

THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

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No. 38



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PURE LINED OIL
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STOCK—in quality the best; in price the lowest.

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Our LADIES' BOX CALF SHOES. Durable Leather, well finished. An excellent Shoe for country roads.
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150 pieces fancy dress muslin to clear at 15½ cents. Regular price 22½ cents. This season's goods. Newest and up-to-date patterns. Linen Batiste and white with woven designs in blue, green, helle, brown, red, pink, etc.

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Boys' Blouses and Suits.
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All made of selected good-wearing and washable fabrics.

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Special drives in Blacks. Better see them or inquire.

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In all seasonable lines.

NOW is a good time to pick up some snaps in Blouses and Wrappers. We have no room for them, and they must go—**QUICK.**

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At our Winnipeg Warehouse we
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be found in Western Canada.
This is important to the numer-
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in this territory. Our long ex-
perience of the Western trade
enables us to know just what
you want. Correspond with us.

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THE COMMERCIAL

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

Twenty-First Year of Publication.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscription—Canada, and the United States, \$5.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 when paid; other countries, \$5.00 in advance. For advertising rates, apply to the publisher, or not later than Thursday morning.

Advertisements given free of news matter, or which profess to express the opinion of a journal, will not be published.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very large circulation, the circulation of the business community of the vast region lying between Lake Superior and the Bay of Quinte, and the only paper in Canada, daily or weekly. The Commercial also publishes advertising which, on commission, manufacturing and financial circles, and is Merchants Bank Building, telephone 224.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MAY 20, 1902.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF STOCK LOSSES.

As usual the press reporters made a mountain out of a mole hill in the matter of damage to western stock from the snow storm which visited the range country two weeks ago. Their first reports, which were scattered broadcast over this continent, would have led to the belief that millions of sheep and young cattle had perished in the storm; now they are shamefacedly admitting that the actual loss was slight and mostly confined to stocker cattle in transit. The manager of the Cochrane ranche, which is one of the largest in Alberta, gives a specific denial to the reports of loss and many other ranchers have corroborated his testimony.

As a matter of fact conditions were never more favorable for this important industry than at present. The cattle, especially, are in fine condition and the winter and spring losses have been light. A larger number of stockers than ever before have been taken into the range country from Manitoba, Eastern Assiniboia, Ontario and Mexico and with the exception of those which perished on the cars or in the wayside corrals during this storm they are all doing well. With favorable weather from now until the end of July, when the range cattle are usually ready to ship, this should be a year of splendid results from the cattle industry and the horse and sheep ranchers, while not so numerous, should be no less successful, as there is now a good demand for all that they have to sell at prices which must be satisfactory.

MONEY IN SENECA ROOT.

Country merchants should do what they can to encourage the digging of seneca root this year. To a large extent it rests with them what the output of root will be as diggers depend upon the merchant to keep them posted as to prices and to market the root for them after it is dug. A little attention to this subject on the part of the storekeepers will make a material increase in the revenue of Manitoba and the Territories from this source. It is really surprising how much money the country can derive from a good root crop when prices are as high as they promise to be this year. Manitoba and the Territories are fast becoming the principal source of supply for this important commercial commodity and there is a good demand for all that can be produced. The boys on the farms can make root digging a source of considerable revenue by devoting their spare time to it and the country merchant is the one who should point out to the farmers and the diggers who have within the past years become part of the population of this country are making good money

every year digging root and we understand that it is principally the women and children who dig it. Why could not the boys and perhaps the girls of all the settlers give some time to the industry. If present prices continue it would pay them well.

At the date of our last advices from Minneapolis, good, clean, dry Manitoba root was worth 70¢ per pound delivered there. As it only takes a few cents per pound to lay root down in that city from here there should be a good profit in digging at this price. Of course, it may be expected that any abnormal increase in the production would result in lower prices and the normal level is very much below the value of to-day, but those facts need not deter anyone from securing all they can and it does not seem likely in view of the demand for labor in other directions that there will be any great increase in the number of root diggers as compared with last year when the present high level was established.

There are a number of responsible houses in Winnipeg and Minneapolis

of the business fabric is largely based. This very conservatism, as their part is already beginning to show its fruits in a reduction in the number of curbstone speculators who have been infesting this city for several months past. These people find that they cannot live off each other and they have not been able to set so many of those who have money to speculating as they expect and in consequence they are beginning to disappear. They will not be missed.

So long as "go slow" continues to be the policy of the business community we may view the genuine expansion which is now going on without misgiving, confident that the reaction when it comes will not result in any serious business disasters.

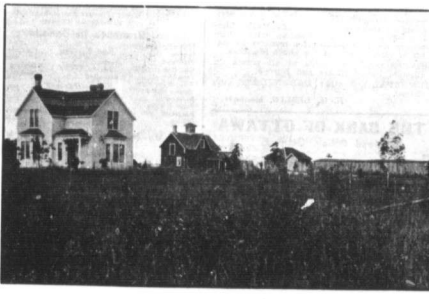
TO FARMERS AND STOCK-RAISERS.

Addressing a public meeting of farmers and stock raisers at Moose Jaw, Assn., on May 20, Prof. W. H. Coard, of the Northwest, Agricultural College, of Regina, exhorted upon those engaged in raising cattle for beef the absolute necessity for feeding their

stock and commodities, even to our native places, on an implement of all kinds, equal in every respect to the original article which they now supply every where, because of owing to our lack of foreign banking facilities and lax methods of business in securing and holding foreign trade, we fail to hold against those we have enabled to compete with us for the markets of the world.

The American manufacture of machinery seemingly has no following for the Yankee maker of commodities. Entire shoe-making plants are sent to England for installation, and even so, royalty to the British manufacturer, and so popular is the American "boot," as it is called abroad, that the Yankee manufacturer of shoe-making machinery is successful in compelling the British shoemaker from his shoddy all other machinery from his factory. These American shoe plants in Great Britain, being much nearer the continental market than our own, are successfully competing in many quarters where "American" shoes (made in England) are becoming quite as popular as the genuine article.

When American began to lay down tools in Vladivostok and Port Arthur for the Russian government at the same time that they were constructing the same articles in Germany, there was an immediate overhauling



MANITOBA FARM HOMES—WM. CHAMBERS, OAK LAKE.

who are ready at all times to receive consignments of root from country points, either from storekeepers or private shippers and who will make satisfactory return for all that may be entrusted to them.

This matter is worthy of attention and with fine weather and active digging this country should be able to turn a good portion of its root crop into cash this year.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

One of the best signs in connection with the prevailing good times and business expansion is the thoroughgoing caution with which the solid business people of the country are marking their business policy. While they are not afraid to embrace each new opportunity which presents itself and have met every legitimate demand upon them in the way of trade extension they have not failed for a moment to keep their affairs well in hand and to remain prepared for any sudden change that might present itself. This sound business policy is the best guarantee we have that there will be no widespread disaster when the high pressure which is at present so marked in nearly every department of business shall have subsided. That there will be many people caught unprepared when the reaction comes there is no manner of doubt, but we think it safe to say that the victims will not include many of those who conduct the better class of business concerns and upon this fact the safety

stock to a finish, pointing out that at the present time an unfortunate custom prevails of neglecting to grow any grain in order to finish off the beasts, the sequel being that some of the most promising western animals got into the hands of United States stock buyers at poor rates, were conveyed into the States, there fattened on grain and sent to the British and other choice markets as American beef, where they realized those high prices which were the envy of the Canadian, who, while protesting, failed to apply simple commonsense, while they had in their own hands, by securing the finest breeds, feeding them on the best known methods and finishing them for export.

In dairying, Dr. Coard advocated care in the selection and caution in the handling and cleanliness in everything.

In the matters of crop raising, he said farmers must exercise discrimination in the selection of crops for cultivation and a determination to secure at minimum cost a maximum amount of product, and to attain the summit of agricultural economies.

U. S. TRADE COMPETES WITH ITSELF.

American commerce, after a period of foreign expansion that astonished our citizens fully as much as it startled those of European countries, suddenly finds itself face to face with toppling exports. Not only is there an almost unprecedented falling off of orders for machinery from Europe, but we are once more importing pig iron instead of sending it abroad. This becomes possible as a result of our equipment of the factories, foundries, mines and machine shops with American machinery, enabled us to Europe to day to manufacture cheaply American

of German machine shops, and while the process of re-equipment with American installations progressed, our exports of machinery increased by leaps and bounds. Now, however, it is Germany that lays down tools in the Far East at the price it costs us to manufacture them, and we are doing the overhauling and installing of new machinery to compete with our machinery in German workshops. The days of our "commercial walk-over" have passed. We did make Europe up and she now fights us with our own weapons.

It is an ill wind that blows good to no one. Our manufacturers now, awake to the fact that they have equipped Europe with installations as perfect as any in America, are thoroughly overhauling their own workshops, so that notwithstanding the falling off in our foreign export trade, domestic orders promise to keep our great steel industries at full pressure for months to come filling domestic orders and preparing America for her next conflict with the world for commercial supremacy abroad. We are now merely eyeing a breathing spell while the steel barons put new rivets in our armor between the rounds—Alexander H. Ford, in Collier's Weekly.

For the benefit of the Canadian deputations who will visit Montreal to attend the Congress of Chambers of Commerce the railways announce that they will grant a 25 per cent. discount on the round trip on the certificate plan, good to arrive three days before the congress and to remain three days after its close. This reduced rate will be given only to duly accredited congress delegates and their wives, when accompanying them, for a continuous passage (without stop over) going and returning over the same route.

ARTISTIC EFFECTS



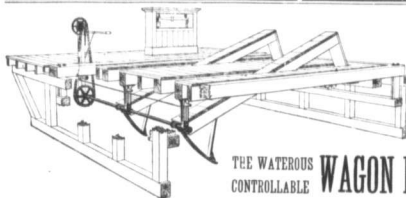
Excellence of Stock; Beauty of Coloring; Uniformity of Finish—OUR MAKE OF CLOTHING—"The Kind Any Gentleman Can Wear."

DONALD FRASER & CO.

Manufacturers of Fine Clothing

WHOLESALE

WINNIPEG—126 Princess Street.
MONTREAL—502 St. Paul Street.



GET THE BEST

THE WATEROUS CONTROLLABLE WAGON DUMP

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

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. LTD. WINNIPEG MAN.

The Stuart Machinery Co. Ltd.

SUCCESSORS TO

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704-708 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

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

HOWE GASOLINE ENGINES

The Manitoba Iron Works, Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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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.

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GREEN and DRIED FRUITS

WHOLESALE

245 Main Street. Winnipeg.

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FRANK LIGHTCAP

DEALER IN

HIDES PELTS, WOOL, SENEGAL, Etc.

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NORTHERN FURS

Highest prices paid for consignments and returns promptly made.

Write for circulars containing market reports and full quotations.

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



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TORONTO AND MONTREAL

Offices: WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, QUEBEC, HALIFAX

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A perfect Garment and Placket Fastener, adaptable for any purpose. It is not a hook but a fastener that slides in and out simple, strong, sure, flat and invisible.

It will not rust or stain the cloth, and will not pull open.

Sole selling Wholesale Agents for Canada.

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General Insurance, Financial and Real Estate Agent.

Representing The Ottawa Fire Insurance Co., The Ontario Accident Co., American & European Connections. General Insurance business transacted.

List your real estate with me.

Room C. Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.

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Picture Frames and Mouldings

Wholesale and Retail.

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

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

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LONG HIP CORSETS

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No Brass Eyelets



Just a Loop Lacer

Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers. Can supply you, or write to—

BRUSH & CO., TORONTO

ORANGES, LEMONS BANANAS GREEN VEGETABLES

HOOD RIVER STRAWBERRIES

The only good shipping terms. Expected about June 15th.

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Dry Goods Trade Notes.

On account of the rather unsettled condition of raw cotton the primary market on cotton goods is quiet. No one is inclined to buy heavily with things in their present condition and buying is of a hand-to-mouth order to a large extent.

Interest in linen mesh underwear seems to be growing and retailers that do not heretofore handled these goods are sending in orders for a supply. This kind is not only worn in summer but in winter as well, by many who favor it.

Orders for fall underwear are moving more freely in United States markets. Buyers seemed to be holding off somewhat in the hope for better prices but there is no sign of these they are beginning to take on stock. The market is more likely to go the other way.

Retailers that have a good stock of ribbons on hand are not likely to lose any money on them, according to the view of all reports. This is to be the season of ribbons for gaiters, ribbons for garnitures, ribbons for neckwear and ribbons for all purposes.

Grocery Trade Notes.

It is now figured that the world's visible supply of coffee, with the opening of the season, will be only 1,250,000 bags, where from 12,000,000 to 12,250,000 bags.

Cable advices from Hankow say prices for medium grade Congous were 2 cents per pound higher than last year, being 11 cents, against 9 cents a year ago.

It is reported in the coffee trade that negotiations with England are afoot to improve the docking and warehouse facilities of Rio de Janeiro are completed. They are to expend £7,000,000 sterling.

The Wm. Paterson & Son, Co., Ltd., of Bradford, Gt. wholesale biscuit and confectionery manufacturers, have established a branch in Winnipeg at 107 St. Jerome avenue and appointed D. McPhail as resident manager. L. B. Terwilliger, the manager of the Montreal branch, has been in the city for the past week, making the necessary arrangements.

Maple sugar in Minnesota to be sold as pure must be the direct product of the sap of the maple tree. If it contains other sugar it must be labeled accordingly and the names and proportions of ingredients must be given. The Minnesota department has had some trouble in reaching certain adulterated samples of maple sugar and syrup, but the provisions of a new law defining adulteration will make the department's work more effective.

The cargo of oranges and lemons from the Mediterranean recently landed at Montreal netted good prices. There was a large attendance of buyers from Western Canada and the United States. Some 24,563 boxes of lemons sold at an average of \$2.15 per box against \$1.90 last year, and 28,604 packages of oranges were sold at about twenty-five percent over the previous year. Half boxes of lemons sold at \$1.25 to \$2 and boxes \$1.50 to \$3.05. Western buyers purchased about twenty-five per cent. of the offerings.

IMPLEMMENT TRADE.

The Twine Market.

With the exception of the resumption of operations at the Deerling Mills no change has occurred this week in conditions affecting the twine situation. With this large producer again active and no indications of labor troubles in other mills, some of the leading sellers feel warranted in raising their prices, although, by that an ample supply of twine will be forthcoming for the domestic harvest.

