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# THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MAY 25, 1901.

No. 38

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**Eldredge and Geneva Bicycles**

Headquarters for Bicycle Sundries of all kinds. Catalogue now ready.

**MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.**  
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WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXPOSITION.



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

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of all descriptions.  
All Orders receive Prompt Attention.


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FANCY GOODS, TOYS, and GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Stock complete in all departments.

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LARGE STOCK  
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Orders respectfully solicited, which will receive our prompt attention

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## Oxfords Now in Demand

Large and varied stock to select from.  
Sensible goods at sensible prices.  
The next time you order shoes think of us.

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Immediate orders shipped same day as received.

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**FRUIT AND PRODUCE**

(Anything in the Fruit Line)  
WE WANT YOUR PRODUCE.  
128 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG. RAT PORTAGE.

**Money Is Made In Buying**



Whether your purchases are of a large or small amount from us, we ought to positively figure in the future to have a regular amount of business from you, based upon the unusual merit of the goods, and their ready selling qualities.  
Money is made in buying what is generally called the right kind of goods. It will be profitable for every merchant who reads this ad. to inspect our stock before placing orders elsewhere.

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The latest in TIES is the **Duke of Cornwall and York Colors** in GRADUATED DERBY. We have only a limited quantity. If you want a dozen—WRITE QUICK. They're going FAST.  
FANCY BOWS for STRATHCONA COLLARS in assorted colors and patterns.  
FLOWING END SCARVES—the latest designs and colorings.  
BENGALINE SILK SASH BELTS.

**SUSPENDERS**  
MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' Our Specials—Police, Firemen, and Postmen. Suspenders are the Strongest and Easiest made.  
Write about them.

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**Butter Paper**

Best imported GENUINE PARCHMENT increases the value of your Butter. Full stock in 24x36, 15x24, 12x18, 8x12, also Butter Plates, &c.

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# WANTED



## BUTTER

AND

## EGGS

# W



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

We can handle promptly all you can ship us.

Do you receive our market reports?

Prompt settlements. Correspondence solicited.

## J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

Commission Merchants

Branches - Vancouver and Nelson

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*A Few Cars Choice Potatoes for storage. Write or wire for Prices.*

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Wholesale Fruit and Provision Merchants

NELSON

WINNIPEG

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# The Imperial Fruit and Produce Co. Ltd.

## WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

Highest market price paid for your Produce, and we do not ask you to wait until returns are made from our sales, but on receipt of goods cash remittances are made promptly.

Stock of Prime Cheese to offer; if interested write for prices on any quantity. NEW MAPLE SYRUP just in. All kinds of Green Fruit in season. We want your orders which will be taken care of.

330 ELGIN AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Canadian Lead Industry.

The mining of Canadian lead has grown into an important industry. The production in 1900 amounted to 60,000 tons of silver lead ore, containing silver to the value of \$2,295,000, and about 30,000 tons of metallic lead, of the value of \$2,690,577. The total production for all years to date has been \$20,000,000.

At the beginning of this year it was estimated that an output of more than 100,000 tons of ore, containing 50,000 tons of lead, would be reached in 1901. Those who expected this will be greatly disappointed. The bulk of all of this class of ores hitherto mined in British Columbia has been smelted in the United States, and the portion of it that has been smelted in Canada has also gone to the United States to be refined. At the beginning of 1901 the American Smelting and Refining company gave notice that it had withdrawn from the British Columbia market, and that until further notice it would make no contracts for the treatment of British Columbia ores. The capacity of the smelters in operation in British Columbia, and of the independent smelters in the United States is totally inadequate to treat the normal output of British Columbia mines. Many of them have in consequence closed down, and others have lessened their output.

It is still possible to have ore smelted in Canada and refined in the United States, but the refining charge has been greatly increased. Moreover, there is no tendency observable toward increasing the smelting capacity in the districts now suffering, nor is there likely to be while the danger of the imposition of excessive rates for refining continues.

