnipeg 1,212 cars of grain, compared with the following:

	Cars.
Wheat—	
1 Northern	384
2 Northern	278
3 Northern	108
No. 4	171
Rejected 1	31
Rejected 2	10
No grade	19
Rejected	2
Total	1,503

The total number of cars of grain inspected as above was 1,212, of which 1,063 were on the C. P. R. and 149 on the N. W. R. roads. During the same week a year ago there were inspected 76 cars of wheat.

During the month of June there were inspected:

	Cars.
Wheat—	
1 Hard	1,650
1 Northern	2,450
2 Northern	362
3 Northern	108
No. 4	164
Rejected 1	27
Rejected 2	27
No grade	8
Rejected	5
Total	6,507

	Cars.
Oats—	
1 white	132
2 white	14
3 white	7
Rejected	7
Total	160

	Cars.
Barley—	
No. 2	1
No. 2 extra	1
No. 3	39
Rejected	27
Total	78

	Cars.
Flax—	
No. 1	129
No. 2	6
Rejected	6
Total	141

	Cars.
Speltz	27
Total all grains	6,651

Grain and Milling Notes.

The farmers of Menoth district have decided to build a 30,000 bushel elevator, and have organized a joint stock company with \$15,000 capital stock, divided into 300 shares of \$50 each for that purpose. The contract for the machinery has been given to the Manitoba Iron Works Co. and the hardware to the Block of Winnipeg. The machinery will be run by a gasoline engine of fifteen horsepower. The building is to be completed by September 20.

Street Railway Earnings.

Below is a comparative statement of Winnipeg street railway earnings for the years 1901 and 1902:

Month	1901	1902
January	\$18,220	\$22,460
February	14,779	21,315
March	21,122	27,481
April	18,441	26,711
May	20,987	27,708
June	25,917	32,620
July	25,212	41,392
August	25,472	31,822
September	25,594	33,977
October	25,641	35,651
November	31,522	40,128
December	48,750	42,581

In January of this year the earnings were \$10,000 in excess of \$15,000 over January, 1902.

Winnipeg Grain Clearings.

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

	Value.
Week ending June 20	\$5,877,241
Corresponding week, 1902	2,566,021
Corresponding week, 1901	1,875,191

During the month ending June 30 the total clearings were \$20,470,447, in the corresponding month last year, \$18,034,547, and two years ago \$8,347,878.

Anatole Peindron, Canadian commercial agent in France, writes that much interest is being taken in the surplus wheat in Canada, his interest on German goods. The French exporters are writing for copies of the Canadian customs regulations, and hope to profit by the higher rate which German wares will now have to pay. He says also that there is a big market in France this season for Canadian small fruits on account of the partial failure of crops.

McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS.

Grain Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

LIBERAL ADVANCES

References: The Canadian Bank of Commerce; Commercial Agencies.

THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED GRAIN.

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG.

Branch Offices:

Montreal, New York, London, Eng.

ROBT MUIR & CO.

Grain Dealers and Millers.

Shippers of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Flour, Bran, Shorts, Chop.

Buy or sell on commission. Before buying or selling grain in car lots write or wire us for quotations. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

ALEX. McFEE & CO.

GRAIN EXPORTERS.

MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG.

C. A. YOUNG, Manager.

THE DOMINION ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED

GRAIN EXPORTERS.

Office: GRAIN EXCHANGE - WINNIPEG.

MANITOBA COMMISSION CO. LTD.

(Licensed and Bonded.)

GRAIN DEALERS

Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Clearing House. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Telephone 154. 201 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

H. S. Peterson, Manager.



GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Winnipeg and Brandon.

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLOUR.

Correspondence Solicited.

ALEX. CAVANAGH

GRAIN

Grain Exchange, Board of Trade, Winnipeg, Toronto.

Consignments Solicited

LICENSED AND BONDED

Reference - Bank of Hamilton.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

F. PHILLIPS, President.

A. R. HARGRAFF, CHAS. N. BELL, Vice-President. Sec'y-Treas.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Grain and Country Produce solicited.

P.O.B. Offers of Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc., requested.

Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

THE WINNIPEG ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED

GRAIN EXPORTERS.

Office: Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

W. GIBBINS & CO.

(Licensed and Bonded.)

GRAIN BROKERS AND DEALERS.

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

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Parliamentary Proceedings

Debate on C. N. R. Bill at Ottawa

Ottawa, July 3.—Last evening the House went into committee upon Hon. Mr. Blair's bill granting to the Canadian Northern railway authority the authority to issue bonds and the minister asked that the following be added to clause 10 of the bill: "The government-in-council, or railway commission, in case of tolls on all lines of the company." "I would like to see the rates of toll to be charged same in any case be higher than the rates of toll which may be fixed in the contract to be made between the government of Canada and the C. N. R. company under this act."

Mr. Blair—"There will be certain general commodities that undoubtedly the contracts will make provision for—grain, lumber, millstuffs and coal. We can name these four at present, but there may be something in addition." Mr. Hargart—"Can you give the House any idea of what you propose to do in the contract which you intend to enter into?"

Mr. Hargart—"I don't understand that clause. Does it enable you to fix any rate you choose and that the board of commissioners shall have no recourse over it?"

Mr. Scott—"I presume this clause is introduced in accordance with the suggestion made at an earlier stage in regard to maximum rates. May I ask what kind of goods these rates will be fixed for?"

In reply to Mr. Barker, Mr. Blair said that the contract into which it was proposed to enter the government proposed to have a tariff schedule as low as they felt they can properly place it, having regard to other roads and the tolls that are imposed. He could not enter in the matter particularly at the present moment. He had some suggestions to make to the gentlemen who represent the districts through which this route will run, and the government's intention was to provide for the covering of four specific classes of goods, such as grain, coal, millstuffs and lumber. He would not limit himself to that, but the government were prepared to go that far as to this four.

Mr. Barker—"In a large portion of the country there is no other way through which would be built there is an established rate on other railways at the present time. It is a question whether these rates as the maximum for instance?"

Mr. Blair—"Oh, yes, we do not propose to allow anything higher than the rates that exist."

Mr. Carter—"Do you propose to cut the rates very much below these? You see you are going into that district from which the C. P. R. is now carrying grain. If you propose to take 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. off these rates that will immediately affect the C. P. R. company. If you say that you will take the C. P. R. rates as the maximum we will know what the government proposes. I should think that there would be no doubt that the government would not enter into the contract by which the C. N. R. should be allowed higher rates than those existing, but if the government propose to stipulate that the rates shall have lower rates than are now asked by other companies that means of course, a reduction by the other companies at once."

Rates Will Not be Higher.

Mr. Blair—"I cannot do that. It would be quite impossible for us without proper authority to set rates. I mean that these rates will be. In a general way, I can, I think, state with confidence that we do not propose to allow any higher rates than the rates which now obtain. As to whether it would be possible to set rates at lower or much lower rates, I cannot say at the moment, should think myself, of course, if you are going to determine and I can only speak my own mind on the subject, my own impression would be that we would rather recognize the zone bases for the different distances than to set rates each, perhaps more, perhaps less. The rate should be at such a figure and so different covering the entire territory of this road traverses up to Edmonton. As to whether there would be any restriction on the rates, I think that the rate which must be gone into very carefully, and can only be decided upon after mature consideration and that in the government has as yet been able

to address himself to the matter sufficiently to enable him or them to make a statement on the subject.