Support, of course, refers to all kinds of twine available, the seasons' requirements, manila, mixture, sisal, and resin standard, as stated last week, will not be equal to the demand and farmers will be compelled to buy other kinds.

The unusual discrepancy in prices of various sellers continues. There is no sign of a widespread setting of the quotations of houses located in the same distributing centre. The number of sellers is probably less than a week ago, and comparatively little twine is being offered. Some of the big concerns, while not canvass-

ing for orders, are prepared to meet the harvest rush requirements of their trade in early territory at the schedule rates. They aim to do likewise for other customers as the harvest season advances northward.

It is impossible to quote one price as the market price, so greatly do the quotations vary, but probably 12c could be considered a fair average for six-ply and eight-ply twine. This, of course, implies that lower prices prevail in some sections and higher in others, which is the situation.—Farm Implement News.

Implement Trade Notes.

The Balfour Implement Co., Winnipeg, has moved to new premises at 120 of Winnipeg.

The Canadian Thresher Supply Co. of the city for the manufacture of a patent sieve for which they have secured the Canadian right.

Alex. Stewart of Stewart & McCall, Winnipeg, has returned from Paris, Ont. where he visited the factory of the Paris Plow Co. for which his firm is agent. While in the east he also visited Woodstock, London and other places.

Chas. Bonar, representative of the Port Huron Co., has secured his Co. at Moosomin, Assa., has severed his connection with that firm and formed a partnership with H. Barron, representative of the Frost & Wood Company. The firm will erect a new warehouse on South Front street. Haden & Wouters have taken the agency for the Port Huron Company.

BOSTON SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET.

Both the sole and upper leather people claim that the situation warrants no concessions on price, but that all desirable goods the tendency is and will be toward higher prices. Hemlock sole is going out the most as it comes in, owing to the pressure on contracts; Buffalo is manifesting an increased activity, and dealers are not taking contracts into the future on union leather. Hemlock is made by an advance in price. Upper leather is also firm, and there is more activity at the factories going into line on all goods. Kangaroo is selling rapidly. The patent leather goods requiring duty downward, but it is making the iron and steel trade.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

In its current issue, the Iron Age says: The tone of the market is easier and the tendency in many lines is downward, but it is far from being in the panicky condition which interests outside and remote from the trade represent to be.

As for pig iron, the basis of the entire industry, the situation is working into better shape; we are abandoning an abnormal in order to return to a more normal condition of affairs. At first the anthracite coal strike and later a more potent cause—the freight breakdown—caused an acute scarcity of fuel, which drove up prices to such a point that even importations were possible through the large canal. At the same time costs went skyward, and finally through the extraordinary rise in coke. The fuel and coke situation, however, we learn that coke has sold at under \$3 per ton at oven, as compared with the former price of \$4.50. Our reports from the fall and winter. In fact, coke ovens are now being put out, and it is well known that great deal of capacity is still to enter the ranks.

The lowering of foundry and forges is reported, but it is to be noted that this is a puzzle for the moment being at what price buyers and sellers will return to normal. Reports from the leading distributing centers clearly show that a surplus ground has not been found and that values are still depending in order to seek it.

Importations are still to be possible. The sale of a lot of 5,000 tons of Middleborough at a shade under \$17 is reported, but it is to be noted that this is a resale while the iron was already afloat.

Many pig iron merchants note that consumers are still calling impatiently for pig iron due on contracts, so that they appear to be in a somewhat bare of stock while waiting for developments in prices until contracts for the third and fourth quarters can be placed.

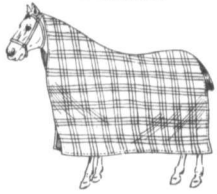
It is understood that negotiations have been proceeding between the United States Steel Corporation and the valley furnaces for a large

H. LAMONTAGNE & COY LIMITED

Established 1869.

Wholesale Manufacturers and Exporters of

Fine Harness, Collars, Saddles, Horse Blankets, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Travelling Bags, Moccasins, Fitted Uppers, Etc.



Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in Leather and Saddlery Hardware.

Balmoral Block, 1902 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

YOUR BEST INTERESTS

Will be served if you buy your **FURS**

OF **Jarvis Cristine & Co., Ltd.**

WAIT FOR THE TRAVELLER

block of Bessemer pig iron for the second half of the year. These negotiations have not yet been concluded.

The market is rather quiet in steel, and west, but it is a fact that additional sales of moderate size of foreign billets are still being made, although at slightly lower prices. There is some talk, too, of cheap offerings of foreign steel rails.

Reports from the various finished steel is enjoying a rather large tonnage, and week after week keeps the crowded order books well filled up. In the tin plate trade the capacity has very heavily increased during the past year, and it takes a tremendous tonnage to keep the plant supplied with adequate work.

The tin plate trade is enjoying a rush of work never paralleled in the history of this branch of manufacture in this country. Conference over next year's wages scale have been going on for a week in this city, and are still in progress. Everything will probably be settled to-day, and an increase in the maximum limit of product will be granted by the men.

JUNE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

The ceaseless hunt after good reading matter has been a problem for editors and readers. The editor of the Canadian Magazine has secured a very fair collection of it for his June number. The short stories are all by Canadian writers and not less bright for that reason. The illustrations, some of which are in color, show great care in their production and indicate a continual improvement in the work of Canadian illustrators. Frank Carroll opens the number with an illustrated account of the capture of a moose alive by a party of Quebec sportsmen. The Romance of the City

of New Westminster, the site of which was selected by the British government and the name of which was given by Queen Victoria is well told by George H. Morden. This is profusely illustrated. John G. Donoghue replies to Prof. Strong concerning the necessity for incorporating the trades unions and making them legally responsible for their acts. John A. Ewan writes most happily and clearly of the progress of "Current Events Abroad," while the other regular departments are brightly filled.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS.

Montreal Trade Bulletin: Engagements are reported of wheat from Fort William to Kingston at 48c, which means 6c through to Montreal and quotations range from 6c to 6 1/2c. Some engagements being reported at the latter figure by lake and rail. Freight has been taken for a lot of 60,000 bushels of corn from Chicago to Kingston at 28c, making the through rate to Montreal 5c, the river rate from Kingston to Montreal being 15c. Wheat to New York to Kingston is quoted at 35c to 35c, and through to Montreal 54c to 54c. Considerable business has been done in corn from Chicago to Buffalo at 15c, and in wheat at 15c per bushel. From Buffalo to New York the usual rates are 45c on wheat, 35c on corn and 25c on oats.

A leading member of the House of Commons, a follower of Mr. Chamberlain, states that the colonial secretary is preparing a detailed fiscal union scheme and is determined to fight this general election on that issue within two years. He expects supporters and opponents from both parties, but is determined to make the climax of his political life an effort to form a customs union of the empire, as he is determined to make a speech at Birmingham, a group of M. P.'s and manufacturers in the House of Commons decided to form a tariff league to educate public opinion to bring about preferential trade relations with the empire, a party policy being ignored. A conference of the league will take place at Westminster, June 25.

Winning Hardware and Metal Prices.

AVIATION-Per cent, 100/100; saviil and...
WHEELS-Post box, Vanhook's, each, \$5.00
ALUMINUM-Bench, 40 per cent; chopping axe...

STAPLES-Vence, \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

TIN-Lamb and Flag, 56 and 23, in. 1/2...
TIN PLATES-Charcoal plates, I. C. 1/4...
TIN PLATES-I. C. 1/4, same size box...

steel shoes, all sizes, 1 to 5, No. 2 and larger.

steel shoes, all sizes, 1 to 5, No. 2 and larger...
BUILDING PAPER-Tarred felt, \$1.25 per 100 lb...

STEEL-Hoop steel, \$2.30; sileighness steel.

STEEL-Hoop steel, \$2.30; sileighness steel...
TINNED SHEETS-36 gauge, 74.60c...

WINNING PAINTS, Oils, Glass, Etc.

ALABASTER-Case of 20 packages, \$1...
DRY COLORED-White lead, 7c red lead...
GLASS-Single, first break up to 15 united...

WINNING PAINTS, Oils, Glass, Etc.

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DRY COLORED-White lead, 7c red lead...
GLASS-Single, first break up to 15 united...

Montreal Hardware Market.

IRON-No. 2, Montreal, \$5.00 per 100 lbs...
IRON-No. 3, Montreal, \$4.50 per 100 lbs...
IRON-No. 4, Montreal, \$4.00 per 100 lbs...

Montreal Hardware Market.

IRON-No. 2, Montreal, \$5.00 per 100 lbs...
IRON-No. 3, Montreal, \$4.50 per 100 lbs...
IRON-No. 4, Montreal, \$4.00 per 100 lbs...

Montreal Hardware Market.

IRON-No. 2, Montreal, \$5.00 per 100 lbs...
IRON-No. 3, Montreal, \$4.50 per 100 lbs...
IRON-No. 4, Montreal, \$4.00 per 100 lbs...

Montreal Hardware Market.

IRON-No. 2, Montreal, \$5.00 per 100 lbs...
IRON-No. 3, Montreal, \$4.50 per 100 lbs...
IRON-No. 4, Montreal, \$4.00 per 100 lbs...

Toronto Grocery Prices.

SUGARS-Granulated, Delivered Toronto...
SHRITS-Infantal grain, medium, 25c...

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Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this date last year...

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Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this date last year...

Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this date last year...

Messina Lemons

We have them just in from the Montreal sale; - finest quality.

Also

ORANGES

Mel. Sweet's, Navel's, St. Michaels

BANANAS

STRAWBERRIES

Wood River this week. Stock Fine. Order Early

New Vegetables

MAPLE SYRUP

Stocks are getting low

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.

LIMITED.

493 Main St., Winnipeg

Write for prices and Catalogue of

KOKOMO

WOVE WIRE FENCING

Best fence on the market.

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
WINNIPEG.

THE WESTERN PACKING COMPANY

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

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

Abattoir and Offices

ALEXANDER AVENUE, - WINNIPEG

STEEL SHEETS

"QUEEN'S HEAD" and "SOUTHERN CROSS" brands of dead flat or ordinary finish.

No better sheets made anywhere. Blue Polished or Imitation Russian Sheets, Electrical Sheets, Tack Sheets, Etc.

JOHN LYSAGHT Limited

Makers, BRISTOL, ENG.

A. C. LESLIE & CO., Montreal

Managers, Canadian Branch

E. H. BISSETT, Agent, Winnipeg.

GREENSHIELDS LIMITED

Successors to S. Greenshield, 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 a.e the people to see. Also Maple Leaf Rubbers.

87 Princess St. Winnipeg.

The Kilgour, Rimer Co. Ltd.

When you open that NEW STORE

You will require some of the following lines. It will pay you to visit our Show Rooms before buying your fixtures, as we have the most complete range in Canada.

- SCALES,
- REFRIGERATORS,
- BROOM RACKS,
- CHECK BOOKS,
- COUNTER BASKETS,
- SCOOPS,
- SHOW CASES,
- HANGING LAMPS,
- TRUCKS,
- EGG CASES & CARRIERS,
- DELIVERY BASKETS,
- PAPER BAGS AND HOLDERS,

- BUTTER PAPER,
- CHEESE SAFES,
- COFFEE MILLS,
- MONEY DRAWERS,
- PRICE TICKETS,
- BARREL COVERS,
- BUTTER PLATES,
- DISPLAY STANDS,
- STEP LADDERS,
- NAIL PULLERS,
- BARREL SWINGS,

MEASURES FOR EVERYTHING,
EVERYTHING IN STATIONERY,
PAPER AND PAPER CUTTERS,

WALTER WOODS & CO.

WHOLESALE
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS, GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

WINNIPEG

Headquarters for

- METAL SHINGLES
- SIDINGS
- CEILING
- FURNACES
- STOVES

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

CLARE & BROCKET

WINNIPEG.

Western Agents for
CLARE BROS. & CO.
Metal Shingle & Stove 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 Greene & Sons Co. MONTREAL

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

B. C. business
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MANITOBA.

C. C. Bundy is selling his harness business at Miami.

A. Mains will start a wash and dye factory at Hartney.

Grunt has opened in groceries and fruit at Melita.

W. O. S. Murray has opened a hardware store at Pimnas.

J. Hilton has bought the drug business of Dr. Catten at Bolesavan, over \$3,000,000 worth of new buildings are now under construction in Winnipeg.

H. Stewart & Co., general merchants, Strathclair, have sold out to Chapman & Co.

The Steel Furniture Co. will erect a brick and stone warehouse on Fort street, Winnipeg.

J. H. Pilling has sold his general store business at Miami to a gentleman from Woodstock.

The Mason & Irish Piano Co. is opening a branch at Brandon, with E. Crawford in charge.

C. Lawson has sold his fruit and confectionery business at Neepawa to Wm. Jackson.

Sammy & Philip have opened a flour and feed store at Dauphin, with D. C. Argall in charge.

A. Dyrkin has sold his jewelry business at Vinson to George Hagen. He thinks of moving to Regina.

The Ryan Agency, Limited, has been incorporated at Winnipeg to carry on business as insurance agents.

A sale of unclaimed parcels will be held at Winnipeg by the Dominion Express Company on Tuesday next.

The work of placing the machinery in the new works of the Manitoba Electric Co. on Logan avenue, Winnipeg, has been commenced.

Fire destroyed most of the logs of the new timber pier at Pimnas, at Pimnas sliding last week. The loss, \$2,000, with small insurance.

J. H. D. McDonald has started business under the name of McDonald & Co., 187 Henry street east, Winnipeg. The new firm will manufacture tents, awnings, flags, etc.

The cigarmakers' union of Winnipeg has presented a schedule to the milliners, asking for a general increase in wages, amounting to from 15 to 30 per cent.

The drug clerks of Winnipeg are organizing, and will ask those in the provincial towns to join them. They expect to establish a 40-hour week and uniform Sunday hours.

The council of the city of Winnipeg has been studying the matter of municipal telephone system, and will pronounce upon the question at an early date. Several new systems are under consideration, which, if installed, could be supplied at half the present rates.

The A. Kelly Milling Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, has been incorporated, the chief place of business being Brandon. The incorporators are Andrew Kelly, John Scott, James James, Donald D. W. Linton, grain merchant, Winnipeg, and W. J. Lindsay.

The Anderson Produce Company, of Winnipeg, has received judgment against Samuel Nesbitt, of Brighton, for \$25,000 and costs. The case was tried by Judge McTavish, at Cobourg, and the plaintiff's claim was supported by evidence against the defendant in a Manitoba court for damages for the poor quality and negligent packing of 325 barrels of apples Nesbitt had shipped to them.