Representations have been made to the Dominion government that, for the relief of the distress at present existing, the surest and best remedy is the establishment, in some accessible situation within Canada, of a lead refinery. The establishment and successful operation of such a refinery would require the employment of a large amount of capital, and the investment would be exposed to the danger of destructive competition from the American trust whenever it chose to re-open its works to Canadian lead. It is therefore asked that the Dominion government grant a bounty, to be paid for a term of five years, at the rate of \$5 per ton upon pig lead, the product of ores smelted and refined in Canada. It is also submitted that the transfer to Canada of the industry of working up as far as possible the stock of raw lead into manufactured forms, and the opening of an outlet through Canadian channels to the world's market for the whole of the product is a matter of importance to the Dominion; that the production of silver and lead in British Columbia is capable of great expansion; that the employment to labor afforded will attract to the mining districts a large population, and that in all respects the development liable to follow the removal of the obstacles that now retard the industry will amply repay for the proposed assistance.—New York Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

### Leather Novelties.

Rich reddish brown leather pocket-books are handsomely mounted in gold.

A new finish in fine leather, such as shown in cardcases and similar goods, includes a marbled effect in gray and some other colors.

The single pearl, diamond or turquoise button for the flap of the finger purse and pocketbook continues to be a dainty and elegant fashion which has not destroyed itself by becoming too popular.

Jewelling of leather wares employs about the same stones as heretofore, with baroque pearls in high favor. An enamelled portrait medallion encircled with pearls is one of the rarest novelties of a cardcase.

Heavy silver embossed work, delicate open traceries in silver or gilt, huge monograms that sprawl nearly across one side of the case or pocketbook and plain, bright silver ornaments represent some of the ornaments and novelties of cardcases or pocketbooks.—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

# THE COMMERCIAL

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

**Nineteenth Year of Publication**  
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

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

Office 219 McDermott St. Telephone 291.

D. W. BUCHANAN,  
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, MAY 25, 1901.

## Wealth of the North.

The report of the Ontario government exploration parties who cover-

York. The region is watered by the Moose river, flowing into James Bay, and its tributaries, the Abitibi, Mattagami and Missinable, and by the Albany and its tributaries, the Kenagami and Ogoke. Each of these rivers is over 300 miles in length, and they range in width from 300 or 400 yards to a mile. They are fed by numerous smaller streams, and these in turn drain numberless lakes of larger or smaller size, so that the whole country is one network of waterways, affording easy means of communications with long stretches fit for navigation. The great area of water surface also assures the country against the protracted droughts so often experienced in other countries. The southern boundary of this great tract of fertile land is less than 40 miles from Missinable station, on the Canadian Pacific railway, and the country north of the height of land being one immense level plateau sloping off towards James Bay the construction of railways and wagon roads through every part of it would be a comparatively easy matter.

In the small part of the district of Rainy River which was explored the proportion of good land is not so great, but the clay lands in the townships around Dryden was found to extend north in the valley of the Wabigoon river, with an area of about 600 square miles, or 384,000 acres. There are also smaller cultivable areas at various other points.

Another important fact established by the explorations is that the climate in this northern district presents no obstacle to successful agricultural settlement. The information obtained completely dispels the erroneous impression that its winters are of Arc-

In the district of Nipissing, north of the C. P. R. line, there is estimated to be at least 20,000,000 cords of pulpwood, in the district of Algoma 100,000,000 cords; in the district of Thunder Bay, 150,000,000 cords, and in the district of Rainy River, 18,000,000 cords; a grand total of 288,000,000 cords. The pine region does not seem to extend much beyond the height of land, but on this side, in the country around Lakes Temagaming and Lady Evelyn, and to the north, an area of red and white pine of fine quality was explored and estimated to contain about three billions of feet B. M.

A feature of this region, which it is well to note from an industrial point of view, is the existence of many falls on the rivers and streams. These will no doubt be utilized with advantage in the creation of economical power when the country comes to be opened up.

It was expected that the parties would be able to make a thorough and exhaustive exploration of all the territory assigned to them, and the estimates here given of what has been reported are very conservative. Totalling up the figures quoted, however, we have over 25,000 square miles of good fertile land, or over 16,000,000 acres, and 288,000,000 cords of spruce or other pulp wood. There is also numerous small areas, both of timber and land, which are not included in these figures, but which will all be available when the development of the country takes place.