Mr. A. L. Ordner—"I think that, owing to the rates over that portion of the line, the railway authority of Manitoba to Lake Superior is controlled by the Manitoba government and the Canadian government. It is difficult to see how the Canadian Northern here might be some difficulties in working out the through rates. The authority that Manitoba government to its rates over a portion of the line is recognized by Dominion legislation and the authority designated by this parliament will have power over the other portions. He feared the result of doing so would be that Mr. LaSiviere, Frenschner, pointed out that the provincial legislature had, by its contract, taken control of the rates as far east as the head of Lake Superior and in doing so had incurred a large financial obligation; therefore he thought the Dominion government should do anything to aid provincial interests."

Mr. Blair replied that he failed to see how the rates within the province of Manitoba and that in the direction of a reduction, and that the government asked which act would govern in case the Dominion authorities in Manitoba had control of the province of Manitoba than that fixed by the contract with the Canadian Northern company.

Government Not Committed.

Hon. Mr. Blair replied that the Dominion parliament, in passing the act confirming the contract between the government and the Canadian Northern Railway Co., did not commit itself to the adoption of that act, and that the government of the province of Manitoba had power to make that contract. By that action the government did not incur the slightest degree of liability and power to control the rates. If the government asked whether the rates than that in the Manitoba government contract, but that the government had having violated any contract, but as a matter of fact the amendments proposed would be higher than the rates which now exist or contracted for. The government proposed to give a guarantee to the settlers along the line that the rates shall not be increased. He pointed out that if the contract was only made with an individual, the commission would be justified in saying to the company you have announced that you can carry freight at that rate and you must carry it.

Hon. Mr. Sifton said that the effect of the amendment was misunderstood by the opposition. It simply provided that the rates fixed by the commission should not be higher than those fixed by contract between the company and the government.

Mr. Scott—"I should think that the opposition was needlessly anticipating a difficulty. There was no doubt that the government control of the rates with the Dominion authorities and this fact was admitted by all parties two years ago. It is a question whether, before parliament, but no question of contract for maximum rates before the House, which was to aid and control the rates on 720 miles of road with the provincial government. The contract had nothing whatever to do with Parliament, of course, retained authority over the rates, but it did not conflict with the Manitoba bargain could be created by the suggested provision, but it was not the intention of the provision was simply to prevent higher rates being charged than those to be specified in the contract. Either the railway commissioner, the Manitoba government or the company itself was left free to make any contract, but that was to be named in the contract, and that the rates should be higher than those followed by Crow's Nest Pass bargain, which dealt with traffic originating in points on the 720 miles of road."

Hon. Mr. Sifton quoted from a speech of Attorney General Campbell of Manitoba, who stated that the Manitoba government in making their con-

tract with the C. N. R. company, did not desire to encroach upon the rights of the Dominion government in the matter of control.

Dominion Parliament Supreme.

Mr. R. L. Borden pointed to the C. P. R. tax exemption contract to show that the rates did not alter in effect of a contract.

Hon. Mr. Sifton replied that he did not quote the Attorney General Campbell with any such idea, but to prove that the Manitoba government contract included, distinctly understood, that the contract was made the rights and control of the province were always be subject to the superior power of parliament.

Mr. Borden said Mr. Campbell's speech proved nothing further than that the province would not complain if parliament made lower rates than Mr. Walter Scott thought that parliament had the power to vary the rates regardless of Manitoba's consent, but the rates by increases as well as by reductions, Manitoba might have reason to complain against reduction of rates against increases, because if rates were made so low as to cause a deficit in the operation of the province had to pay the shortage, it was in this respect that the province should be considered as manifestly superior to that made by the same company by the Manitoba government two years ago.

Mr. McCreary quoted Mr. Charlton when the Manitoba contract was before the Manitoba legislature in no manner of doubt as to parliament's control remaining superior. He said that was perfectly clear that the commission fixed the rates in 1904 higher than those imposed under the Manitoba bargain, the name by the commission would preclude any further question of the standing of this fact into their arrangement with the C. N. R. Co.

Mr. Frank Oliver twitted the opposition with having attacked the wrong bill, but that the bill which had been directed against the railway commission bill. He wanted to know what was the purpose of the contract, and of the contract. They seemed to fear that contract would be named in the contract, but that the interests of the railway.

Mr. Sifton replied that he was sure that the only assurance they wanted was that rates would not be named higher than those existing at the time.

Hon. Mr. Sifton replied that if such were true the opposition could have no objection to the contract. Why did the western members insist on the naming of rates? Certainly not to obtain the highest rates, but to force but to obtain the lowest possible rates and to secure these rates against any possible future.

Mr. Borden, Hon. Hargart and Mr. Pringle contended for an hour that Manitoba needed protection in the province's contract with the Canadian Northern company.

Mr. Oliver said that these honorable gentlemen should have urged their plea for the province two years ago when the contract was submitted. The gentlemen opposite, with their eyes closed, had no clear understanding, gave their assent. It was too late now for complaint to be made. Mr. Sifton said that Mr. Oliver contended that it was ridiculous to contend that the contract gave Manitoba any right to control the rates of parliament obtaining low rates for the province, but that it was being voted, and that the provision contained specific maximum rates the lowest possible rates for grain, coal and lumber. What was the objection to that?

Hon. Mr. Blair, in answer to Mr. Borden on the question of a possible contract, said that he had no objection. "I do not see any difficulty in the working of it at all. So far as the contract is concerned, I mean I am using the word 'control' in its widest significance—the control rests in the government of Canada, and would rest in any tribunal which the government of Canada might desire for that purpose. While there may be contractual arrangements between the government of Canada and the C. N. R., which would be enforceable, I presume, against the C. N. R. it is not the intention of the government that they should have a control, and they call a control. All the same, the government of Canada could alter the contract, and so far as this

allowance of the larger rates is concerned, it would be subject to the restrictions which this act imposes and the discretion of the commission which give authority to the government of Manitoba having an arrangement in their territory may enter by targets, but they will enter very largely, into the determination of what would be the rate beyond. Mr. Blair later quoted from the act of Dec. 1904, which sets out distinctly that the parliament's authority is in no way affected by the contract.

Proposed Amendments.

Mr. Pringle and Mr. Lancaster proposed amendments, framed to revise the C. N. R. losses in Manitoba. Mr. Blair declined to accept the amendments.

Mr. Hargart urged again that under the circumstances parliament ought not to interfere with Manitoba's arrangements. Mr. Walter Scott stated that if it was not interfering with Manitoba, Parliament's control did not depend on it. He said that he had existed before this bill was framed and existed two years ago when the contract was made. He said that after this bill shall have passed, in point of fact, Manitoba claims no control, but that it was not being interfered with in any way. Continuing, he said that he would be very glad to see the bill, but he would not be prepared to say that he would be prepared to give his faith for him to state that the price of grain, coal and lumber to be named in the contract, had been increased by the government, and that western supporters of the government, and Mr. Hargart might rest assured that if no lower rates were named than those now in force in the west, the western members would not be in a position to object to it.