At the adjourned meeting of the license commissioners of No. 1 district, held in Brandon on Monday, the following licenses were granted: James Macdonald, Malcolm McGregor, D. Vidler, D. Beaulieu, Brandon; D. O'Connell, Lyleston, and there were laid out until June 5, when the commissioners will meet again. D. Belson, Brandon; E. Marston, Brandon; two licenses at Napinka and one at Pimnas.

The board of license commissioners for the district No. 1, comprising the city of Winnipeg, met this week to consider the applications for licenses for the coming year. The applications were not nearly completed, though an application has been held in the applications of H. Beard and C. Troppman for Hotel Du Canada were with only one other in the hands of the board; the application of F. T. Lindsay, of the St. Lawrence hotel, was

also withdrawn. Licenses were granted to O. Montgomery, of the Winnipeg; Alme Bend, Grand Central; D. Murray, Brandon; C. W. Gregory, Queen's; C. F. Bunnell, Clarendon; E. E. Oronow, Victoria; W. J. O'Connor, O'Connor, Victoria; Charles J. O'Connor, English Chop House; John Wilks, C. E. Marling, English Chop House; H. Hebb, Woodstock; Marling, E. H. Hebb, Woodstock; Marling, E. H. Hebb, Woodstock; O'Donohue & Murray, Grand Central; A. M. Charles, Brandon; M. H. Noakes, Imperial; J. E. Campbell, Nanook House; A. Bernshaw, O'Connor, Victoria; W. H. Handell, Ontario House; A. W. Redler, Oriental; D. E. McKenty, Manor; C. J. Johnson, O'Connor, Victoria; J. J. Cabinet; James Jordan, Avilon; O. S. Simpson, Scandinavian; John Baird, Seymour House; W. Harry Royal Oak; J. C. Kavanaugh, Le and Wholesale; Andrew Strang, Joseph E. Velle, Wm. V. Gordon, H. Beliveau, J. H. Belliveau, G. F. Galt, A. Joly, David Cleland, Paul Saita, W. J. Sherman.

ASSINIBOIA.

John Gilson has opened a general store at Craik.

Mrs. Hudson is opening in dry goods and groceries at Lumsden.

A. J. Smith has disposed of his general store business at Maple Creek to Wm. Pollock and P. H. Chevalier.

Maple Creek is now a town and elected its first council last week. John Dixon was mayor.

Schneider Bros., general merchants, Langenburg, have dissolved partnership. F. Schneider continues the business.

The Prairie Lumber Co., who recently acquired the business of J. McGuire, at Moomoim, is erecting a new building.

Ferguson & Colbeck, furniture dealers, Regina, are dissolving partnership. The business will continue the business.

McPhail & Thompson, implement dealers, Wolsley, are opening a branch at Sintulata, with W. H. Ingram in charge.

ALBERTA.

I. Worth is opening a jewelry store at Vegreville.

J. W. Bradley & Co. are opening a harness shop at Olds.

The Bank of Montreal will erect a bank building at Raymond.

A labor paver, to be called "The Bond," is being started at Calgary.

Flour and other supplies are being freighted from Edmonton to the Barr colony.

Calgary assessment this year is close upon \$3,000,000 against \$2,300,000 last year.

The Blackfords Mercury has approximately a week weekly paper published at Blackfords.

Good progress is being made with the new factory now under construction in Raymond.

Huff & Lang, harness makers, Strathcona, have dissolved. Alfred J. Huff takes over the business.

The lighted coal properties in the vicinity of Edmonton are to be developed by a coal mined on a more extensive scale.

The C. P. R. Irrigation department will put several engineering parties in the field at once to complete the surveys for the proposed Bow river irrigation.

The teamsters of Calgary have submitted to the team owners a schedule of prices for goods to be used from June 1. The wages are to be \$50 per month, working ten hours a day the first five days of the week and nine hours on Saturday.

Seeding on the beet lands at Raymond is going briskly, where the land was irrigated last season and is in moist condition. Artificial waterways will be got to nature this year. The area at present is about 2,500 acres, and there will be considerable more done yet to mature the beet that the yield or total product will be as large this year as next, owing to the Illinois variety being planted state generally. Most of the land had been under previous crop. In the Mariposa district there will be crops of good yield and quality.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Dave Hart, formerly of Moomoim, will establish a livery stable at Prince Albert.

The Barr colonists are having trouble locating their individual land holdings. The survey, where there is any at all, is an old one, and many of the stakes have disappeared. Recent prairie fires have destroyed the wild feed and their cattle are suffering.

A correspondent at Hanley says: The Manuall Bros. are having their general store completed as soon as possible and will be in business shortly. Mr. Oxley is in the hotel business. The Freshford Bros., of Minneapolis, are going into the hardware business. T. Lawrence, a former Canadian, now from Minnesota, is doing business in land, grain, hay and wood. E. J. Mellick & Sons are handling lumber and farm implements. The Canadian Elevator Company is established. A. A. Geinheim is in the restaurant business. We have everything now except a barber and baker.

A description of Davidson, a new town on the Prince Albert section of the C. P. R., 90 miles north of Regina, says: The town is composed mainly of Americans and Englishmen. Ontario and the surrounding farm lands are being settled by the same. The pioneer merchant is John E. Brown, Henry Barton, an Englishman, who had resided in Brazil for fifteen years, and had headquarters in the west coast and located at Davidson, where he has opened a large general stock and hardware store, an American, opened the first hardware, and he also acts for the McCormick Harvesting people. Thos. Williams is the village blacksmith; W. J. Robins and E. R. Mann, of Elgin, Man., have opened general and hardware stores, respectively. A. B. McGregor, from Ontario runs the Davidson house, and Peter Newsham, of Dutchess, presides over the American hotel. Louis Pensa, a French Canadian, has opened a restaurant.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

The Evening Chronicle, a daily paper has been established at Port Arthur.

The Commercial Club, Fort William, has rented the cottage hospital, which will be occupied as club quarters. The furniture has been ordered.

Snelgrove Bros., general merchants, Fort William, have dissolved partnership. Robert Snelgrove, Alex. Snelgrove, the remaining partner, has taken in Alonzo McKenzie.

The Ontario government has refused to ratify the agreement between the town of Fort William and E. C. Jenison providing for the development of power at the Kaminitiquis Falls.

E. S. Harrison, electrician, Winnipeg, has placed a mechanic's lien on the Johnson elevator, Fort Arthur, for electrical work which the firm did on the building and have not yet been compensated for.

The John King Co., Ltd., general merchants, and the W. H. Whalen Co., dry goods, Fort William, have amalgamated and will be as the King, Whalen Co., Ltd. W. H. Whalen will be general manager of the new company and Mr. King will leave in August for a three months' trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. For all the present the company will be run as they are. Mr. Whalen having general supervision over both.

One or two cars of buff hides were sold 8c higher at Chicago last week.

Chicago is on the verge of an industrial crisis. Thirty strikes are now on, affecting the great employers. The employers have decided to meet and form a union to provide for a general lock-out of every laboring man in the city in order to force the present strikers back to work.

Officials of the Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., announce the purchase by four leading watch movement and case manufacturing companies in the United States of the American Watch Case Co., Limited, of Toronto, Ont. This company is one of the largest companies of its kind in Canada, and by purchasing it the United States companies hope to get in a larger Canadian market.

Canada's Greatest Seed House.

TO THE TRADE

LOOK

Over this list, it should interest the man who handles seeds.

- GRASSES. Per 100 lbs.
- BROME CRASS 10.00
 - WESTERN RYE GRASS 6.00
 - These should be found on every wheat and stock raising farm in this west.
 - Canadian Blue Grass, Fancy 12.00
 - Rod Top seed 10.00
 - Lawn Grass (Special) 17.00
 - Lawn Grass (Standard) 20.00
 - Lawn Grass "Shady Nook" 17.00

- TIMOTHY—Per bush, 48 lbs.
- "Choice" 2.00
 - "Prime" 2.75
 - Hungarian, German 1.50
 - "Hog" 1.75

- CLOVERS. Per 100 lbs.
- Red Fancy 16.00
 - White Dutch Fancy 17.00
 - Lucerne or Alfalfa 28.00
 - White Dutch Choice 25.00

- SEED CORN. (Plant Varieties).
- Per bush, 56 lbs.
 - North Dakota Yellow Plant 1.85
 - Long Yellow Plant 1.85
 - (Dent Varieties)
 - Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage 1.50
 - Red Coat Blue, for cooking 1.50
 - Yellow Horse Tooth 1.50

FLAX SEED

- GOOD CLEAN SEED, per bush, 60 lbs. 1.50
- SEED GRAIN.
- Barley, 6-rowed, per bush, 48 lbs. 60
 - Buckwheat, Japanese 48 lbs. 1.50
 - Barley, White 48 lbs. 50
 - Oats, Lincoln 48 lbs. 70
 - Spring 48 lbs. 70
 - Speltz or Emmer 48 lbs. 70
 - Tares or Vetches, Black 60 lbs. 2.10
 - Wheat, Rod Top 60 lbs. 30

- BEANS.
- Choice White, per bush, 60 lbs. 2.50
 - Black or Green, per bush, 60 lbs. 2.00
 - Per bush, 60 lbs. 8.00

- PEAS.
- Golden Eye, per bush, 60 lbs. 1.50
 - Pruasian Blue 2.00
 - Black Eye Marrowfat 2.10
 - White Marrowfat 2.10

- RAPE (for Sowing).
- Broad Leaf Dwarf 5.00
 - English Rape, per 100 lbs. 5.50

ONIONS (for Planting)

- Yellow Dutch Sets, per 100 lbs. 10.00
- White Dutch Sets 12.00
- Red Dutch Sets 12.00
- Potato Onions 6.00
- Multiplant 6.00
- Shallots 5.00
- Garlic Bulbs 12.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Oil Cake, 100 lbs. 100 lbs. 5.00
- Druggists' Flax Seed, ton 125 1.50
- Colony Seed, 6.00
- Pop. Corn, 1.50
- Corn Poppers, per doz. 1.50
- Herbage, application

RHUBARB ROOTS, Per doz. 1.00

PLANTS

- Strawberry Plants, Sharpless, per 100 100.00
- Tomato plants, per 100 1.50
- Chrysanthemum plants, 50.00
- Cabbage plants, early 50.00
- California plants, 50.00
- Cauliflower plants, Snowball 50.00
- per 100 1.00

The above are this week's prices, ex-warehouse, Winnipeg, terms net cash.

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited.

Head Office Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

PROMINENT MILLER DEAD.

Sunday's dispatches from Montreal conveyed the melancholy news of the death of W. A. Hastings, vice-president and general manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, which occurred at the residence of the deceased in that city on Saturday evening last. Mr. Hastings had been in poor health for some time, and several weeks ago we had occasion to refer to his critical condition, which was obliged to take him south for special treatment. His ailment was one of the heart, and his recovery was not expected. The fatal stroke took place on Tuesday afternoon. A large number of prominent Montrealers attended. The Winnipeg board of trade sent a floral tribute and departed F. Matheson, of the Bank of Commerce, who is manager at Winnipeg, left on Sunday for Montreal, but did not arrive in time for the funeral. The co-survivors were William Roy Hastings and John Ogilvie Hastings, sons of the deceased. Thomas Hastings, brother-in-law of William Roy Hastings and John Ogilvie Hastings, sons of the deceased. Dr. Alexander Hutchinson and William Hutchinson, cousin and Messrs. Shirley Ogilvie, Douglas Ogilvie, Norman Ogilvie, James Ogilvie, James Thom, G. W. Murtry, E. F. Morsey, James I. Roy, Back River, Harry Roy, Samson Roy, Charles Havelley, Charles Gordon, Jas. Gordon, William Gordon, James Y. Roy and Mr. William Cairns, a lifelong friend of the deceased.

The late W. A. Hastings was the second son of George Hastings and Margaret Ogilvie, and was born in Petite Côte, Montreal, his education being completed at the same place. He began his business career as a clerk in the Exchange bank; later he was branch manager of the institution until he accepted the position of treasurer of the St. Joe Gas Co., New York. In 1884 Mr. Geo. W. A. Hastings associated himself with the Ogilvie Milling Co. at Winnipeg, where he had and where he remained until 1888 the deceased left that concern on the death of his uncle, Mr. John Ogilvie, and the firm was thereafter managed vice-president and general manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. His death was marked by exceptional success. In 1884 he married Miss Mary, daughter of the late G. F. Ure, of Montreal. Mr. Hastings has been a frequent visitor to Winnipeg in connection with the extensive industry in his charge.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PLANS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

We noted some time ago that Canadian Pacific purposed to run a line down the Pacific coast into Tacoma and Seattle and another north and south line into Spokane. Western dispatches are now coming to hand that reveal the present intentions of the parties of Canadian Pacific between Seattle and the British Columbia coast. The same parties are now contending that an extension to Portland is contemplated.

Our information leads us to the belief that Portland is not included in the plans of Canadian Pacific for that coast line. The policy upon which the construction of these lines is based is the same policy that dictated the doubling of the Japan fleet of the Canadian Pacific. The policy, broadly stated, is to make the Puget Sound and Vancouver channel port of the great emporium of Oriental trade. The fleet of the northern route is being increased to make these waters the headquarters of the trade of the Orient. Japan, the P. & O. steamers make Southampton loads the center of the commerce of India.

The steps of the great roads toward this goal during the past two years may be roughly outlined as follows:

1. The purchase of Burlington to give the northern route their own route to the great western distributing point through which the manufacturers of the eastern states must pass on their way to the Orient.
2. The purchase of the Soo line by Canadian Pacific, with a similar object in view, the traffic relationship of this road with Chicago lines becoming a prominent asset of the Canadian trunk line.
3. The strengthening of the Empress fleet out of Vancouver, and the purchase of the Spanish-American war

and shortly to be consummated by a practical doubling of the fleet.

The long visit of Vice-President White of Canadian Pacific to Russia, whereby the supposed wealth of Vladivostok was to be secured for Canadian Pacific.

5. The building of the Minnesota and Dakota routes, which are being accomplishing for his fleet what Canadian Pacific has accomplished for the Empress fleet.

6. The insistent effort of all lines to adopt themselves to the needs of through traffic as differentiated from local. Canadian Pacific particularly has drawn upon itself the enmity of its constituents through this policy of sacrificing everything to through traffic.