## Hardwood Market Eccentricities.

The course of the hardwood market ever since the beginning of the year

firming up of prices, but the improvement has been nothing such as seemed warranted by the conditions or that would be satisfactory to producers and dealers.

The condition has been the more peculiar because of the marked contrast presented in trade building lumbers. The latter, especially those of general use and not affected by purely local conditions, have been extremely active and buoyant, with prices firm and advancing. The great difficulty has been to secure stock at any price in the ordinary building woods. There is no reason to believe that the industries requiring hardwoods have been any less prosperous than the building trades, and yet depression has been the rule and the actually good sized movement of hardwoods has been of a sluggish character which has not materially benefited prices.

Experienced hardwood lumbermen, however, are coming to believe that the conditions spoken of above, of fair to large stocks in some markets and with many consumers, coupled with a pretty well defined bear policy on the part of the latter, account for the conditions. They believe, however, that new methods must soon prevail. Even the consumers who were best supplied with stocks are nearing the end of their supplies and the stocks in the hands of dealers have also been reduced until the practice of small lot, emergency buying will not much longer be feasible. It is thought that before very long both dealers and consumers must be in the market more actively than for many months past and that when that time comes the actual lightness of stocks will be so clearly demonstrated that there



Manitoba Farm Homes—Buildings of W. Hardy, Pomeroy.

ed new Ontario last summer has just been published. Although portions of it have from time to time been made public, the full magnitude of the resources of that vast region have scarcely been comprehended. The volume contains nearly 300 pages, and is made especially interesting by the presence of scores of photographs, revealing the wealth of many forests, the abundance of many water powers and examples of good farming lands discovered in unexpected places. The report of the various parties is summarized as follows by the Globe:—

The great clay belt running from the Quebec boundary west through Nipissing and Algoma districts and into the district of Thunder Bay, comprises an area of at least 24,500 square miles, or 15,650,000 acres, nearly all of which is well adapted for cultivation. The almost unbroken stretch of good farming land is nearly three-quarters as great in extent as the whole settled portion of the province south of Lake Nipissing and the French and Mattawa rivers. It is larger than the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware combined, and one-half the size of the state of New

York. The region is watered by the Moose river, flowing into James Bay, and its tributaries, the Abitibi, Mattagami and Missinable, and by the Albany and its tributaries, the Kenagami and Ogoke. Each of these rivers is over 300 miles in length, and they range in width from 300 or 400 yards to a mile. They are fed by numerous smaller streams, and these in turn drain numberless lakes of larger or smaller size, so that the whole country is one network of waterways, affording easy means of communications with long stretches fit for navigation. The great area of water surface also assures the country against the protracted droughts so often experienced in other countries. The southern boundary of this great tract of fertile land is less than 40 miles from Missinable station, on the Canadian Pacific railway, and the country north of the height of land being one immense level plateau sloping off towards James Bay the construction of railways and wagon roads through every part of it would be a comparatively easy matter.

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has been a source of disappointment annoyance and mystification to the hardwood trade and especially to the manufacturers, says the American Lumberman. What it should have been it has not been; what seemed to be the logical results of well defined conditions did not materialize, and even yet, in this fifth month of the year, there is a condition which is exasperating in its inconsistency.

At no time since the beginning of the year have the average hardwood stocks been large and during all this time consumption has been active. Dry stocks especially have been, on the whole, short. To be sure there have been fair to large stocks at some of the markets and with many consumers, but so many of the latter have had scant supplies that there has been an active, small lot, filling-in trade. This movement, while it has not availed notably to stimulate values, has given warrant to the current expectation that movement must soon take on a larger volume, greater urgency and be done at a decidedly better range of prices. Yet nothing of the sort has occurred except in a moderate way. There has been for the last month or two a gradual

will be something like a scramble, resulting in an almost instantaneous firming up of the price lists.

This process will be assisted by the heavy demands which the building under way and contemplated throughout the country will call for a larger amount of finishing hardwoods than for several years past. In view of these considerations the prediction is made that certainly within ninety days and probably in less time there will begin a boom in hardwood lumber such as has not been seen for many years, except in 1899, and it is thought that very likely the record of that year will be surpassed.