At 10 o'clock the clause respecting control of rates with the amendment to the maximum rates was adopted. Mr. Hargart and Mr. Macdonald's motion "to discuss the bill" was carried.

The bill was then reported, read a second time and passed.

Winnipeg Immigration Building.

On the item of \$1,200 for repairs to the Winnipeg immigration building, Mr. Pringle moved that the building be sold, as the building was exposed by fire, it would not be possible to insure it. Mr. Sutherland said that strong representations had been made to the minister, but that he would be glad to consider and perhaps a new building would be required. He would be glad to see the plan for the year were brought down plans for a new building would be submitted to the House.

BUSINESS AND CIGARETTES.

In the United States so unhealthful has the cigarette business become that railroad, doctors, insurance companies, educational institutions and business men have all closed their doors against him. Among these are the Union Pacific railroad, the Chicago and North Western railroad, the Lehigh Valley railroad and the Great Northern. Mr. C. H. Swift & Co., packing house, Chicago; Libby, MacNeil & Libby, packing house, Minneapolis; and the University of Wisconsin, where the record for one student was that out of 412 boys enrolled in the freshman class, only 114 were accepted, the majority of the 298 rejected being on account of weak hearts, caused by cigarette smoking.

FIRE NOTICE.

Messrs. McAllister & Watts, who sell stationery, Winnipeg, who were burned out in the recent fire, have been able to make satisfactory arrangements with the factories from which they obtain the regular staple of wrapping paper, bags, etc., that there will be practically no interruption to their trade. They are waiting for the message from the Orange Hall building on Pender street, which will be the means of their return. A full story of the fire is now on the way to the States. A visitor to Winnipeg from the States that the salmon catch this season is the largest in the world, and concedes the demands of the fishermen for more wages. Both the wild and the tame fisherman demand more money.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

PROF. SHAW'S OPINION:

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

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10, 1902.
 THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the ingredients used by Mr. W. G. Douglas, Winnipeg, Manitoba, in the manufacture of his Carnefac Stock Food has been submitted to me for my opinion regarding their value. I may say with reference to them that I am satisfied they are all healthful, if properly blended they should make a splendid tonic for live stock, more especially when the digestion is not in the best working order. They will act as an animal not in good condition of thrive the digestion so that when fed to improve their condition. I will suppose that this food would be especially helpful in feeding horses in preparing them for spring work, and in putting hard in feeding. It should also render good service when fed to calves that are not prospering because of indigestion.

THOMAS SHAW.

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

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Gentlemen.—In the March issue of The Western Drug News we made a most liberal Bonus offer on 3, 6 and 12 dozen lots of GIN PILLS, which secured to the retailer a clear profit of 100 per cent, and an additional 5 per cent. for cash in 30 days. We also stated the Bonus offer would only last a limited time. We now wish to remind the trade that on the 28th of July this offer will be withdrawn. We have instituted an advertising campaign involving an outlay of over \$5,000, which amount will be doubled before the end of the year. In order that no one may be disappointed, however, we extend the offer until the above date, after which the price will be \$4.00 per dozen.

For every gross of Gin Pills ordered we will give 14 dozen. For every half gross Gin Pills ordered we will give 7 dozen. For every quarter gross Gin Pills ordered we will give 3½ dozen. It figures out this way:—

SPECIAL BONUS OFFER.

12 doz. Gin Pills, at 50c per box, retail	\$2.00
2 doz. Gin Pills, at 50c per box, retail	12.00
COST TO DEALER.	
14 doz. (charged as 12 doz. at \$3.50)	\$4.00
Profit (100 per cent.)	42.00
COST TO DEALER.	
7 doz. (charged as 5 doz. at \$3.50)	42.00
Profit (100 per cent.)	21.00
3 doz. Gin Pills, at 50c retail	\$1.50
¾ doz. Gin Pills, (same) 50c, retail	3.00
COST TO DEALER.	
3½ doz. (charged as 4 doz. \$3.50)	21.00
Profit (100 per cent.)	10.50

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FINANCIAL

TRUST COMPANY EXPANSION.

There are signs that the steady increase in the number of trust companies, which has been going on for the last ten years, is about to reach a point where it would appear that the demand for these institutions has been fully satisfied for the present. In many instances the business of the new companies is not so profitable as that of the older ones, and it is not unlikely that there had been an overproduction, and that time is needed for the development of the business before new companies should be organized. The time has passed for the organization of a company simply to facilitate the underwriting of some new securities, or for the purpose of providing a medium for a vacant building. An increase, when it comes, should be a healthy growth.

In the past six years 38 new trust companies have been established in this state and the increase in the resources of the companies has amounted to more than one billion dollars. Last year ten new companies were formed, and the increase in their capital was \$100,000,000, while existing companies increased their capital by \$1,000,000. In one year the increase in their surplus amounted to about \$25,000,000. It is true that the trust companies have their deposits increased, while those of the banks decreased last year, and their earnings were reduced, but it is also true that many of the companies are under admirable management and apply as well to some of the new companies as to the older ones.

Several things have happened recently that seem to indicate that a halt has been called for the time being in trust company development. In this city, with a capital of \$7,000,000, one while existing companies increased their capital by \$1,000,000. In one year the increase in their surplus amounted to about \$25,000,000. It is true that the trust companies have their deposits increased, while those of the banks decreased last year, and their earnings were reduced, but it is also true that many of the companies are under admirable management and apply as well to some of the new companies as to the older ones.

The important announcement is made that at least three other trust companies, besides the Union Trust Co., intend to withdraw from the clearing house connections because of the new rule relating to increased reserves. That some would take this course was to have been expected. Indeed, when the clearing house took its action it was believed by the prudent bankers that many of the companies would withdraw. But since then the contrary opinion has been prevailing, and even those who were preparing to retire, the belief is that most will remain in. The bankers say that they will not change their new rules—Wall Street Journal, New York.

Financial Notes.

Notice is given that the council of the rural municipality of Alderton will, on the 16th of July, submit a by-law for the purpose of raising the amount of twenty-four hundred dollars by the issue of debentures of the school district of Martineau.

The investigation into the affairs of the Elgin Loan Co., of St. Thomas, demonstrates that it was very loosely managed. The money was entangled in the stock market, and when the directors discovered the fact they took the course of flight, which they should have done, but gave him time to recover, and provided funds for his effort. The result was a disaster.

The May bank statement of the Dominion government shows the usual expansion feature, with a total increase of 3 per cent, as compared with April, and more than 10 per cent, as compared with March. The deposits and discounts were \$1,872,000 larger than in April and \$4,350,000 larger than a year ago.

demand were \$7,083,271 greater than last year, and on notice \$20,815,475 greater.

Insurance Notes.

The Great West Life Assurance Co. has decided to increase its capital stock from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000. This decision was reached at a meeting of the shareholders on July 25th. The new capital will be employed in extending the business.

The Manufacturers' Mutual Life Insurance Company reports that so far this season they have not had a single claim for fire. This is being usually true, though the business of the company is very much larger than last year. More business was done during July of this year than the total for last year. The company is confining its business to Manitoba alone.