These facts, self-evident as they are, make quite plain the purpose of Canadian Pacific in reaching the Puget Sound ports over its own tracks. It stands to reason that since the manufacturing centers of the eastern states are going to supply 75 per cent of the eastbound tonnage for the Orient a great majority of the tonnage will go out through Puget Sound. Vancouver is the great western port of the United States and the manufacturers of England and Scotland. This traffic will

fringe will also be a large feature in its traffic. As to the suggested amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, Sir Charles Hastings states that while his company would view such an arrangement with satisfaction, it has not yet been accomplished in that direction. As to Dominion aid he had nothing definite to say.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH CHICAGO?

Lyman J. Gage, who is of national reputation as an expert on the result of his recent visit to Chicago that the lack of attractiveness of Chicago compared with other cities, is so painful, says the Wall Street Journal. This is in line with the remarks of other leading men who have been here and can make the same statement as Mr. Gage made. Chicago is a city of a million people and is the lack of sufficient public spirit among the leading citizens of Chicago is the cause of the trouble. It has become actively interested in directing political affairs of the city. The people are so interested in the affairs of the city that they are managing it for their own personal interests rather than for the best interests of the whole people. It is another case of old-fashioned New York politics. The best element in Chicago will unite to obtain an administration which shall look upon the running of the city as stockholders of a corporation look upon the operation of their own company.

After all the management of a great city calls for practically the same kind of executive ability which is applied to in the management of a great industrial corporation. The nation calls for honest men who have the interests of the people most at heart and who in the giving results for the good of the people without any idea of profiting thereby themselves.

Any visitor to Chicago is painfully reminded of the fact that the city is not the best interests of the city. The streets are re-nounced by the dirty, irregular, and unpaved. The street car lines have dirty cars and seem to be "choked" with people. The streets are crowded with people who show in their very faces and actions that they are not satisfied with the present condition and are anxious that some change shall be made to better their condition.

The trouble with Chicago is, What is the trouble with Chicago? The credit of the city is being ruined. It is well known that leading capitalists are withdrawing investments from Chicago. It is asked whether Chicago is really being left as a way station in the great march of commerce and trade across the continent to the ports of entry. If it is possible, it is asked, that the great traffic of the Northwest is entering Duluth and passing by the lake contracts which are side-tracking Chicago? It is asked whether there is not meaning in the fact that the Mississippi river are turning all the new extensions towards the Gulf that way and avoiding again the high terminal charges incurred by Montreal from eastern lake ports? Is Chicago again being side-tracked in this march of commerce and trade across the continent?

Altogether, the situation in Chicago as viewed by capitalists in New York and London is such as to induce the putting of more money there, but rather to deter investments there. The cause of this is the fact that the "People's Gas" where a system is simply being established, is not likely to add fuel to the determination of eastern men to be established in Chicago. The position of Chicago Union traction has already been sufficiently stated to cause investors to make a very little other thing a determining factor in future investments in that city.

Movements of Business Men.

J. N. Yeomans, who was manager of the Confederation Life Association's business in the West, has been recently visited the city this week after an absence of fifteen years.

A party of United States capitalists consisting of S. M. Miller, of Boston, president of the Granby Smelting and

Mining Company, the Granby Rubber Company, director of the Eastern Townships Bank, and director of the Ames & Golden Company, just started of New York, president of the Mohawk Wolverine and other mining companies, also a director of the Great Smelting Company, W. A. Paine, of New York, and C. Boston, who is president of the Ontario Rubber Company and the Copper Range Smelting and Manufacturing Company, other copper mines, George M. Luthy, of New York, secretary of the Ames & Golden Company, and director of the Granby Smelting and Mining Company; C. S. Houghton, of Boston, president of the Ontario Granby Mining and Smelting Company, and A. L. White, of New York, director of the Ontario Rubber Smelting Company, visited Winnipeg this week. They spent some time looking over the Winnipeg city and then proceeded west.

Tenders.

Tenders will be received up to noon, June 5, for the erection of a new Presbyterian church at Starbuck.

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, June 3, tenders for the supply of 1000 1/2-inch water meters, will be received up to 8.30 p.m. on Monday, June 3.

Tenders will be received up to noon, Thursday, June 4, for all trades and for the erection of a frame residence at 1250 Main St., by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for the erection of a brick addition to the public school, Souris, Man." will be received up to 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, June 6, for the erection of a brick addition to the public school, Souris, Man.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the chairman of the fire, water and light committee, Winnipeg, for the supply of 1000 1/2-inch water meters, will be received up to 8.30 p.m. on Monday, June 3.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the chairman of the fire, water and light committee, Winnipeg, for the supply of 1000 1/2-inch water meters, will be received up to 8.30 p.m. on Monday, June 3. The supplies required are as follows: One 100 light direct current arc dynamo; 20 direct current enclosed arc lamps with globe; 2000 feet of 1/2-inch water pipe, 3 miles No. 6 B. & S. W. P. wire.

The J. I. Cass Implement Co. is changing its name to the Great Northern Implement Co. to avoid confusion with the machine company of the same name.

Makers of disc harrows in the United States, the firm of Nathan Meyer Robt. child was carried to the London Stock Exchange by carrier pigeons. Several London brokers then maintained private systems of carrier pigeons connecting them with Paris.

But seventy-five years ago the news of the death of Nathan Meyer Robt. child was carried to the London Stock Exchange by carrier pigeons. Several London brokers then maintained private systems of carrier pigeons connecting them with Paris.

The copy of the initial number of "The Stalp and Paper Magazine of Canada," of which Biggar-Sammis is the proprietor, has been published in Commercial. This publication is a new one, the object of which is to publish news of the title. It is published at Toronto.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, proposed to be held at the list of 120 members can be secured will run an excursion to the coast of the club, which will start on September 18. The members will travel on a special train and the trip will be made at a very low rate.

Senator Templeman, with the British Columbia lead men, waited on Sir Richard Cartwright, who is asked to make a loan of \$15 per cent on lead product. This is to be about \$15 per cent on refined lead amounts to \$5 ton on refined lead. This goes to the smelters.

"How is it that all these good journals in this paper's marked 'copy right'?"

"I have been made the fellows that asked them want anybody that's copying them to do it right, so not to spoil them." Moon.

"I don't mind your paying your subscription with postage stamps," said the country editor, "but you must send me were too consisted."

"Consisted?" queried the subscriber. "Yes, the editor, of Boston, president of the Granby Smelting and

late Wm. A. Hastings.

continue, but Canadian Pacific will not be satisfied with it. The Soo line has brought some through trade in bond to this port, but not a circumference to Seattle or Tacoma. Therefore, Canadian Pacific will ship from Seattle and Tacoma. The doubling of the trans-Pacific fleet of Canadian Pacific is sufficiently explained, and is also the desire of Canadian Pacific to invade the Puget Sound territory.

Incidentally, it is well worth attention that J. J. Hill is building into Vancouver. Mr. Hill was the first to move, and the Canadian Pacific plan looks like reprisal, but we understand that it is simply the inevitable work-out of the plans of the two systems, striving for a similar end.—Wall Street Journal.

GRAND TRUNK PRESIDENT IN WINNIPEG.

On Sunday last Sir Chas. Hylers Wilson, head of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, arrived at Winnipeg with his party. He is sitting up the railway station in the West. Before leaving for Montreal he announced that he was favorably impressed with the rate of development manifested in Winnipeg, which has not been seen for six years. As to the Grand Trunk Pacific project, he stated that he had been in the West and had been able to elicit from representative people here were most favorable. He said that the Grand Trunk Pacific may be lost in constructing the road when it is started. Sir Chas. Hylers Wilson estimates that the Grand Trunk will be able to handle if necessary 90,000 bushels of wheat between harvest time and close of navigation on the lakes, hauling this freight out of Montreal and Lake Superior over its present lines. Westbound

Common staff offering. We quote:
steers, 45c; butchers' ordinary,
to 45c; stockers, yearling, \$17 to
two-years-olds, \$20 to \$28.

British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

VANCOUVER BUSINESS REVIEW.

Business in Vancouver, May 25.
Business in the city and outside
points is well up to the average. Good
orders for flour and cereals, and
shipment in the fruit market, these
through to Vancouver in large quan-
tities. They did not arrive here as
first-class outside, and had to be sold
at a sacrifice very often. Hay is
going easier in price. There is
little change in the dairy market, the
situation being the same as last
week.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

Special to the Commercial.
Vancouver, May 25.
Oats have advanced \$3.00 per ton. Hay
has declined sharply. Creamery butter is
\$1.00.
FEED-National Mills cash, \$7 per
ton; bran, \$4; shorts, \$5; oil cake meal,
\$4.50 for Manitoba.
WHEAT-Manitoba \$2 per ton, United
States \$2.
OATS-\$2.25 per ton.
FLOUR-Manitoba patent, per barrel,
\$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.00; Enderby pat-
ent, \$4.25; C. & W.
HAY-\$16.00 per ton; straw per bale, @
65.
MEAL-Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$3.00;
two 45 lb sack, \$2.75; 25lb sack,
\$3.20; ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in
sacks, \$2.00; 100lb \$2.50; in 50lb sacks,
\$2.25 per sack.
LIVE STOCK-Steers, \$5.00 per 100lb;
sheep, \$3 per 100lb; hogs, \$7.00 per 100lb.
DRESSED MEATS-Beef, 5c; mutton,
10c; pork, 10c; ham, 10c.
CURED MEATS-Hams, 15c; bacon,
12c.
BUTTER-Local creamery, 22c 5/8;
Manitoba creamery, 20c 5/8; Manitoba
dairy, 20c; yellow, 19c.
EGGS-Fresh local, 2c; Manitoba eggs,
17c 5/8.
CHEESE-Ontario cheese, 15c.
VEGETABLES-Potatoes, local, 10c 5/8
per ton; Atlantic, \$2.50 per ton; cab-
bage, 3c per lb; cauliflower, \$1.50-\$1.40;
rhubarb, 2c per lb.
FRUIT-Flourless, 8c; smelts, 5c; sea
bass, 2 1/2c per lb.
GREEN FRUITS-Lemons, \$2.00 per 50;
oranges, 10c; apples, \$2.00 per 50;
\$2.50 per 50; seedling oranges, 12 1/2c; ap-
ples, \$1.50 per 50; strawberries, 15c; Tasmanian
apples, 8c.
SUGARS-Powdered, icing and bar,
6c; Paria lump, 6c, granulated, 5c.
SYRUPS-30 gal. barrels, 24c lb; 10
gal. keg, 24c; 5 gal. tin, 15c each; 10
gal. tin, 14.50 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tin, 8.25
case of 20.
HARDWARE-Bar iron, base, \$3.00
Horse shoe nails discount 50 and 19 per
cent; horse shoes, 10c; nails, base
price cut 15.00 per bag; 2 1/2c; 10c; Manila
1c; white lead, 25c; putty, 25c; varnish,
10c; 1/2 per 100 lb; glass, first break,
25c per 100 feet.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Com-
pany has commenced the erection of
a new sawmill at Cascade, with a
daily capacity of 40,000 feet. Dry
kilns, planer, trimmers, lathe and other
machines are to be operated.

The Imperial Fish Oil & Fertilizer
Co., Ltd. capital, \$250,000, has been
incorporated. The object of this com-
pany is to purchase or acquire any
process of invention for the manufac-
ture of oil fertilizers and fish glues,
or for canning, salting, smoking, pre-
serving, curing or preserving fish.

The special committee appointed by
the British Columbia house to enquire
into the charges against members of
the cabinet in connection with the
land grant of the Columbia and West-
ern Railroad, reported on Wednesday,
and found the accused ministers and
members of the charges, and their col-
leagues guilty of concealing the facts
from the House. The order rescinding
the grant of provincial lands to the
railroad company was pronounced in
the public interest. As a result of this
finding of the committee two members
of the government were asked for
their resignations and afterwards the
premier announced that a dissolution
of the House would be asked for.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The early part of the week was
characterized by broken weather with
a few heavy showers. The latter
part has been fine and dry. The tem-
perature is quite up to normal. Veg-
etation is making rapid progress. Con-
ditions could hardly be more favor-
able for the wheat crop, and all re-
ports indicate that it is coming on
nicely. The government prospectus
showing acreage sown is expected in
about a week.

FRESH WHITEFISH.

The first shipment of fresh-catch
Lake Winnipeg whitefish reached
Winnipeg yesterday. The fish were
taken by the boats of the Northern
Fish Company, which is represented
here by W. J. Quest. Henceforth
there will be an abundant supply of

this much-prized table delicacy in
this market and at a very moderate
price of 3c per pound there should
be no limit to the demand.

VISITING THE WEST.

H. C. Steele, president of the Steel-
Briggs Seed Co., is making a hurried
trip to the West, for the double pur-
pose of noting the development of
the country and conferring with the
manager of their Winnipeg branch on
business matters. Mr. Steele has, for
many years, taken an active interest
in the West. He was acquainted with
the country before most of the country
who are now here knew anything
about the country. His first trip
here was as early as 1876, at
which time he had to stage 150 miles
to get to Winnipeg. Eleven years
later he drove over the country, mak-
ing a general inspection of the set-
tled districts. This trip he will go
as far west as Indian Head, and will
visit the experimental farms there
and at Brandon. While in Winnipeg
Mr. Steele will confer with Mr. Crow-
land, manager of the company's
western branch, regarding plans for
future operations here.

A South African cable announces a
25 per cent differential tariff in favor
of Canada as against the United
States, to take effect June 1.

It has been definitely announced
that the Montreal Rolling Mills Co.
have purchased the properties and
plant of the Pillow & Berry Manu-
facturing Co., the purchase price said
to have been \$900,000.

C. P. E. gross earnings for April
were \$3,795,291; working expenses, \$2,
392,221; net profits, \$1,403,193. In Ap-
ril, 1902, the net profits were \$1,291,
707, and for the ten months ending
April 30 the figures are as follows:
Gross earnings, \$35,001,890; working
expenses, \$22,094,597; net profits, \$13,
297,433. For the ten months ending
April 29, 1902, there was a net profit
of \$12,072,283. The increase in the
net profits over the same period last
year is, therefore, for April, \$201,467,
and from July 1 to April 30, \$1,135,-
150.

Receipts are liberal, and the
market set at 6 1/4c per pound of
fat for hogs weighing from 150
to 200 lbs. Heavy hogs, 6c, ac-
cording to quality.

At the sale of horses in good
condition from \$30 to \$50 each, ac-
cording to quality.