The new product, of course, enters into the situation, out from the best advice it will not be above the normal, while the demand is likely to be extraordinary, and at any rate the new cut will not figure in any important way for a good while yet.

"When we're married, dear, you won't be always threatening to go home to your mother, will you?"  
"No; I'll threaten to have mother come and live with us."

### BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

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DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued negotiable without charge at any of the Hudson's Bay Co's Posts in Athabasca, Peace River and Mackenzie Districts.

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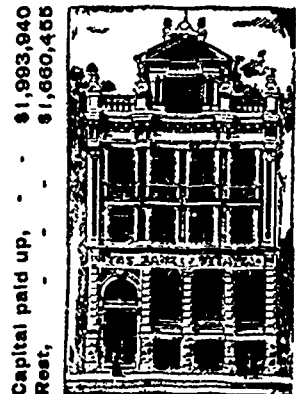
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world.

MONEY ORDERS issued payable at any Bank in Canada Rates—Under \$10, 2c; \$10 to \$20, 10c; \$20 to \$50, 12c; \$50 to \$500, 14c.

N. G. LESLIE, Manager

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Capital paid up, \$1,983,940  
Reserve, \$1,660,455

Capital authorized, \$2,000,000  
Reserve, \$1,984,900

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH, J. R. MONK, Manager

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### E. JACOBS

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, ETC.

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

GREENWOOD, BOUNDARY DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

Wholesale Manufacturers

### READY MADE Clothing

Corner Bay and Front Streets

TORONTO

Western Representatives - A. W. LASHIER, W. W. ARMSTRONG.

### PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS

PROCURER IN ALL COUNTRIES

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PATENT LITIGATION

PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, 103 BAY STREET, TORONTO

#### N. P. SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Commencing 15th of May the Northern Pacific Railway company will sell excursion tickets to Ninette and return at rate of single fair for the round trip, good for 30 days from date of sale. As the scenery around Ninette is very beautiful, being in close proximity to the lake, it will make an ideal holiday resort, and it is expected many will take advantage of the low rate offered. Also to Detroit lake, Minn., round trip tickets, good for 15 days, including nine meals and three nights' lodgings at Hotel Minnesota, and round trip on steamer "Lady of the Lake" from Detroit lake to Lake Melissa.

### BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Stewart, President. A. G. Ramsay, Vice-President  
John Proctor, George Kuech, A. T. Ward, M. P.  
A. B. Lee (Toronto), Wm. Gibson, M. P.  
J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. W. Stevens, Asst. Cashier.

Agencies throughout Ontario and at the following points in Manitoba and the West: Brandon, Carleton Place, Manitoa, Morden, Plains Coulee, Stonewall, Winkler, Winnipeg and Vancouver, B. C.

Deposits received and interest allowed. General Banking Business transacted. Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada. Savings Banks at all Offices.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, Opposite Post Office.

C. BARTLETT, Agent.

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

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

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

### Clear as Crystal, Bright with Bubbles

Made from the pure, clear and sparkling water of our artesian wells.

### Such is the Crystal Soda

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

E. L. DREWRY Manufacturer and Importer, Winnipeg

### Are You Handling Our Blankets?

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

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

### THE MORDEN WOOLLEN MILLS

MORDEN, MANITOBA

### BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated 1832.

Head Office—Halifax

Gen. Manager's Office—Toronto

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, Pres.

H. C. McLEOD, Gen. Mgr.

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

A general banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on deposits, including Deposit Receipts and Savings Bank Balances.

C. A. KENNEDY, Manager, Winnipeg.

## The Confederation

HEAD OFFICE  
TORONTO

## Life Association

Office—467 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary

J. K. MACDONALD, Man. Director

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

C. E. KERR, Cashier

D. McDONALD, Inspector

**Tremendous Power.**

In these days of wonderful accomplishments we are so given to speaking of the transmission of power by electricity that we do not stop to consider its full meaning. Thus we consider the transmission of 5,000 electrical horse power from Niagara Falls to the Pan-American Exposition is a matter of course, accepting it as one of the possibilities of present day progress. However, if the engineering talent of the world was called upon to deliver this power of the Falls in Buffalo by another means, it would have to acknowledge its inability to do so. It is probable that a shaft two miles long would twist off before it could be turned, owing to the friction. But by means of electricity the power is transmitted along the solid cables and its force so sub-divided that it is carried right to the point of use for light, heat and power purposes. As L. B. Stillwell points out "The power which is transmitted silently and invisibly along six conductors, less than one inch in diameter, would easily break six steel cables of equal diameter moving at the rate of ten miles an hour."