The members of the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association held their annual meeting at Niagara-on-the-Lake. While no advance in rates was immediately decided upon as a result of the meeting, it being usually left to the proper committee, it is probable that some increases will be made in the near future. They may not, however, affect the large centers, where it is considered there is adequate fire protection, but rates may be revised in unprotected places, where a fire is considered there is inadequate fire protection, and from where the insurance companies consider they are not receiving adequate premiums.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

The Canadian Northern has begun to lay steel on its grandview extension, at its annual meeting at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has added a refrigerator car to its eastern train service out of Winnipeg.

The Canadian Northern Railway Co. will build a 25 mile branch south from Clearfork, Minn., this season. This will give the Canadian Northern connection with the Great Northern.

It is reported that the Dominion government bank of Ottawa has arrived at a decision as to what aid is to be given the proposed trans-Canada railway. It has been decided to issue a guarantee of bonds, and to what extent has not yet been stated.

The new fast freight service between Montreal and Port Arthur and Port William, Ont., which has been inaugurated by the Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Company, began its regular service this week. The first steamer, the *Leveque*, under the command of J. S. Hummer, followed by the *H. M. Pellat*, sailing July 4; and the *Leveque*, which will follow on July 10. These steamers will continue to sail weekly, and will call at Toronto, Hamilton and Cleveland, provided that sufficient cargo offers. The steamers are fitted with all the most modern appliances for handling all classes of freight, and with a speed of 14 miles per hour will make the passage to Port Arthur in about a week.

Movements of Business Men.

Geo. Grisdale, accountant of the Macpherson Fruit Co., at Winnipeg, returning from a trip to Calgary a few days ago.

A. W. Myers, of the Canadian Jewelry and Importing Co., west and United States a few days ago, where he purchased stock of jewelry from some of the large manufacturers.

Mr. Wilson, of Butcher & Wilson, commission brokers, Toronto, was interesting in finding out in Canada. His firm has a large number of clients here. They are agents for the Canadian Dough Flour Co., of New York.

E. L. Drewry returned to Winnipeg a few days ago from an extended trip to Europe, which he concluded on his journey by his wife and daughter. He describes his journey as a most interesting one, finding as it did, some of the most interesting cities of the old world.

Wm. Caldwell, for many years a visitor to Winnipeg, as western representative for Brown Bros. & Co., Toronto, is now in Canada with the Paper Company, with headquarters at Montreal. He is again in the city on business, and is expected to stay here until the Territories and British Columbia before returning east.

J. Y. Curtis was elected to the presidency of St. Thomas, Ontario, last

year in Calgary making preparations for a campaign for the provincial and grocery house there. They have decided to do nothing in the past season but just stay.

IN THE NAME OF LABOR.

This editorial, bearing title as above, is taken from the May issue of "The Railroad Employee." It deserves attention.

"It is time that reputable and responsible labor organizations disavow the idea of being organized into unions which evidently actuates many local bodies which have been prominent in the past. These unions are not independent aggregations are not representatives of labor in its true sense, and are organized simply to prejudice public sympathy and create a general agitation which will destroy their radical and drastic measures are without question that they will do great harm to our general prosperity.

"The capers and coverings of the labor unions in the city of New York are enough to disgust any one of honest purpose. It is a case of labor run rampant. Agreements made under the name of labor are made only to be broken, no guarantee is given, and the only result is worth the breath used to make it; no compact of the value of a grain of salt. The labor unions of the past and to-morrow will bring forth cannot be expected to be any better. The labor contractor can tell us what to-day's labor will cost, and even then he cannot tell us what his own labor will complete the day's work. Noon may see every man jack of them idle and their names will not be known, and care less.

"It is a mistake to see one labor union at a standstill in another, leaving all work at a standstill in spite of a definite and certain contract that nothing of that nature may be possible except under due notice and when reasonable conditions are otherwise adjusted. It is a shame.

"It seems to us that a good many labor unions are being organized by far too many meetings, wherein all other business falling to materialize, and the labor unions are being put under the notice of the public, and the public at large will have to do the driving. In this procedure we believe the proper course is to let organizations will do their share.

"It should be brought about that no organization should have any sort of recognition which can not, through its members, individually and collectively, enter into an agreement, which if broken, would make a financial loss to the parties at fault. Under such an understanding the mechanic with property or funds would not dare become a laborer, and the laborer would not dare not work, for by so doing he would render himself personally liable.

"Such a business agreement will be better, far better, for all concerned. It will be a business agreement, and a laboring man has no standing; he is merely a workman or mechanic. Under such a business agreement, he and his fellows become contracting parties, business men in short, and will do their proper and reasonable business dealings."

—Welcome the day.

A wire from Hamilton on June 29 says that the business of the city appears to be nearing the last stage of a decline that has been becoming more and more marked since the meeting at the annual meeting for the nomination of officers only seven members were present to argue the case to be elected president. Finally, H. N. Kitson, who was present, was elected to the presidency. He has more than he needs the meeting adjourned without doing something.

Charles Stiff was elected to the presidency of St. Thomas, Ontario, last

MINING

British Columbia.

A communication from Phoenix on June 25 said: Just five years ago the first work was done at the Knob Hill mine, west of the city of Phoenix, which has become well known all over Canada on account of the enormous tonnage sent out since the commencement of the large tonnage sent out within the last few years. The first development work on the property was started in May, 1908, and two of the largest shafts were sunk by the employ of the owners, which is now known as the Grantly Consolidated. There were two feet of snow on the ground at that time, the season that year being quite late, and the men had to tramp through a deep forest to reach the present No. 5 tunnel site, it then requiring a couple of hours to cover a distance that now takes but ten minutes. The shipments of ore from the Knob Hill mine were in the city of Phoenix, as soon as the Canadian Pacific had completed its spur to the bins of the property. The shipments since that date have been steady and uninterrupted, and the system of tonnage sent out than the previous 12 months, notwithstanding many drawbacks.

WHITE BEAR MINING CO.

The Rossland Miner, June 10, says: Arrangements are being made to start work on the new buildings for the White Bear company at once. Charles E. Simpson, of the Leveque, is getting out the plans for the first of which to be built is the foreman's galloway and the Leveque, has been appointed foreman of the work, and is in charge of the construction of the buildings. The marks a decided advance in construction of the new buildings for the White Bear, which seems likely to become one of the big properties in the camp for the time being. The shareholders' recent meeting, of the shareholders in Toronto the arrangements for the construction of the new buildings and large plant were concluded, and the shape of definite action in the building line. The galloway and the foreman's galloway will be superadded, the idea being to utilize it for the sinking to the 1,500 level for the workings are to be carried down another 100 feet, and to be completed in the course of the next couple of months. The company's plans for new headquarters and compressed air buildings, with a framing shop to be added later, and concentration work, treating the ore is adopted. With the latter end of a thirty-ton installation of White Bear ore is now being transported to Denver, Colorado, and a considerable crew of men are working in the neighborhood of the mine property. This is one of the features that goes to make up the list of factors which indicate the advance in the mining industry.