There has been an excep-
tionally good demand for horses lately,
and all offerings have been readily
taken up by buyers. The market
has been large purchasers. Good
horses of the right age and
quality bring from \$150 to \$250 per
head.

Late Western Business Items.

F. Jarvis has leased the Victoria
mill at Fernie.

Campbell & Fletcher, butchers, Olds,
have sold the mill at Hagen.

G. L. Gates has leased the Alberta
mill at Fernie from J. R. Pollock.

D. Bentley has established a
new mill at Medicine Hat.

Wm. Davenport has sold his flour
mill at Millwood, Man., and is moving
west.

E. C. C. has sold the
Winnipeg school board is moving
orders for the erection of a solid
brick school building on the Pinkham

Free
Way & Johnston, lumber merch-
ants, Crystal City, have dissolved
partnership. Jas. Conway continues
business.

The Skatikon Drug Company, of
Edmonton, has been managed by
out its business at Saskatoon,
to E. S. Blaine.

Howard Bros. are opening a general
store at Eagle Hill, fifteen miles west
of, in Alberta. They will also
be the post office which is located
at that place.

The British Columbia Lumber and
Manufacturers' Association has
decided that in consequence of the
large over-production of shingles
throughout the United States, the
production at all mills will
be reduced, and the daily output reduced.
The mills will close down entirely,
except partially.

The Grand Forks Lumber Company,
of Grand Forks, Saskatchewan, has
about 4,000,000 feet of logs to D.
Sprague, of Winnipeg, and the
logs are now being scaled. It is
expected that the scaling will be
completed the latter part of this week,
and the logs will then be turned loose
to start made for Winnipeg.

The Musker, employment agent,
of Winnipeg, was fined in the police
court on Friday for fraud. He took a
\$1 from Wm. Taylor to secure work
proceeding to return the
money in case of failure. The work
was forthcoming now the dollar
is out. The accused agent
Taylor before the case was called
to get off in consequence
the magistrate made him confess
guilt and fined him \$10. This is
the first offense.

The closing of the exhibit commis-
sion of the Winnipeg Exhibition Associa-
tion was held on Thursday afternoon
at the close of the association. It
was moved by the mayor, seconded
by the city clerk, that owing to the
greater number of applications for space in
main building the space should be
divided into two committees consisting
of the chairman and Mr. A. A.
before the adjournment. Aid.
reported and the committee
approved of the plan submitted
to the sub-committee, regarding
the British Columbia build-

ing from Victoria, B. C., on
Thursday. The exhibit commis-
sion of the British Columbia legisla-
ture, and the position defeated the pre-
motion in vote supply to day.

The committee may have to run without
for some months. The motion
was defeated by 19 to 16. Another in-
quiry is to follow the Columbia
inquiry, which has just
been referred to Smith Curtis (Rosland)
that a committee investigate
the proposed by a Vancouver
against the premier to the ef-
fect his firm secured a contract
to the city for Chimney Creek.
by putting in a low tender after
the process to the others, while
the city is acting as chief commis-
sioner of lands and works.

Durable, Artistic
AND
Not Expensive

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Metallic Ceilings AND Girders

They appeal to practical people everywhere.

Strictly sanitary, beautiful in design and
finished effect, and made in a multitude
of patterns suited to all classes of buildings.

You can't do better for yourself than buy
these reliable goods that never disappoint.

Made by the Metallic Roofing Co., Limited,
Toronto.

THOS. BLACK

131 BANNATYNE AVE. - WINNIPEG

B. C. Business Notes.

Large numbers of people are now
going into the Atlin country.

The Crow's Nest Lumber Co. lost
\$5,000 worth of logs in a fire near
Wardner.

The Crow's Nest Trading Company
has absorbed the business of John
Poulsen, at Arnie.

The Finsterg Creek Lumber Com-
pany will shortly begin the erection
of a mill at Trout Lake. The mill will
be operated by a private party.

The Trites-Wood Co. have purchas-
ed the business of Joyce Bros. at
Fernie, and will amalgamate it with
their own store at that point.

R. W. Riddell has bought the gro-
cery business of Erskine, Wall & Co.,
of Victoria, at that point. He will
open the store and conduct it in
future.

W. H. Simpson, grocer, Rosland,
has recovered \$100 damages and costs
from the Miner of that city, in re-
spect of a libellous article, accusing
him of incendiarism, which he fully
disproved.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
has absorbed the Canadian Pacific
Navigation Co., which was an im-
portant fleet of vessels operating up
and down the Pacific coast. There are
14 vessels in the fleet.

SUNSHINE AS POWER.

Priceless as sunshine is in chilly lands, in the regions where it is most abundant it is practically valueless, since it thrills with genial warmth no life-creating creatures, no motes, no insects, brings no fruit to maturity and enhances no whitt the well being and happiness of mankind. Its mighty power is wasted on the desert, where the sun's rays are stored up in the solar heat could be utilized in bringing water to low lands, or in the tropics, where it is dissipated by the too intense heat of the sun, would be rendered fruitful and fertile by the sun's rays on a large population. With a plentiful supply of water, the fertile Northern Africa and the shores of the Red Sea, one of the most advanced civilizations, might flourish again. Cities now in ruins, haunted only by beasts and birds of prey, might rise again more splendid than before. To effect the transformation all that is needed is water.

Throughout Australia and over a great part of Africa, South America and the United States, sunshine is superabundant. To speak only of the United States, such of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Southern California and the Florida peninsula, not because it lacks fertile soil or beneficial sunlight, but because it lacks water, is on the surface, for many entirely barren regions have beneath them large reservoirs of water, in the form of water to the surface and to make it flow in a life-giving stream over the thirsty soil. The water is held in the form of course, be pumped up by windmills, or by the use of water wheels, or springs a few feet below the surface. Yet for many hours each day during the year, the land is parched and is flooded with sunshine, and sunshine is power. If only the heat of the sun could be used as a source of power. A century or more ago great burning glasses were constructed, which directed a heat intense enough to melt iron, gold and silver. It is not surprising, therefore, that a habit that attracted much attention was a sun engine which furnished the motive power for the printing press. The device was improved by the American inventor, Ericsson, so that the sun's rays, concentrated in the sun's rays, generated steam and furnished the motive power for the printing press. Various reasons to be practically available for ordinary use. They were too fragile, too delicate, too costly or what not.

At last, a practical solution of the problem seems to have been reached. There has been constructed and set up at Pasadena, Cal., a contrivance which performs its work regularly and with certainty. From one hour and a half after sunrise to half an hour before sunset it drives a 10 horse-power engine, raising 1,400 gallons of water 12 feet per minute. This is enough to irrigate about 500 acres of citrus trees, a large acreage planted with orange trees.

In outward appearance the solar engine for that it is name-partakes of some of the characteristics of a steam boiler, a steam engine, a steam pump, and a merry-go-round. It is in shape like a circle of a huge, unmovable very substantial construction, having a diameter of 33 feet at its widest part and 15 feet at its narrowest. The inside lower surface is covered with mirrors, each 2 feet long by 2 1/2 inches wide. Nearly 2,000 of these person catch the sun's rays and reflect their heat upon a boiler, which is just above the top of the umbrella. The great reflector is set like an astronomer's telescope, and being adjustable north and south, and the movement from east to west. It is so nicely adjusted that the person can easily be directed. The boiler is 13 1/2 feet long and holds 100 gallons of water with a cubic feet of steam space to spare. It is made of fire-box steel, covered with lampblack. When the reflector is not working the boiler is quite inconspicuous, but when the sun is reflected back from the mirrors, it is focused on it. It is the most striking feature of the contrivance. The little wheel it becomes so hot that a stick held against it smokes and bursts into flame. In about an hour steam is

generated and is conveyed from the head of the boiler through a flexible metal pipe to the cylinder of the steam engine, being there used in the ordinary manner.

The main advantage possessed by the solar motor over most other sources of power is that it requires no fuel, which makes it a scarce and expensive commodity. The use of such an invention to the inhabitants of arid and semi-arid regions where fertile is almost incalculable. In many of the arid regions of the world the surface of the earth is covered with a thin layer of water, derived from melting snow or ice. The water bursts out in springs or artesian wells, or in the form of lakes and streams exist in subterranean hitherto been utterly useless to mankind. The solar motor provided a means whereby they can be raised to the surface and employed in the service of the human race.

Though the solar motor at Pasadena is of only 10 horse-power, it is already clear that it is able to develop 100 horse-power are practicable. Many inventions are being made in the present machine, which are likely to be in the direction of lessening its weight and cost, and increasing its reach of power of moderate means. But the Pasadena motor is the first of its kind, and its knowledge that by the concentration of the sun's rays, which has long been known, and by the application of a considerable scale, has been brought into a domain of what may be termed practical science. The sun has been harnessed and a fraction of his energy, which has hitherto run absolutely to waste, may now be employed in man's service and made to do his bidding.

MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL, SUPERIOR AND WINNIPEG.

The apparently bona fide inauguration of a new railway to be built through Northern Securities territory has not caused any great perturbation in Northern Securities circles, says the Wall Street Journal. As a matter of fact the new lines will compete with the Great Northern, Burlington and with about 50 miles of Great Northern. It cannot be construed into any serious threat against the ascendancy of Northern Securities in the west part of Minnesota, just between the Twin Cities and the Manitoba border.

One division of the new line is to run almost straight from the Twin Cities to Superior, on the south shore of Lake Superior, opposite Duluth. This line will be 137 miles in length as compared with 150 for Burlington, 151 for Great Northern and 172 for Northern Pacific. It is on this division that the competition of the new line is considered likely to be a factor in the traffic situation. The other division of the line is to run due north from Twin Cities to Mora, thence to Aitkin, thence to Grand Rapids, and thence northwest to Audubon, and thence to the Woods. This line will cross Great Northern at Mora, Northern Pacific at Aitkin, and Great Northern at Grand Rapids. Between the Twin Cities and Mora it will compete for rail traffic with Great Northern, but this competition accounts to practically nothing. The rest of the way south and west, where the road has lots of room to grow in length and width, it will be in the least with any other line.

The principal asset of the new project will consist of the new connection with Canadian Northern at Beardstown. This connection is counted upon to furnish to the line a traffic that furnished to the Soo line by Canadian Pacific. Doubtless it will do so. When Great Trunk Pacific takes over Canadian Northern this new line will stand to Grand Trunk exactly the same relative position as it occupies standpoint as that in which the Soo stands to Canadian Pacific. None of the traffic of the new line is counted upon receiving any consideration from Canadian traffic from the Great Trunk Pacific, so that there is no possibility of any Northern Securities people to grieve.

From a Wall street point of view the new undertaking seems a fairly de-

sirable one. In the first place its capital has been subscribed. In the second place it intends to build 500 miles of road through a territory rich in both agricultural and manufacturing resources. It is admittedly rich in both agricultural and manufacturing resources. It is a noteworthy note that this company which proposes to build through a territory that it claims to be a remarkably easy territory from a railroad point of view, deems it wise to capitalize the line at \$100,000,000 per mile, half of which is in stock and half in bonds. It is but fair to assume that the company intends its present capital to cover the expenses of building the line of its prospect speaks. The promoters of the plan are apparently optimistic. They estimate that in the first year of operation they will make net earnings of \$1,900,574, which would leave a surplus of \$371,877. The common stock, or about 3 per cent. Any railroad man reading this estimate must wonder how the total sum arrived at and how it happened that there was no profit in the calculation, inasmuch as there are only a few miles of the road graded and hardly any of it built, there seems good ground for surprise the exactness of the estimate.

NEW RULE FOR MARKING FREIGHT.

The difficulties so often encountered and the annoying delays so frequently caused by freight not being properly and carefully marked when shipped by steamboat or railroad, has been brought before the notice of the Canadian Freight Association, with the result that the following notice has been sent out to all agents and shippers by the association:

Toronto, May 18.

By unanimous resolution of this association at a recent meeting, I was directed to call the attention of agents of railway and steamboat companies and all others concerned with the necessity of fully marking all package freight offered to railway or steamboat companies for transportation in accordance with the following arrangement of the Canadian freight classification:

"Each package, bundle or piece of less than carload freight, must be plainly marked with the information necessary to carry it to destination and to be marked in every even if separated from the way by a mark. The marks on packages should be completed with the shipping order and bill of lading, and correction, if necessary, made by the shipper or his representative. Old marks must be removed or effaced.

"Freight consigned to a place of which there are two or more of the same name must not be forwarded unless the name of the county and province be given.

"When freight is consigned to a place not located on the line of a railway, the shipper must be requested to state the name of the railway station to which the freight is to be accepted delivery, or if destined to a place reached by a water line the name of the railway station to which delivery is to be made to such water line.

"All freight, C. L. or L. C. L., for rail and lake transportation, must be fully marked as above required."

This rule is imperative and must be carried out. JOHN EARL, Chairman Canadian Freight Classification Committee.

Freight handlers and consignees of packages state that if this rule were universally obeyed, that many annoying delays in shipment would be avoided and the freight service be generally improved.

THE COMMERCIAL MEN.

J. B. Morris, of I. Hirsch, Sons & Co., Montreal, visited Winnipeg this week.

Thos. Wright, western representative of W. H. Howland, Son & Co., was in the city this week.

L. Godbolt, who has been on the road for some years, and who, with J. T. Bell's samples of boots and shoes, spent several days in Winnipeg this week, returned to the coast. He reports the largest city trade on record.

FINANCIAL

Winnipeg Bank Clearings.
Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday, show as follows:
Week ending May 28, 1903.....\$1,172,770
Corresponding week last year.....\$1,381,200
Corresponding week, 1901.....\$1,615,650

Financial Notes.
Canadian Pacific shares dropped three points at Montreal on Thursday, the result of a bear rally in New York. The Canadian Bank of Commerce have secured premises at Elkhorn, Man., and will open there for business in the course of a few days.

The Union Bank has purchased a property on the corner of South Railway and Hamilton streets, Regina, Assa., and will erect a building thereon.

The Bank of Commerce will erect a large building in Portage la Prairie this year. The management secured a fifty foot site near the fire mill on Monday last, and will build a bank to cost \$20,000.

H. Ritchie, chancellor of the exchequer, informed a questioner in the British House of Commons this week that the government intend to modify the finance bill so as to afford preferential duties in the case of colonial products.

The directors of the Bank of England at their weekly meeting on May 21 reduced the bank rate to 4 per cent. from 4 1/2 per cent. The amount was attributed partially to offers of American and gold shipments from New York to London.