A. W. Johnston, manager of the Vancouver branch of the White Bear Limited, is in Winnipeg this week at the quarters of the company here. Mr. Johnston is en route to Montreal on a purchasing trip to the western business of Greenhead Limited, and is en route to Montreal on a purchasing trip to the western business of Greenhead Limited. The new building for the White Bear branch is progressing satisfactorily, and is ready to move for the spring trade.

Recently in a Columbus Sunday school teacher was telling her class of the small pupils the interesting story of the strongest man who had ever lived. The story was so interesting that the strongest man who had ever lived, he listened to the story with great interest. The teacher had a young child Ethel held up her chubby hand.

"Well, Ethel," asked the teacher.

"Yes, wasn't that as strong as my papa?"

"Is your father so strong?"

"Oh, my papa's off strong," replied Ethel with emphasis. "Why, he can lift a hundred and thirty of his hands."

CAPITAL INFLATION.

The New York Evening Post discusses the subject of capital inflation comprehensively in the following. Recent heavy shrinkage in the value of industrial securities which has resulted in the scaling down of some of the best known properties 30 or 40 per cent., has excited discussion this week concerning the real necessity for such enormous capitalizations. The easy way in which promoters have increased company capitalizations to provide greater underwriting fees is evidenced a few days ago by the discovery that some of the promoters of the stock had been actually authorized by one concern to satisfy such demands for the entire amount and more not to the promoters. The episode recalls John W. Gate's testimony a year ago in the Parks suit, when he coolly indicated that he "did not know" what had become of \$20,000,000 Steel and Wire stock unaccounted for in a consolidation "deal."

It is maintained on the other hand, that very heavy stock issues are often necessary to ensure the flotation of large enterprises. The promoters of a bond that a bonus of common stock must be offered in many cases to make a company's preferred stock attractive, and that the public would not buy a new industrial on any other conditions. The answer commonly made to this contention is that the real intent and purpose of such stock issues is the gaining of a high valuation, placing public, at a high valuation maintained by speculation, of a property of an intrinsically worthless quality.

The Industrial Commission, in a part of its report prepared under the aegis of an act, makes the following striking comment on this matter:

Heavy capitalization is, without question, injurious to the interests of investors and the public at large; but promoters and bankers are afforded opportunities for great gains. The promoter is a person who formulates a plan for the formation of a new corporation or combination, and induces the different parties to subscribe to accept the terms proposed.

The ordinary method of procedure is for the promoter to acquire a controlling interest in various companies which are to be consolidated, or to purchase all the sums upon which the new company is organized, with a capitalization of possibly double the amount of the other companies. He can either in cash or in preferred stock of the new corporation, or in exchange some common stock thrown in as a bonus. The remainder of the capital stock then goes to the public, who pay for his services in effecting the consolidation.

In a word, promoters' profits come from watered stock. The extent of the promoters' gains in such a case depends upon his success in selling the new stock to the investors. Here the banker comes to the assistance of the promoter. The latter induces some financial interest to underwrite the stock of the new company. The underwriter agrees to negotiate the sale at a given price for a certain amount of stock. If the price is below the specified price, all the stock within the specified time, at a price as high as that fixed in the contract, is sold to him. His responsibility in the matter; if not, he is obliged to take the unsold stock himself.

The operations of promoters and financiers have introduced an element of speculation into the sale of new securities, and from this source have arisen serious evils. The two methods secured the highest price for the first sale of the stocks rather than the future earnings of the companies, and for their interest accordingly, to induce investors to buy the stocks at the highest possible price. It is the larger the amount of stock which they can unload and the higher the prices which they can get, the greater are their profits. In order to create a demand for the stock the condition of the business may be misrepresented in the prospectus issued.

This is a very clear description of processes which are now working out their deplorable results on the market. The hands of "insiders" who are to be obtained, are even more interesting. A very prominent promoter of heavily capitalized concerns, admitted this week that there was scarcely a \$100,000 in the company's assets that could not be successfully financed by private interests having about \$1,000,000. In other words, most industrial enterprises were capitalized at ten times their real requirements, the promoters

many times pocketing the difference. It also came to light this week that one well known corporation officer last year made the promoter's trust agree, before taking over their property, that a stock should be placed on the market before he was given an opportunity to dispose of his own holdings. It is accordingly believed to have palmed off large amounts of stock upon the public that had been deceived into believing the venture to be intrinsically sound and profitable. The price quickly fell to one-third its former valuation.

As acknowledged authority on corporation matters admitted this week that the gainful spirit accounted for most such abuses. "By means of their very little of figures. They base their capitalizations on what they think the public will stand. If it seems possible to work out a \$1,000,000 proposition on a \$100,000 basis they will do it every time. The same holds true with larger amounts, their chief desire being to get the affair with the management of the company, going, make a grand show, and sell out at a profit. The real question of possibility, not identifying themselves with the management of the company, and seeing to it that the price is a convenient distance when the crash comes."

"The present tendency is distinctly away from exorbitance. It is, in my opinion, the largest sum that has ever been five million dollars is a pretty large sum, even in these days of billion-dollar deals, and the notion that stockholders begin to shift these extravagant claims the better it will be for the public at large. That of promoters accepting such a sum as \$18,000,000 in securities for organizing a company of this size, will never be remedied until we get federal supervision of trusts and corporations."

The present system will always be inadequate, because as long as one commonwealth in the union adheres to the old system, dishonest corporations can seek shelter within its borders and operate everywhere. In order to have a better advantage to be lax about such matters in his case chartering complaints and restrictive legislation.

"The national banking system affords us a proper object lesson. The government's handling of the note issuing power things were chaotic, and the different banks system, disorganized and without a central authority, was a waste of money. Now the banknotes currency has been rendered safe and the government has taken over the management of its splendid system of federal control. You never hear of exorbitant fees being paid to private bankers, for the system provides safeguards against overcapitalization, and the man who found his requirements were not met to prison."

A RECORD OF CASUALTIES.

The casualty record of American railways for the year ending with June 30, 1902, shows the formidable total of 73,226 of which 8,288 were deaths and 64,662 were injuries. Of railway employees 2,967 were killed and 50,524 injured. These figures show a large increase in the record of injuries to employees, and a slight decrease in the record of deaths. The Railway Age, which summarized the record, attributes the increase in the country's railway accidents to traffic and the consequent use of all kinds of equipment, and the employment of large numbers of men. It is the fact that since July 1, 1901, the companies have been obliged by law to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a report to the railway commission, detailing the causes and circumstances surrounding each accident, and to present the reports being carefully scrutinized and frequently corrected. This record of the railway accidents, incidents, which, if they had occurred prior to this date, would not have been reported.

The passenger record shows 345 killed and 4,988 injured during the corresponding figures for the previous year were 282 killed and 4,988 injured. As compared with the corresponding figures, 170 passengers were killed and 3,429 injured. The total number of persons killed by the employees during the year was 5,274; injured, 74,555. These figures include casualties to persons other than those employed by the railways who were killed and 4,874 were injured. The summaries giving the ratio of casualties to persons killed, one out of every 401 employees was killed, and one out of every 564 employees was injured. With reference to trainmen, including engineers, firemen and conductors, it is stated that 135 were killed and 1,335 employed, and one was injured for every 10 employed. One passenger was killed for every 1,885,700 carried, and

one injured for every 97,244 carried. Ratios based upon the number of miles traveled show that for each of the 283 passenger miles were accomplished for each passenger killed, and 2,046,272 miles for each passenger injured. If this record of casualties were the result of a military campaign it would be a shock to the nation, but its gradual and slow growth is a matter of no special concern. The great amount of travel must be taken into account, and the fact that a large proportion of the reported over immense distances. There are good grounds for the belief that a more efficient freight service, and a more equipped stage coach would result in a more formidable list of casualties.

UNITED STATES RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

On June 30, 1902, there were 41,228 locomotives in the service of the railways of the United States, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's report, which shows 1,544 more than were in use in 1901. Of the total number of locomotives, 10,175 were classified as passenger locomotives, 23,504 as freight locomotives, 6,083 as switch engines, and 4,466 as other. Of the 633, not being classified.

The total number of cars of all classes in the service of the railways on the same date was 1,640,220, there having been an increase of 89,398 in the number of cars of this class. Of the total number of cars, 36,991 are assigned to the passenger service, 1,540 to the freight service, and 37,000 to the direct service of the railways. The foregoing figures do not include cars owned by private companies and firms that are used by railways, as no returns for them are made to the Commission.

The report contains the usual summary to indicate the density of equipment and the extent of its use. They show that the railways of the United States had 200,000 passenger locomotives and 8,195 cars per 1,000 miles of line, that 62,985 passengers were transported by the railways, and that 12,899,399 freight tons were accomplished per freight locomotive. Embracing in the term "equipment" all the rolling stock of the railways and that the total equipment of railways at the end of the year was 1,881,446. The total number of cars fitted with train brakes, the increase in this item being 142,620 and 648,520, the increase being 19,625. Nearly all locomotives and cars in the passenger service were fitted with train brakes, and 10,218 locomotives assigned to that service were fitted with automatic couplers. Practically all passenger cars were fitted with automatic couplers. Regarding freight equipment, it is observed that nearly all freight locomotives were equipped with train brakes and 94 per cent of them with automatic couplers.

A new feature of the report is the inclusion of 1,520,979 were fitted with train brakes, and 1,520,979 with automatic couplers. A new feature of the report is the inclusion of 1,520,979 were fitted with train brakes, and 1,520,979 with automatic couplers. A new feature of the report is the inclusion of 1,520,979 were fitted with train brakes, and 1,520,979 with automatic couplers.

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MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITIES.

There are openings in the city of Revelstoke for several business enterprises which, if well managed, will be profitable from the start. Prominent among such is a machine shop and small foundry and mill. With the mines in Fish River camp opening up there are many opportunities for a business which would be a great convenience to mine operators and profit to the community. The opening of mining operations, especially where stamp mills are worked, there are a number of small enterprises and opportunities of machinery liable to get broken or out of order, and provision in the city for the repair of such machinery would not only save time, but attract other lines of mining work. The opening of a saw mill, which at present go elsewhere. The mill business should also provide a source of employment for several hundred men. At a recent meeting of the board of trade the establishment of a laundry

industry, for which Revelstoke has special qualifications, was also mentioned. The following is a list of the facilities of this city is to be found large quantities of tannin, the bark of which is used for tanning leather, and though for cheaper grades chemical preparations are sometimes used, it is possible to tan leather by the bark process. It was also mentioned that no other place in the province has such a quantity of tannin, and that the distance of the cattle industry from Revelstoke was in a most enviable position for the tanning industry. The suggestion was made that it might be as well to transport the tannin from the logging district instead of vice versa, but it will be easily seen that the saving of freight by having the laundry erected in the city would be considerable.

There is also undoubtedly an opening for a good steam laundry. In its destruction by fire the one previously in operation here attracted the attention of the public, and there are hundreds of citizens who would be willing to give a number of dollars for such a laundry. The large number of transient visitors passing through the city would be a great advantage. There are many instances, particularly those from Australia and the United States, where the Chinese have taken advantage of the employment of Chinese labor in any shape or form.

There is also undoubtedly a different character, there is room for a good laundry stable. In the summer months a large number of pleasure drives in the vicinity of Revelstoke, and those who have a horse and carriage and wish to maintain a horse and carriage of their own would be glad to have a place where they could be ordered for them to take a drive outside the limits and enjoy the beautiful scenery which Northwest Yukon is noted.

A good, modern, up-to-date tinshop is another business which has been mentioned. Several instances have been pointed out where work of this description had to be done by the military. The business there could be operated on a small scale, and the machinery and equipment could be purchased at a low price. Trade would be secured.

These are only a few of the business opportunities which Revelstoke, and the Herald hopes, in future issues, to give further into and is practicing the business of a forging suggestions are made to the business community. Any further inquiries that will be most cheerfully furnished by the editor—Revelstoke Herald.

WINNIPEG CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The customs returns for the fiscal year ending yesterday speak eloquently of Winnipeg's rank and growing importance as a wholesale business centre. Until last year this position was held by Montreal. The city of Winnipeg, occupying third place, but the statistics for the year ending last year show that it has a clear lead over its nearest rival, being next to Toronto, and is practically on a par with the city of Montreal. Last month has been a very busy one at the customs. There has been an enormous increase in the amount of duties collected. The total for the year ending June 30, 1902, 30,818, 862.64, an increase of \$88,254.10. The total for the year ending June 30, 1901, 29,935.54, an increase of \$88,254.10. The total for the year ending June 30, 1900, 29,051.44, an increase of \$88,254.10. The total for the year ending June 30, 1899, 28,167.34, an increase of \$88,254.10.

The above figures furnish a convincing argument of Winnipeg's commercial progress and are a prediction that long before another decade has elapsed that the city will be prominent as an importing centre.

Tommy—Talking of riddles, you know the difference between an apple and an elephant?
Uncle (benignly)—No.
Tommy—You'd be a smart chap to send out to buy apples, wouldn't you, Uncle?

Wholesale Millinery



SUMMER MATERIALS.—We are now fully prepared to fill your wants for all classes of goods for warm weather trade: Chiffons, Mechling, Laces, Duchesse and Taffeta Ribbons, etc.

IN TRIMMINGS we have a splendid assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments and French Draping Materials. Send a trial order.

EVERYTHING IN MILLINERY.

The D. McCall Co., Limited

154 and 56 Albert Street, Winnipeg. MONTREAL.

The Bicycles WE MAKE:



ALL WELL KNOWN

If you have not had one of our Catalogues, write us. Prices and Agency Terms sent on application.

Also a full line of BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., Ltd.

144 Princess St., Winnipeg. Bicycles and Motor Vehicles.

**MASSEY-HARRIS
PERFECT
BRANTFORD
CLEVELAND
IMPERIAL
RAMBLER**

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH NUMBER.