The statement of Canadian chartered banks for April shows the amount of call loans in Canada to be \$47,061,402 as against \$48,404,884 at the end of March; call loans out of Canada, \$38,207,590; current loans in Canada, \$355,170,949 as against \$346,392,250 at the end of March. The amount of bank notes in circulation was \$55,877,647 as against \$55,283,084 at the end of March and \$50,691,588 a year ago.

A bill is now before the Dominion House to create the Dominion Mortgage Corporation, the largest company in Canada. The bill is "The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation." Another feature of the bill is that when the bank of this company has not been permitted to lend upon British securities, or other bonds, or any securities other than Canadian, it is now proposed to permit an amount upon British and foreign securities.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

The Soo line has surveyed a line from Grenville to Minneapolis, via Posneton. On Sunday last the first train since the rock slide of some weeks ago at Frank made the trip over the Crown's Neck Pass road. Between four and five hundred men were employed in reconstructing the road.

A bill is to be brought down at Ottawa guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the Soo line at 15 per cent. Northern from Grand View, Man., to the town of Edmonton, a distance of 120 miles, for a term of 20 years. The government will loan the harbor commission of Montreal \$2,000,000 at 3 per cent. The government will also be asked to legislate will also be asked to legislate, to guarantee the bonds amounting to \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 on the Quebec bridge.

Hardware Trade Notes.

Robert Mitchell & Co's big brass works at St. Catharines, Que., were completely destroyed by fire on May 2. The amount lost is \$150,000; insurance \$100,000; 100 employees are thrown out of work.

The number of home-stead entries made at the different Dominion land agencies throughout Western Canada in April fell 10 per cent. from the point of increase. As compared with April, 1902, there was an increase of 3,452 entries. The total number of entries in April, 1902, 1,504; April, 1903, 5,353. The Yorkton agency headed the list with 2,200 entries, and Regina was second with 1,273.



Wholesale Millinery

SUMMER MATERIALS—We are now fully prepared to fill your wants for all classes of Goods for warm weather trade; Chiffons, Mochilas, Laces, Diapers and Tulle, Ribbons, etc.

IN TRIMMING we have a splendid assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments and French Drapery Materials. Send a trial order. EVERYTHING IN MILLINERY.

The D. McCall Co., Limited

OTTAWA, 54 and 56 Albert Street, Winnipeg, TORONTO, 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.

MASSEY-HARRIS

PERFECT
BRANTFORD
CLEVELAND
IMPERIAL
RAMBLER



TO THE TRADE

We have just received a full stock of Refrigerators, viz: **THE LEONARD CLEANABLE**, zinc and porcelain lined, the best maker, 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.

Don't be ...Hasty



Don't place your orders for Fall Underwear until you have seen our samples.

Newest trimmings and qualities in Women's, Children's and Infant's Perfect Fitting Ribbed Vests, Drawers, Union Suits, Black Tights, etc. Men's Full Fashioned Shirts and Drawers in heavy "Winter Weights" and for "Spring." Our India Gauze guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable and all fine wool, stamped "CEETE." **WARRANTED** All our Full Fashioned goods **TURNBULL'S** have this tab sewn on. Our Travellers are now on the road with complete range of samples.

The C. Turnbull Co. OF GALT Limited

J. M. COOMBS,
Winnipeg.

JOS. W. MAY,
6 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.



FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE

MACKENZIE BROS. - WINNIPEG

"THE FLINTKOTE FOLKS."

NOTE CLOSE MESH AT BOTTOM

Page Acme Poultry Netting
A bird cannot fly through as small a hole as it can crawl through, so Page Poultry Netting is made with small meshes at bottom and large at top. No. 12 and wire top and bottom—no sag. Get Page fence and gates—they're best.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.
Montreal, P. Q., and St. John, N. B.

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Professor Robertson, dairy commissioner, has been ordered a complete rest. Accompanied by Mrs. Robertson, he leaves immediately on a foreign tour for rest and absolute cessation from work. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division, will act in his absence.

In a letter to a constituent Mr. Chamberlain further emphasizes his belief in the necessity for an imperial commercial league. He says: "I am firmly convinced that the prosperity of this country depends largely on our trade with the colonies, which un-

der a wise system of mutual cooperation, will increase by leaps and bounds. We have been apt in the past to consider too much the advantage of buying cheaply and not pay sufficient attention to the whereby we may have the means to enable us to pay at all. Increased wages are even more important to the working classes than reduced cost of living." Mr. Chamberlain adds that he has the fullest confidence in the realization of the "great issues which depend on our present action."

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Food Adulterations

By JULIUS HORTVET, Official Chemist of the Minnesota State Dairy and Food Department.

All dealers in food products, whether retailers or wholesale, are held responsible for being deeply interested in matters relating to the nature and extent of the frauds committed by distributors and vendors they have a public duty in the work of supplying consumers with foods of a pure and wholesome character, as individuals and corporations are held to a private interest in devising means of protection from the competition of debased or otherwise fraudulent products. The agitation against impure and unwholesome foods, arising first in the interest of the general public, has broadened and become organized in the course of time and now includes among other things a movement for the protection of the honest manufacturer and dealer against the unfair competition of dishonest rivals.

The gist of the pure food question has slowly been making its way into the popular mind. When that condition is fairly reached our food laws will be simple and more uniform, the sentiment in favor of pure food regulations will more than ever aid in the enforcement of just laws, and all food products will be required to stand on their own merit and or fall.

Three Classes of Dealers.

Dealers in foods may be classified about as follows: (1) Those who aim at selling pure products only and are effective in their efforts to clear the markets of injurious articles and brands; (2) those who intend to deal in pure goods, but owing to carelessness or inattention to business methods are often led into fraud; (3) those who aim deliberately if not maliciously to dispose of inferior and adulterated articles.

It is pleasing to know that a large number of dealers belong to the first class. Certain vendors who to-day exercise a commendable caution in the purchase and distribution of food products, are those who insist that their names upon packages are a practical guarantee that their goods comply fully with the law, and have with every requirement of law.

Second Class Is Large.

In the second class will be found by far the largest number of dealers. They fall in general to exercise the caution necessary in order to be certain that all goods offered to sell are strictly within the law. Many are too easily deceived by the representations and guarantees of irresponsible producers. Their oft-repeated excuse is that they did not know and this in the full knowledge of the fact that there are in existence food laws and a vigilant organized commission who would see to their enforcement.

The Vicious Third Class.

The third class is composed partly of those persons or corporations who are on the principle that the laws were not enacted to be enforced, and are so anxious to get their wares into their hands or their business. In the same class are the veritable scoundrels of the trade who open up a new opportunity affords and leave in their course a number of purchasers who through misplaced confidence have been induced to invest in a lot of spurious or illegal wares.

Protection Necessary.

It is still often true to-day that the success even of an honest business depends on protection from the competition of fraudulent products. Without such protection it is sometimes a question with the manufacturer or dealer whether his product will be sold at all. It is therefore, sometimes a question with the manufacturer or dealer whether his product will be sold at all. It is therefore, sometimes a question with the manufacturer or dealer whether his product will be sold at all. It is therefore, sometimes a question with the manufacturer or dealer whether his product will be sold at all.

Adulteration an Art.

The fraudulent manufacturer, often employs his chemical skill in perpetrating and concealing fraud and thus it has come to pass that the

adulteration of food products has become a science. The official chemists of the United States are daily engaged in the work of examining a large number of varieties of food products, and chemical analysis has constantly endeavoring to differentiate the frauds from the goods. As yet, however, before has the consumer been so sure of protection, and it can almost be said that the adulteration of food more than a short course now the fault must be charged to inefficient food laws.

Educational Work Is Used.

In this work for purer foods, cleanliness in handling them, and honesty in the food business, certain agencies are freely distributed among manufacturers and dealers, while from time to time there are published instructions relating to the care and handling of certain kinds of foods. The publication of the results of the analyses, the names of the dealers from whom the samples were taken, the names of the manufacturers or producers, and the character of the various articles is one of the regular features of the work. The publicity attached to such publication is one of the most effective means for the carrying out of the law, through the active work of trained inspectors and experts and the investigations carried out by the various state and federal stations the campaign of education will become more and more complete and effective. The enforcement of the laws. A food commission may to a certain extent become a sort of school of scientific education for the people on the character and nutrient properties of all food products.

Two Kinds of Adulteration.

The forms of adulteration of foods may be divided into those which affect the health and those which are fraudulent. Among the unwholesome and fraudulent adulterations of foods and drinks may be mentioned salicylic acid, formaldehyde, wood alcohol, and a host of other poisonous coloring compounds. Powdered glass as a facing for candy, ground talc or mica as a filler for baking powders, and copper in canned peas are well known examples of adulteration. A familiar example also, is the ground rock known as "mineraline" which was prepared and shipped in carload lots from Greensboro, N. C., and used for the adulteration of wheat flour. Its food value was nil and its effect on the digestive organs severe, yet the individual who prepared the stuff is said to have had a considerable market for it. The question "if you ask him a stone?" seems to have received an affirmative answer in North Carolina.

Fraud of Substitution.

Among fraudulent adulterations are those which consist in substituting the whole or in part, of inferior or cheaper material for that which the producer has advertised. Familiar examples are seen in the use of corn meal as an adulterant for wheat flour, and in the use of molasses for maple syrup. Cotton-seed oil for olive oil, tallow for lard, and ground cork for raisins. Fruit jams containing ingredients other than those named in these definitions are reprehensible adulterations. "Mixed and Adulterated." There should be no misrepresentation regarding the quality of the products and let of fruit employed, and the name of the manufacturer and place of production should be placed on the label. The practice among many canners of placing their own labels on their best brands and packing them under the names of fictitious firms is reprehensible.

Some Meal Preservatives.

The business of concealing food adulterations for the purpose of deceiving the public into buying foodstuffs and other products is one of the most common reasons of age or other causes has surely been carried beyond the

bounds of forbearance in certain instances. This is especially conspicuous in the advertisements of preparations by the name of "Fruit Jams" and others are informed that they will be enabled to keep meats of various kinds "capable of eating for a long time without being affected by the changes of season, and without additional inducement it is also declared that the same stuff can be used for the purpose of preserving meats in the washing of poultry and meats that have become slightly "laid." It is to be noted that the same materialized being offered knowingly bought that have been treated in this manner, and that the use of such extreme hunger or other dire necessities, and that the use of such stuff for the purpose of palming off rotten and unfit food upon consumers could long receive a paying patronage.

In the majority of cases dealers know nothing or very little about the real composition or character of the numerous frauds masquerading under deceptive English, or German names, such as "celine," "Freeze-em," "Konseverable," "Esepeferat," and "Preservaline." The public, in good faith such representations as "perfectly pure," "made in this country," and "discovery," "takes the place of," and unknowingly pay exorbitant prices for such substances, such as boric acid and borax, common salt, sulphate of sodium and formaldehyde.

To Preserve Milk and Cream.

In the same class with the commercial preservatives are found such devices as "Cream Albumoid," a mixture composed of gelatin, and for which the producers claim "This new preparation, made of the highest scientific principles to give a sweet milk-desired rich and heavy substance, which it frequently lacks," etc. The manufacturers of such preparations are also so thoroughly interested in the welfare of the dairymen that they have produced substances to be used as disinfectants and for washing bottles, such as "Hygiene," "Hygienic," and "Hygienic" mixtures of carbonate of lime, common salt, soap, boric acid, washing soda, and formaldehyde. This category also is found the concoction known as "Hygiene," which is said to convert 10 pounds of mixed milk into 5 pounds of milk, and is sold in a form in form costing only five dollars.

Jams, Preserves and Jellies.

During recent years the cultivation of fruits and the manufacture of fruit products has reached such proportions that the character of the preparations on the market is a matter of vital importance. The number of establishments engaged in the preparation of fruit jams and preserves that are true to name and the number of private families that add something to their income in this way is large. It is for the welfare of these producers as well as for that of consumers that the laws relating to jellies, jams and preserves require correct labeling of all adulterated or imitation fruit products.

A pure fruit jelly is a product made entirely from the fruit specified and pure sugar. If such a product it should be almost clear. Pure Jams, and other marmalades are made by boiling down the fruit specified with enough cane sugar to prevent fermentation. The fruit specified should contain the fruit pulp and, in the case of some small fruits, the seeds. Fruit jams and preserves containing ingredients other than those named in these definitions are reprehensible adulterations. "Mixed and Adulterated." There should be no misrepresentation regarding the quality of the products and let of fruit employed, and the name of the manufacturer and place of production should be placed on the label. The practice among many canners of placing their own labels on their best brands and packing them under the names of fictitious firms is reprehensible.

Other instances of mislabeling are seen in the marking of inferior artificial fruit extracts as "pure" and of all pears as "Bartlett's," and the fraudulent use of the name of a state and locality to give a false and valuable reputation for the production of certain fruits.

Fruit Product Adulterants.

The ingredients used in adulterated fruit products may be roughly classified as follows: (1) Inferior sweetening material, as commercial

glucose; (2) foreign gelatinous substances, as gelatin and starch paste; (3) artificial flavors and acids; (4) coloring matter, such as cochineal and formaldehyde; (5) coloring matter, as coal tar dyes.

Sulphurous Acid in Syrup.

Glucose syrup, known also as "corn syrup" or "syrup," is a product which contains ingredients similar to cane sugar in nutritive value, although inferior in flavor. It is a product of a pure, a well-known fact that the glucose syrups are often adulterated with sulphurous acid, which is introduced in the process of manufacture, as a bleaching agent. Jellies, jams and preserves containing sulphurous acid, or other commercial glucose are frequently found to contain also such substances as starch paste, gelatin, and various so-called "fruit essences." In addition to preservatives and color tar dyes added to conceal the inferior character of the product.

Arsenic in Some Foods.

Recently the large amounts of arsenic found in English berries which were manufactured in Manchester, England, led to the discovery of the presence of arsenic in many articles of food and drink. The arsenic in the English berries was found to be present in a quantity which entered into the manufacture of the commercial glucose used in making and preserving jams and jellies, which proved to be a highly arsenical material. It was found that arsenic was made from a variety of sources, and that the arsenic in the product is commonly present in commercial sulphuric acid, and would be used in any product in the manufacture of which it frequently occurs. In this country, so far as the matter has been investigated, arsenic has been found in a quantity, but as occurring to only a very slight extent. As would naturally be expected, arsenic is also found in small traces in food products, in which commercial glucose is an ingredient, such as jams and jellies, jams, honey, syrups and candy.

Fruit Jellies Which Are Not.