The handsome colored cover enclosing the July Canadian Magazine is in celebration of the hundred and twenty-fifth issue of that periodical. The contents are also indicative of the progress made by Canada and things Canadian. The frontispiece combines pictures of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier so as to show the similarity and contrast of the two faces. The opening article, "Thirty-six Years of Dominion," gives an admirable if brief resume of Canadian development since 1847. This is illustrated with portraits of Howe, Blake, Thompson, Tupper, Grant, Bourinot, Dawson, Allan, Norquay, Bannister and others prominent in this thirty-six years of a united and developing Dominion. There is a clever character sketch of A. F. Gault, whose name has been so long associated with the cotton industry. "Elevators and modern granaries," and "A Dominion Exhibition" are two bright illustrated articles. D. A. Stewart describes the disaster at Frank, and this is also illustrated from excellent photographs. Mr. Colquhoun's essay, which won the prize in Sir Sanford Fleming's competition, is one of the features of the issue. It is entitled "Journalism and The University." There are short stories by E. W. Thomson, Duncan Campbell Scott, J. A. Macdonald and Isaac Landman, besides the usual bright departments. It is certainly a most creditable issue.

THE RIGHT CLASS.

The mining districts of West Ontario are now securing a class of investors which is of the kind that should go into mining enterprises. Of this type is a number of the gentlemen recently brought in by Detroit and other cities—wealthy men from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and elsewhere, who can afford to regard their purchases of stock as an investment,

and who will not treat them as speculations on which a money must be doubled in a few months. These men understand fully that time is required to bring a mine from a prospect to a producer, time and money, and that, if the shareholders insist upon hurrying production and dividends unduly, they are simply killing a goose that will lay golden eggs, if sufficient time is allowed for it to reach maturity. They are business men with whom their mining investments are a side issue, and to whom failure of one property would not mean ruin. The days are past for peddling stock from house to house, and getting the hired girls' wages invested in mining shares, and the greatest thanks is merited by those people who are now placing the industry on a legitimate basis and introducing a class of capitalist who will further, and not hinder, the progress of the country.—Industrial Review, Port Arthur.

C. P. R. MAY STATEMENT.

Montreal, Que., June 29.—C. P. R. gross earnings for May were, \$3,002,392; working expenses, \$2,519,005; net profits, \$1,383,357. In May, 1902, the net profits were \$1,190,892, and for the eleven months ended May 31, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$30,804,705; working expenses, 25,212,972; net profits, \$4,591,731. For the eleven months ended May 31, 1902, there was a net profit of \$4,123,175. The increase in net profits over the same period last year is therefore for May \$210,465 and from July 1 to May 31, \$451,415.

Dr. William Saunders, of the Dominion experimental farms, has received notice of his election as honorary associate member of the "Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland." The number of honorary associate members of this society is limited by the royal charter to twenty. The honor thus bestowed is a gratifying acknowledgment of the work done by the director of experimental farms for the general advancement of agriculture.

TO THE TRADE

We have just received a full stock of Refrigerators, viz:—

THE LEONARD CLEANABLE, zinc and porcelain lined, the best made, having many new and exclusive features; **THE CHAMPION,** equal to the best Canadian make but a little cheaper than the Leonard; **THE MODEL,** our own make.

We guarantee the above Refrigerators to be the best value on the market.

The **WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZER** has no equal anywhere; all sizes from 1 to 25 quarts. Send for Catalogues.

The McClary Mfg. Co.

183-185-187 Bannatyne East, WINNIPEG.



Latest Novelties for High-class

Men's Furnishing Trade

Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear, Top Shirts, Sweaters, Hosiery, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Flannelette Night Shirts, etc., in great variety. Our line of celebrated CRO-DYE HALF HOSE is a leader which will bring you business.



Matthews, Towers & Co.

THE LEADING MEN'S FURNISHING AND UNDERWEAR HOUSE OF CANADA

14 St. Helen Street, Montreal

A party of editors from the United States has been touring Western Canada during the past three weeks. They express themselves as highly pleased with all that they have seen of the country.

In the exchequer court at Ottawa on Monday judgment was delivered, sustaining the contention of the Dominion in the case of Manitoba vs. the Dominion of Canada. The dispute arose out of a claim of the province against the Dominion treasury in connection with swamp lands. Final settlement of the dispute the parliament of Canada had authorized the setting apart of certain swamp lands

for the benefit of Manitoba. It was claimed by the province that certain sums of money coming to Manitoba under this arrangement had been retained by the Dominion. The Federal authorities claimed that they had the right to administer these lands if they were set apart for the province by order in council and that till the formal transfer the revenue from these lands belonged to the Dominion. Judge Burbridge held in substance that when the lands are shown to the satisfaction of the Dominion to be swamp lands and have been transferred to the Dominion government not only have the right to administer, but to take the revenue for Federal uses.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

ADVERTISE.
Businesses for Sale, Partners Wanted, Travellers Wanted, Businessmen Wanted to Purchase, etc., in The Commercial. It goes into almost every place of business in Western Canada, from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast.

TO INVEST.
\$5,000 to invest in Wholesale Drug Business with services, by graduate, C. F. Address Box 476, Regina, N.W.T.

FOR SALE.
Second hand stock No. 52 National Cash Register 2 books of keys, Detail extra and check tickets apply to James Martin, Houthwaite, Man.

FOR SALE AT ONCE.
In best town in Southern Alberta, \$7,000 stock general merchandise. Will sell or rent store and cellar \$150 for term of years to suit. Satisfactory reasons for selling on application. Refer to Geo. D. Smith, R. C. Dun Co., Winnipeg, Address A.B. care of The Commercial, Winnipeg.

WANTED.
To sell or exchange a fine ranch and town residence in Northwest Kesteven for a stock of general merchandise or hotel business. Address P. O. Box 43, Atholmer, B.C.

FOR SALE.
Prosperous Bakers Shop on Prince Albert branch. Will sell on reasonable terms. Albert Friedel, Lacombe, N. W. T.

PARTNER WANTED.
With \$2,000, for general store; best stand; cash business. Open for two weeks only. Address E. R. Co. Commercial, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.
A map to competent business man. Remunerative business, established about 6 years, in solid town near Nelson, B. C. Moderate amount of capital will handle this at present time. Address M. A. care of The Commercial, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.
A general store in Southern Alberta, adjoining C. & E. railway station yard, 10 miles from the next store. An improving business. Address R. Palling, De Winton, Alberta.

SITUATION WANTED.
Advertiser seeks position in general store or home furnisher; recently out from Toronto, where he has been for the past eighteen months with the T. Eaton Co. in the carpet and rug department. Can furnish good references. Age 22. Address box 19, Commercial office, Winnipeg.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER WANTED.
To handle side line. Light samples. Quick selling goods. Apply L. C. Y. care The Commercial, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.
A well assorted stock of general merchandise in the best town on the M. and N. W. Ry. A splendid chance for the right person. Ill-health compels the present owner to leave. Apply to A.F.I., care of The Commercial.



DENIM PANTS, STOCKS OVERALLS, SHIRTS

Let us have your fall orders early to avoid disappointment. We are very busy now and expect to be more so.

THE HOOVER MANUF'G. CO. LTD WINNIPEG.

GROCERIES.

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

CANNED GOODS. Per case.

Table listing various canned goods such as Apples, Beans, Corn, Peas, etc., with prices per case.

CANNED MEATS. Per case.

Table listing various canned meats such as Corn beef, Ham, Lunch, etc., with prices per case.

COFFEE. Per lb.

Table listing coffee products like Green Rio, etc., with prices per lb.

CEREALS. Per lb.

Table listing various cereals such as Soft patent, Roll patry, etc., with prices per lb.

CIGARETTES. Per M.

Table listing various cigarette brands like Old Judge, Athlete, etc., with prices per M.

CURED FISH. Per lb.

Table listing cured fish products like Finnan Haddock, etc., with prices per lb.

DRIED FRUITS. Per M.

Table listing various dried fruit products like Currants, Raisins, etc., with prices per M.

LOUISIANA EVAPORATED MILK. Per M.

Table listing Louisiana evaporated milk products like Peaches, Apples, etc., with prices per M.

Prunes, 60 to 80 ... 55 05/4

Prunes, 60 to 80 ... 55 05/4

Prunes, 60 to 80 ... 55 05/4

Extra, July and orange marmalade, in 7 lb.

Do, in 1 1/2 glass per dozen ... 1.20

Do, 5-lb. tins ... 1.10

MATCHES. Per case.

Table listing various match brands like Telegraph, No. 1, etc., with prices per case.

SYRUP. Per lb.

Table listing various syrups like Extra light, etc., with prices per lb.

SUGAR. Per lb.

Table listing various sugar products like Extra standard granulated, etc., with prices per lb.

SALT. Per lb.

Table listing various salt products like Rock salt, etc., with prices per lb.

SPICES. Per doz.

Table listing various spices like Assorted herbs, etc., with prices per doz.

FEAR. Per lb.

Table listing various fear products like China Black, etc., with prices per lb.

TOBACCO. Per lb.

Table listing various tobacco products like T. and B. No. 4, etc., with prices per lb.

CHEWING TOBACCO. Per lb.

Table listing various chewing tobacco products like Pommeroy, etc., with prices per lb.

SMOKING. Per lb.

Table listing various smoking products like Virginia Gold, etc., with prices per lb.

Driler, in cad ... 20

Amber, 8c ... 20

Amber, 2c ... 20

WOODEN WARE. Per doz.

Table listing various wooden ware products like Tubs, Buckets, etc., with prices per doz.

(Water Works & Co.'s List)

Table listing various household items like O. K. parlor brooms, etc., with prices per doz.

DRUGS. Per doz.

Table listing various drug products like Following are prices for parcel lots, etc., with prices per doz.

LEATHER. Per lb.

Table listing various leather products like Harness, Union oak, etc., with prices per lb.

FISH. Per lb.

Table listing various fish products like Whitefish, Trout, etc., with prices per lb.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Pleasant Ways

IN HOT SUMMER DAYS

Banff and Return \$40.00
Glacier " \$45.00

SUMMER TOURS

By Lake or Rail

TO POINTS IN THE EAST.

IMPERIAL LIMITED

Will commence June 7
Leaving Montreal. June 7
Leaving Vancouver. June 11

For full information apply to any
C. P. R. Agent, or—

C. E. McPHERSON,
General Passenger Agent.

H. W. BRODIE,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
Winnipeg, Man.



MAIL CONTRACT.

Send tenders, addressed to the postmaster general, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 24th July, 1902, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Grantham and Steinbach, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Grantham, Hochstadt, Kiefeld, Charita, Steinbach, and at the office of the post office inspector.

Post office inspector's office, Winnipeg, June 12th, 1902.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

The Doctor—You regard society as merely a machine, do you? What part of the machinery do you consider me, for instance?
The Professor—You are one of the cranks.—Chicago Tribune.



Office: 391 Main St. Tel. 1448.
Through Tickets
TO ALL POINTS
East, West, South
California and Florida Winter Resort
Also to Europe,
Australia, China and Japan.
Pullman Sleepers.
All Equipment First Class.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS
to Detroit Lakes.
Good for 30 days. **\$10.00** Ask for Booklet.

For further information apply to
H. SWINPOD, General Agent, 391 Main Street, Winnipeg; or
CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

IF YOUR CATTLE are falling off in flesh or in the yield of milk and are thin or if they are not doing well for any reason, get **The Spramotor**—the machine pattern, is the best machine ever made for spraying stock. One man can spray a whole flock of cattle in a few minutes. Spraying with this machine kills ticks, lice, and other parasites. It also kills the Blister Fly (C. E. D. Fly). Ask for a free trial copy of the book "The Spramotor Co., Buffalo, N. Y. London, Eng."

WEALTH OF THE YUKON.
The development of the Yukon placers on an extensive scale promises to sustain the prediction of a long life of activity for that interesting part of the Dominion. All the rich claims have been worked out by the slow and costly process of thawing, drifting and sluicing. In the early processes the cost of thawing the gravel with wood fires, hoisting it with windlasses by hand from the drifts, and sluicing it in the spring cost about \$15 per cubic yard. This is the estimate made on Bonanza Creek, and only the best claims could be profitably worked under such conditions. But the modern development of Yukon mining promises the profitable re-working of all the claims already worked by primitive methods, and also the working of large areas formerly unprofitable. The Engineering and Mining Journal gives some details as to the cost of hydraulic operations on Bonanza Creek, showing that the gravel can be worked for about 35 cents a cubic yard, or \$14 for every acre yard of the bed rock, including the cost of machinery. A claim purchased for \$30,000, after 80 per cent. of it had been worked over by the drifting process, yielded a good return above all expenses and outlays. One of the richest claims on Eldorado Creek, which was thought to have yielded a million and a half dollars by the old method, was sold, after having been "worked out," for \$75,000. The dredging company, which believed that it also bought other properties in the neighborhood. It is believed that all the claims on the Eldorado Creek which have been worked over will be worked again by modern methods.

The success that has attended the introduction of steam sluicing to the dredges has opened up many new districts. Claims formerly regarded as worthless have been found to be yielding good returns. Over 50,000 acres of gravel have been located in the Klondike and Fortymile and Seventymile country. During the past year a large amount of ground has



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been taken up in Alaska in extensive areas. The introduction of capital and the working of large claims on an extensive scale will change the nature of the mining industry, and at the same time impart to it a stability that was unknown under more primitive conditions. The change gives an assurance that the trade of the Yukon will be an important factor for the coast cities for many years. The records of the last fiscal year show that the cost of administration in the Yukon was largely in excess of the revenues yielded from all sources. But it would be unwise to conclude that the location of the rich auriferous gravel on our side of the boundary was a misfortune. The large deficit was due in a large measure to exceptional outlays; and the trade of the country, as it is more largely handled by Canadian firms, will become a material advantage, not

recorded in revenue returns.—Toronto Globe.

A. W. Puttee, member for Winnipeg in the Dominion House, returned a few days ago from Ottawa. In an interview he stated that he believed the next railroad through the west would be built by the government. Many of the members are in favor of a government road, and some of the ministers are quite favorable. The idea at present in favor is to construct the road and lease running rights to any company which wishes to use the tracks. Asked as to what the government is doing towards improving the postal service at Winnipeg, Mr. Puttee said that a site is to be purchased near the C. P. R. depot, where all the sorting for the west will be done and the present building will be devoted to purely local business.

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