Certain brands of Jellies sold under such tempting names as "grapefruit," "orange," "lemon," and "strawberry" are little or none whatever of such fruits, but consist chiefly of apple jelly, with a few drops of artificial colors and preservatives. Such are also the case with the so-called "fruit preserves," which are found usually to contain a certain amount of the fruit specified, but are otherwise adulterated and are often distinguished by such names as the following, conspicuous in their labels: "Old Virginia," "Home Comfort," "Grandmother's," etc. Few products of this class have been found to be as required by law, and often such words as "compound," "mixed" and "adulterated" appear in letters small as would rarely, if ever, be seen by the purchaser.

Artificial Fruit Extracts.

The artificial "fruit extracts," "fruit essences," "fruit flavors," and "fruit preservatives" used in foods are of various kinds, and their nature, and their use, is a matter of great importance. In view of the uncertainty regarding the wholesomeness of many of these extracts, it is thought that the public should know the names of plainly printed labels of such extracts, and that the names of such tar dyes in food products are supposed to attract the consumer by their brilliancy. It is to be noted that the public is generally known that these dyes disguise inferiority, or, at least, add nothing to the nutritive value of the food, and possibly injurious to health, they will cease to be a temptation, and will serve as a warning to the consumer. It is possible, possibly, of only a few of the extracts, and that the use of such extracts in the preparation of food is a purely chemical process, and that the extracts are of a nature which is entirely artificial, and that the flavoring matters of the extracts, both in chemical composition and in nutritive value, are entirely artificial, and that the nature is sometimes very deleterious.

They are chiefly concoctions of the oxides and ethers of various organic acids, and are of a nature which is classified as follows: (1) Inferior sweetening material, as commercial

substances as chloroform, fusel oil, and acetic acid, and saccharine. Many artificial flavors and essences have more or less of these in them, and hence they are quite immaterial whether such substances are taken into the system in any quantity, or whether they can only do harm in the majority of cases. The immediate bad effects may be felt from the use of foods containing such substances, but they are not likely to be exerting some slow, injurious influence on the bodily functions. Beware of the "cheap" goods, and avoid the preparation for the indiscriminate and surreptitious administering of drugs, as was done in the case of the "cheap" goods.—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

ON CANNED GOODS.

America's canning industry, with which the retail grocer and the general merchant have no much to do represents an output of a half-billion cans, and a total of \$300,000,000. Writing to the Chicago Record-Herald, William E. Curtis gives the following interesting facts: In 1765 drying and the use of salt and sugar were the only methods of preserving food. In that year Nicholas French, a Frenchman who spent most of his life in the business, being stimulated by the offer of a reward by the French government for a method of preserving food for sea service, invented what is now known as the French process, which has since been applied to all kinds of fruits, vegetables and meats. The object being to keep the fruit in a perfectly sealed jar or case from which the air is excluded. France purchased the secret process and gave it to the public. By this means the industry spread over America and was brought to America in 1818 by Peter Durant, who, in company with Thomas Kensett, went into the business of preserving salmon and oysters. They were able to put up about 500 cans a day. The first fruit canning in America was done by William Underwood and his partner, Francis W. Appert, who employed in canning factories in England and came to Boston for the purpose of securing an establishment for the manufacture of pickles, jellies, jams and mustard. They also canned different kinds of berries. In 1825 Kensett secured a patent for the use of tin cans as a means of preserving fruit, which has been used exclusively up to that time. Since that tin has been the favorite material for use in early days, cans were made entirely by hand, the joints being cut with shears and the joints soldered. In 1847 Allen Taylor invented a machine for making them, which has been improved until now they are made from Messing steel plates by a single process at a trifling price. Machines shown at the recent exposition will turn out from 100 to 35,000 a day, and I am informed in 1901 a total of 888,000, 1,000,000 an output year. In more than 1,000,000 every year. In addition to the fruit, the American Can Company has an output of more than 1,000,000 oysters every year. In order to be able to give a solution of the question, before use the cans are subjected to baths in acids and alkalis.

It is interesting to note that fruit, oysters, and salmon were preserved. The canning of corn began in 1850 at Camden, Md., and in Baltimore in a small way. In 1847 Harrison W. Crosby, etc., at Lafayette, Pa., were the first to put up the first tomatoes. In 1850 the canning of a great variety of fruits, vegetables, meats and fish were prepared. The first canned oysters were made in Newark, N.J., for Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, and by 1860 canning establishments had been started in the eastern states. The methods used were crude and imperfect and the cans were made of iron and tin, and they were usually, even to the boxing of the goods, is done by steam or electricity. The first cannery west of the Allegheny mountains was established at Greenville, Ohio, in 1873. The largest cannery and fruit canners are located at Pittsburgh, which covers 18,000 acres of land, and employs and engages in forty-seven different enterprises. Baltimore is the center of the industry.

The canning of fruit and vegetables is by far the largest branch of the industry. The present output of the people employed, 90 per cent of the capacity, and wages, and furnishing 95 per cent of the product. Fish

rank second and oysters third. It is interesting to know the fish statistics, which are as follows:

| | Total lbs. | Total val. |
|----------|------------|-------------|
| Salmon | 14,639,144 | \$9,271,362 |
| Sardines | 1,766,743 | 4,223,213 |
| Oysters | 2,468,733 | 2,628,423 |
| Crabs | 1,335,329 | 199,213 |
| Carriens | 66,956 | 142,800 |

There has been a great falling off in the business of canning oysters, on account of changes in facilities for transportation. The oysters are now nearly all the oysters shipped for sale are packed in cans, but are packed in barrels in refrigerated boxes and barrels in refrigerated boxes.

Shiplads of pineapples come in from the tropics in the spring. Probably 90 per cent of the class of imported fruit goes to Baltimore, most of the packing-houses take entire cargoes. The average amount of money paid last year by canning companies during the month of July to the farmers of Jersey for vegetables and fruits will exceed \$5,250,000, and enormous quantities are shipped in refrigerated cars to Delaware. It is probable that New Jersey produced the largest quantity of tomatoes of any of the other states, and the crop is usually valued at least \$750,000. The following table will show the weight and value of the different canning products and fruits preserved in the 1,822 factories in the State:

| | Total lbs. | Total val. |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| All vegetables | 1,172,467,073 | \$2,938,560 |
| Apples | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Corn | 200,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Beans | 75,000,000 | 2,125,000 |
| Sweet potatoes | 6,200,000 | 200,000 |
| Tomatoes | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Squash | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Pears | 40,000,000 | 2,330,000 |
| Apples | 367,000,000 | 4,614,277 |
| Strawberries | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Raspberries | 9,000,000 | 210,000 |
| Blackberries | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Cherries | 5,500,000 | 201,111 |
| Plums | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Fruit | 302,173,919 | 3,153,388 |

California is rapidly becoming the foremost state in the fruit and vegetable canning industry, but only a small proportion of the crop is canned. In 1901 65,000 tons of fruit, worth about 700,000 tons of fresh fruits, were shipped from California to the markets in the eastern part of the United States, and the pack of canned fruit amounted to 1,700,000 cases, which was comparatively small, because what the dealers call a "very heavy carry-over" from the two previous years. The pack in California for 1901 cases, and in 1901 it was 2,275,000 cases.

LUMBERING AT REVELSTOCK.

That Revelstock will to a great extent be the headquarters of the lumbering industry for the northeastern interior of British Columbia is conceded by all who have given the matter any thought. The past month lumbermen of money have been coming from eastern Canada and the northern States to the Revelstock city, with a view of putting into shape the different companies who are operating in the good timber lands of the Revelstock. Nor is this all. Capitalists from Chicago, West Superior, Ohio and Indiana are organizing for timber leases and for mill sites. The syndicate that finds it to the pulp business this year will be increased by from 300 to 500 men, a large number of whom will bring their families with them. It is the belief that has so favorable a prospect for expansion as Revelstock and the Revelstock mill, and the returns in from three to five years giving Revelstock 10,000 to 15,000 people.

The Revelstock Lumber Company which last winter cut, over three million feet of logs, now has in the boom at the Big Eddy mill, the company has a sufficient log to keep the mill busy until next summer. The company have just started a saw mill on the Revelstock river, supplies are being sent and another drive of logs will be sent down to the mill before the low water this fall.

The Fred Robinson Lumber Co. have just started a mill, with improvements to their mills here, which will increase the output of the mill to

fully double its former capacity. The same company are enlarging the Comstock mills and making extensive improvements preparatory to large cut this summer and next winter. The Arrowhead Lumber Co., of Revelstock, which James Taylor is the local manager, is making improvements to the mills opposite Arrowhead with the prospect for a big year's cut. The Arrowhead Lumber Co., who are building one of the largest mills in the interior of British Columbia are now rushing the work of construction at Arrowhead. The Revelstock saw mills will be the highest in the interior of the prairie country is filling out well. The high quality of the lumber, with the very best of immigrants, and the lumbering industry of the prairie is impossible of conception. The prairie market is a big one and gives promise of much further expansion—Revelstock Herald.

B. C. MINING NEWS.

Rossland, B.C., May 23.—Shipments from Rossland canning for the week ending to-day were: Lerol, 3,220; Centre Star, 1,020; New York, 1,020; Two, 805; Velvet, 80; Kootenay, Ltd., total, 4,880, for the year to date, 143,345. Had road interest with the shipments in several instances. The Grand Forks, B.C.—Coke shipments from the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. to the smelters in the Bountiful district have been very rapidly during the past week. In consequence Granby has been obliged to curtail its operations until further notice now being in blast. A phenomenon was recently made known on the Edith L. Fraser, adjoining the Atholston mine in Wellington. The ore body is a very large, exposed croppings, which, when uncovered, proved to be over one hundred feet wide of solid shipping ore. The thickness is one hundred feet from the Atholston side line, and it is a certainty that the ore body dips within that claim. Average values from the ledge are \$11 in gold and silver. The ore, however, is not being mined. The property is owned by "Jack" Farrell, a prospector, who owned claims in Wellington nearly 20 years ago. W. Morrison and James Anderson, of this city, visited the ledge showing this week. They describe it as a wonder.

Wm. B. Blakemore, M. E., consulting engineer to the British Columbia Coal Company, Limited, was a visitor here last week. He is a resident of C.E. Montreal. He awarded Joseph Wiseman the contract for building a pack trail to the company's coal sections, and subsequently left for the coast. The contract involves the employment of a gang of fourteen men and a dog. The contract, which involves the expenditure of \$1,500 will be completed in a fortnight, when a diamond drill plant will be shipped into the coal field. Mr. Blakemore will start operations which will be in charge of Mr. Corless all summer. Mr. Blakemore will visit the coal fields at intervals.

FIGURES ABOUT LONDON.

(London Telegraph.) Another ponderous volume, issued by the London county council, brings down what is known of the world's population to the end of March, 1902. The metropolitan area of the administrative county of London, containing then 571,763 inhabitable houses, of which there were 428,000 tenement women, and children. Of great moment in these figures is the population per house, and that respect the return is disappointing. In 1891 the number was 7.74 per house; in 1901 it was 7.83. Apparently the people are increasing more rapidly than habitations are provided. The industrial workers of London and the large towns generally form about one-fourth of the whole. In London they aggregate 1,013,977, which is less than three-fourths—746,653—were males.

Despite its huge population, London is healthier than any other of the eleven large towns in England, excepting West Ham, London and Bradford. It had a greater mortality in the past ten years than Amsterdam, Brussels, Cologne, and Vienna, and Berlin, but healthier than Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna and New York. This is due to its situation relating to the housing of the working class. A continual displacement of the population is noticeable, the extension of railways and public works, and with this process the accommodation pro-

vided barely keeps pace. The county council has spent £2,011,111 in clearing unwholesome areas and erecting dwellings. Schemes carried out by the council and the local boards of works have associated with dwellings for 41,644 persons.

Intimate provision with these matters is the subject of locomotion, which a state of transition prevails, owing to the large mills and the adoption of electric power. The present report anticipates that by the end of 1904 there will be in addition to any new tramways or light railways that it may construct the total length of lines of 191,000, a gross profit was earned on the metropolitan tramways of £148,797. During 1901 passenger receipts were numbered 237,709,626; by the General Omnibus Company, 202,074,222, and by the Road Car Company, £299,537. All kinds of locomotion show an increase.

In some respects the least satisfactory of these returns are those relating to crime. On the whole, offences against law are considerably diminished during the last ten years, but drunkenness is a notable exception. The number of offences with continuous increase since 1890. 25 offences have risen from 537 per 1,000 population in 1890 to 620 in 1901. "Crime in the metropolis is somewhat higher than in the country but is generally less serious than in the other large towns—Manchester and Liverpool, for example." A slightly smaller reserve of the wealth of London, as shown by its rateable value is always growing. It has almost exactly doubled in the last twenty years. In 1871 the value for rating purposes was £19,363,235; in 1891 it was £29,763,065, or this amazing increment nearly £12,000,000 was due to new buildings, and over £8,000,000 to increasing values. The gross rateable values at this moment must be about £59,000,000, out of which is not less than £10,000,000 by year of more than £11,000,000.

MANITOBA FLAX.

Duluth Commercial Record: Some miscalculation must have been made in last year's Manitoba flax crop, which is now going to be a tremendous increase. The flax crop was up at 450,000 bushels, variously estimated by the Canadian flax growers' association at Duluth, took seed very moderately last year, but the flax growers from their own northwestern provinces, but they were disappointed. So far this spring Canadian flax growers have taken 230,000 bushels from Duluth and estimating Duluth rail shipments to them at 100,000 bushels, they have taken 650,000 bushels on the crop.

From Manitoba they had had 107,000 bushels, giving a total of 750,000 bushels, practically their requirements. The small mill at Winnipeg will use about 100,000 bushels yearly, which with the amount shipped out, leaves 250,000 bushels, which some account for as the very lowest crop estimate.

This would seed four to five hundred thousand acres, compared with 42,000 acres last year. It is not conceivable that the flax crop will increase as this. Still, a very large increase is certain.

HONORED ABROAD.

Word has recently been received that Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., have added another laurel to their many successes achieved abroad. This time the victory was scored in Australia. The Massey-Harris Stripper-Harvester in competition with some other types scored a signal success at Smithfield, South Australia, being awarded a total of 471 1/2 points, and figures given of the next competitor being 467.25 points and 572 lbs. of straw.

The Stripper-Harvester is not used in Canada—it is not suited to the conditions of our soil. In some localities there are more Stripper-Harvesters used than there are binders. This report that the Massey-Harris machines lead wherever they are. They would not do so if they were not built well and with good materials.

INTERESTING LEGAL CASE.

On Tuesday—Before Chief Justice Killam.

Gibbins vs. Chadwick—This case, the statement of claim in which was filed in November last and in which every grain man in town is interested more or less, was commenced. There was the largest array of counsel ever seen in any one case in Manitoba; those who appeared in the case were as follows: Mr. A. J. Andrews and Mr. T. H. Ferguson for the plaintiff; Mr. T. H. Metcalfe, for the defendant, Metcalfe; Mr. Phippen for Stoddard, Martin, Spink, O'Reilly, Tilt and Caruthers; Mr. Perdue for Haugraff; Mr. Hugh Phillips for F. Phillips, Dominion Elevator Co. and W. W. McMillan; Mr. Howell, K. C., and Mr. Mathers for Parrish & Lindsay and H. S. Patterson; Mr. C. P. Wilson for S. P. Clark and H. Baird; Mr. Munson, K. C., and Mr. Laird for Love and Winnipeg Elevator Co.; Mr. J. E. Fisher for G. E. Crooke and Northern Elevator Co., and Mr. Dawson for Mr. Muir.

For about two years prior to October, 1902, there had been a great deal of feeling existing between the members of the grain exchange and certain persons, called "The Independent Dealers," who were doing business in the McIntyre block. The members of the grain exchange claimed that the independent dealers were circulating defamatory reports about them, or causing articles injurious to their business to be inserted in the daily papers, and were, at the same time, using the grain exchange, when it suited their purposes, and doing business in violation of the rules of the exchange when it suited their pleasure. Efforts were made from time to time to stop this, but without avail. About the 14th of October last a number of the members of the Grain Exchange association met together and determined to protect their own business by refusing to trade with the independent dealers. It was pointed out at this meeting that a large market was afforded the independent dealers by the grain ex-

change, and that if that market were cut off it would limit the power of the independents to do business, and therefore improve the business of the grain exchange.

After this meeting was held it became generally believed that the plaintiff was merely acting as a broker for the independent dealers, and placing their grain with the members of the grain exchange, while concealing the fact that it came from the independent dealers.

Mr. T. Metcalfe, a member of the exchange, discussed the matter with Mr. Gibbins, and told him what the members of the exchange believed, and asked him what he intended to do about the matter. To this no satisfactory answer was received, beyond the fact that Gibbins informed Metcalfe that he intended to do business with whomsoever he pleased. About a week afterwards several of the members of the grain exchange met to decide as to what action could be taken, to prevent the grain of the independent dealers being circulated through Gibbins.

Mr. Parrish was delegated by the meeting to call on Mr. Gibbins, which he did, and explained to him what was being done, and asked Gibbins to come in with the members of the grain exchange, of which Gibbins was then a member. But this Gibbins refused to do, but would not deny. Parrish says that he was handling grain for the independent dealers. Parrish reported the result of this interview to a meeting of the grain dealers subsequently held, and it was then decided, as the defendants contend, as a protection to their own business, that as long as Gibbins continued to deal with the opposition dealers that they would have nothing to do with him. This decision has ever since been acted upon.

Gibbins, on the other hand, claims that he did nothing in violation of the rules of the grain exchange until driven to do so by the action of its members. That he had to dispose of what he had, and the independent market was the only one open to him. He charges the defendants with having tampered not only with his customers, but with the transporta-

tion companies, and says that the latter were informed by certain of the members of the exchange that if they handled his wheat they would get none of theirs to ship. He claims that the course pursued so unjustly against him by the grain exchange has had the effect of causing irreparable loss to his business and reputation—the "boycott" which the exchange placed upon him resulting in the loss of his country customers, and preventing him carrying on his business in the usual way.

On the opening of the case for the plaintiff Mr. A. J. Andrews stated that the plaintiff had served notice of discontinuance of the action on the following parties, who had been defendants: S. P. Clark, T. Thompson & Sons, McEwan Bros., W. W. McMillan, J. Love, H. S. Patterson, and the Winnipeg Elevator Company. The whole of the afternoon sitting was taken up with the reading of extracts from the depositions of several of the defendants who had been examined before special examiners.

JAPANESE WORKING WOMEN.

(London Telegraph.)

The social condition of women is a fairly trustworthy measure of the civilization of a state, and judged by this standard, Japan has not yet reached the summit of western culture. This fact, however, is not a reproach, seeing that it is not long since the abyss which sunders former barbarous customs from the humane legislation of to-day. And the Japanese are even now working hard to imitate us. Hitherto, and, indeed, at the present moment, the ranks of female "hands" in Japan are recruited from among the rural population by agents, who induce the country lasses to sign contracts for quite a number of years—the best portion of their lives. And the wages average 5d a day. For that miserable pittance of postage the girls not only labor hard during working hours, but permit themselves to be wholly isolated from the outer world, just as if they were in a prison, a hospital, or a nunnery. Thus they are entirely in the power of their employ-

ers, the least scrupulous of whom take an unfair advantage of their helplessness. Thanks to the initiative of the State, however, a few wealthy firms, a strong and lurid light has been thrown upon some dark places in Japan, and redress is already in sight. The Manchester of the Mikado's realm is Osaka, and it was the frightful state of things in vogue in the mills and works of the city which first attracted attention. The slaves of the Southern States in North America had a better time than some of the wretched girls of Osaka, the products of whose labor were thrown upon European markets at nominal prices. Happily the Osaka Weavers have now set to work to better the lot of these helots, and their efforts are being reinforced by government employees.

Curiously enough, in the higher castes and professions which require skill or scientific training instead of mere manual labor, there was hardly any field for woman's activity. (In none of the ministries or government offices was a woman to be found as civil servant. The respectable firms of merchants likewise rigidly excluded members of the fair sex, refusing to employ them as saleswomen; only a few cheap bazaars, where the work was very fatiguing and the pay utterly inadequate, were women to be seen behind the counter. But here, too, a beneficent change is now being made. The firm of Mitau, the weaver, for example—one of the wealthiest in Japan—have just decided to take on girls as saleswomen in their shops.

For a considerable time past women have been engaged at railway stations, especially in dealing with passenger traffic, and now the Sanui line, which had hitherto eliminated the female element, has completely broken up its traditions, and in future the passengers by that company's line will be looked after by lady conductors—perhaps lady controllers as well. The Crown Prince of Japan takes a keen interest in this movement, which he is making life less miserable to the future female subjects, and he has begun by setting an excellent example. He has married but one wife, and he is said to be generally understood that he is, and intends to remain, monogamist to the end of his days.

Substitution is not profitable in the long run. Every housekeeper in Canada knows that there is no other Starch quite so good as

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and the merchant who urges another brand will probably advantage his competitor. The profit (33 p.c.) is good enough for all good grocers.

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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 appetizer and will also tend to stimulate the digestion so that when fed to animals not in good condition of health the result should be to quickly improve their condition. I would advise that this food would be especially helpful in feeding horses in preparing them for spring work, and in putting tone the stomach of cattle, sheep and swine that have been pushed too hard in feeding. It should also render good service when fed to calves that are not prospering because of indigestion.

THOMAS SHAW.

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

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WHEAT INSPECTION.

Chauncey E. Foster, writing in The Northwestern Miller, says: The present method of inspecting wheat is by all conceded to be imperfect, and by many who have studied the subject, it is believed to be susceptible of great improvement. Some would have a system applicable to not only all United States markets but one which would serve to establish the actual qualities of wheat when shipped to foreign countries. This would be in the nature of creating a universal standard of inspection.

A universal standard of wheat inspection is one which must be impartial and fair, both to producer and consumer. Such a system of inspection would affect the middleman by making it difficult for him to mix or adulterate grades. Any mixing tends to lower the grade correspondingly, and likewise the selling value of the grain. The farmer who does the best farming—in the selection of seed as well as in tilling the soil, and in exercising the prudence and watchfulness as the crop goes through the different stages of harvesting, threshing, etc.—should reap a proportionate reward for his labors.

The commercial value of the wheat berry is measured by the value of the flour it contains. One would not expect to take a two-bushel sack and place in it one and one-half bushels of wheat and get a quantity of flour as good as that which would be obtained from grain as though the sack were full. Likewise, the wheat berry, when plump and fully developed, contains more flour than does a small berry. In other words, there is less flour and more chaff in small-berried wheat than in large-berried wheat. The commercial value of wheat is established by the percentage of flour it will produce. The rule is that No. 1 hard spring wheat must be "sound, bright, well cleaned, and must be composed mostly of Scotch life and weigh 58 lbs. to the bushel."

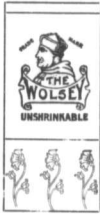
Experience has thoroughly demonstrated that wheat weighing 44 grains troy to the 100 kernels, contains over 3 per cent. more flour than does wheat weighing 34 grains troy to the 100 kernels.

Hard spring wheat should be grouped into at least three grades, according as its commercial value may be, and they should be varied to accord with the variety and the condition—whether, sun-burnt, frost-bitten, bleached, blighted, green or otherwise affected.

The respective sizes of kernels of wheat contain a specific quantity of flour, and when in normal condition, flour should uniformly vary in quantity of flour, variety for variety. This quantity of flour, variety for variety, is ascertained by finding how much 100 kernels weigh. To carry out this test, take a stiff paper, bend it so as to form a V. Dip into the wheat and count out 100 kernels just as they come. The number of grains troy weight of this wheat will indicate the percentage of flour contained by it. The dosage can be determined by usual methods. In applying this test the following table shows the percentage of flour in every 100 kernels.

| Wheat | Weight, Contains troy per cent kernels | per cent of flour |
|----------|--|-------------------|
| 100..... | 46 | 74.1 |
| 100..... | 47 | 72.6 |
| 100..... | 42 | 72.2 |
| 100..... | 43 | 71.8 |
| 100..... | 38 | 71.8 |
| 100..... | 39 | 71.0 |
| 100..... | 34 | 70.3 |
| 100..... | 35 | 69.8 |
| 100..... | 30 | 67.6 |
| 100..... | 26 | 66.8 |
| 100..... | 26 | 66.0 |

That the varying sizes of wheat kernels contain the quantities of flour per 100 kernels as shown in the above table, I can verify by results from actual work, as carried on for ten years. The grading of wheat, by size of berry, taking into account always any abnormal condition as indicated by the bran, I am convinced could be adopted for the whole country with good results. Already a bill has been introduced in Congress with the object of providing for a common and uniform inspection system in all grain markets of the United States, and impartial men interested in the question are giving the subject not a little study. The present system, which permits each state to have its own method of inspection, to be varied from year to year, favors the mixing elevators, and is not in the interest of manufacturers of flour or those selling that grain abroad—banded and sold in a pure and unadulterated



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TWO WAYS

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state, and according to its intrinsic value.

Under the existing system of inspection a dealer buys a car of No. 1 wheat weighing 59 lbs. to the measured bushel, or 46 grains troy to the 100 berries, which in flour equals 74 per cent. He also buys a car of No. 1 wheat weighing 53 lbs. but weighing 34 grains troy to the 100 berries and equaling 70 per cent. in flour.

Here is a difference between these two cars, though both inspected No. 1, of about 4 per bushel in flour value.

Testing wheat by the size of the berry, the reliability of which has been established by actual experience, would insure the farmers receiving value for their wheat in proportion to its intrinsic worth for milling. If the middleman bought 74 per cent.

wheat and mixed with it 70 per cent wheat, the test would quickly indicate the change. A farmer's benefit of the system would lie in the guaranty that it would give millers and foreign buyers that wheat bought by them by grade could not be "stored" without detection. The milling of wheat is not conducive to public good or confidence, and also tends to depress values.

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The Watrous Engine Works, in West St. Paul, Minn., was destroyed by fire on the 22nd, causing a loss estimated at \$75,000, partially covered by insurance. These shops were recently enlarged and employed 150 men. Their principal product was the engines of the Watrous type.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

The decline in the auction markets has had a tendency to make the f.o.b. market a little easier, and growers are beginning to be freer sellers. This should give dealers a better chance to buy f.o.b. to advantage.
During the past month or six weeks we have had an unusual amount of cloudy and foggy weather. This has caused a cool spring; but we believe the dampness has been the cause to some extent of the decay which has been reported recently. Fruit shipped during the foggy or cloudy weather is much more liable to decay than fruit shipped in dry weather. It is very unlikely that this foggy weather will continue, and we may expect clear, dry weather from now on.
Another reason for the recent decay is that fruit is always weaker during the blossoming period than at any other time; the fruit now arriving in the east was shipped when the trees were in full bloom. The trees are now about through blossoming and there should be some improvement in the carrying qualities as a result.
Navels are running large sizes, and are getting pretty ripe. For this reason there is not much interest manifested in navels as there is in other varieties. However, the supply is getting very limited. There are probably about 500 cars of navels yet to go forward. Another 200 cars will be shipped from Riverside.
There is a fair demand for seedlings, which are going forward quite freely

When Friends Come

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CIGAR

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Express Wagons, Velocipedes, Dolls' Cabs, Croquet, Hammocks, Floor Wax, Furniture Polish, Tops, Balls, Kites, etc.

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO. Limited

WINNIPEG

244 McDermott Ave.

at present. The demand is principally for the cheaper grades.

Sweets are being shipped right along mostly from the cheaper districts. There are very few strictly fancy sweets this year.

St. Michaels are in good demand on account of their size, appearance and flavor. They make a nice summer orange.

Lemons are in light demand at present. The emergency freight rate of 84 cents per box which was to have expired April 30 was extended to May 31. This rate applies to straight car lots only, and not to mixed cars of oranges and lemons. The outlook is good for the summer crop, which promises to be of good quality and a large crop.

From present outlook California will have a very heavy crop of oranges next season. The trees are not only blooming heavily, but are blooming very gradually, which gives the fruit

a better opportunity to set well instead of there being such a heavy drop as is the case when trees bloom heavily all at once. Owing to the cool spring we have had, the trees have been late in blooming, and the blossoming period has lasted much longer than usual. This will have a tendency to make next year's crop late in maturing.—Correspondence Fruit Trade Journal, New York.

Wireless telegraphy has already achieved a splendid success in lessening the dangers of Atlantic sea voyages. Vessels in mid-Atlantic not in sight of each other now hold daily communication. On one occasion one steamship is reported to have informed another of icebergs drifting across his track, and, on several occasions, news from Europe and America was exchanged by vessels invisible to each other.