**All About Tea.**

Discussing tea and its history, a writer in the New York Times says: "Tea did not become a popular beverage for a long period, as the masses were precluded from drinking it by reason of its exorbitant price. The Dutch East India Company monopolized the traffic and supplied the limited demand for many years. Later, when England and other nations effected treaties with China, tea became an extensive article of commerce in Europe. It figured conspicuously as a bone of contention between the mother country and her colonies in 1773 in Boston and other ports. It was a luxury enjoyed by the aristocracy in the colonies up to 1780, in which year 87 pounds were imported direct from China in an American vessel. In the next decade the entire importation was 1,343 pounds. In 1801-02 came 2,451 pounds; in 1815-16 came 20,820 pounds. A portion of this was exported to England. The consumption in 1820 was less than one-half pound per capita. From this date up to 1850 the importations were about equal to the consumption, which had increased to 1.22 pounds per capita.

"At this period the treaty ports, namely, Foo-Choo, Shanghai, Amoy, Hong Kong and Canton, were declared open. The influx of China's productions increased slowly, as the transportation was made in old hulks, which required from twelve to fourteen months for each voyage. Later the clipper ships replaced these, and the time was lessened to five months. The Suez canal reduced the time to sixty days, and now the Pacific Mail steamers and railroads deliver goods from China and Japan in this city within thirty days.

Previous to 1856 China produced nine-tenths of all the tea grown. The varieties comprised green, English breakfast, or Congow, Oolong, Pow-chong and Bohen. The advent of Japanese tea in 1855-56 opened a new feature in the United States markets. Its first appearance was not inviting, as it was uncolored, and was packed in uncoath wooden boxes, unmatred the science of preparation was then unknown to the Japanese. There was apparently no limit to the production of this tea, and its cup quality was delicious. When a treaty was concluded with Japan in 1859 Americans gained access to the tea markets of that country, and without delay proceeded to manipulate the leaf so as to make it more acceptable in our markets. The distinctive feature of the tea in infusion popularized it and the demand soon exceeded that of all other kinds. This remained the case for a number of years.

"In 1869 Formosa tea was introduced here direct from the virgin soil. Its advent produced no little excitement, as the tea was superior in every respect to any then imported. When it was excised in bulk it filled the room with a delightful odor, and from the infusion came a flavor resembling the extract of flowers—a perfect bouquet—the higher grades excelling in this respect. This character of tea is in great demand and consumption in excess of all other kinds.

"Tea is picked each year from May to September. The first picking is in May, the second in June, and the third in August and September. The latter comprises inferior grades and refuse. During the civil war congress im-

posed a duty of 20 cents per pound on tea. Gradually prices advanced, until the best grades of green tea sold from first hands at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a pound. The lowest grade was 90 cents; Formosa, \$1.75; Foo-Choo, \$1.50; Amoy, Oolongs, \$1 to \$1.25, etc. These prices were maintained until the duty was removed in 1872, from which time prices declined down to 1883, when the Tea Adulteration bill became a law. Under the operation of this law millions of pounds of tea unfit for consumption was rejected. The government appointed examiners for the ports of New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Tacoma. Under their supervision the rejections were submitted to a board of arbitrators. If their rejections were sustained, the tea was reshipped or destroyed. Like most laws a way was found to evade it, and relief was sought and found in the Standard law of April, 1897. This proved to be a sanitary measure, and no impure or unwholesome tea is now admitted. This law was rendered necessary by the fact that foreign capital was largely employed to throw upon the markets of this country the refuse and impure stock from China and Japan. No other country would admit it. No other country admitted tea free of duty.

"Previous to 1875 all engaged in the importation of tea prospered and made fortunes. During the civil war and up to that date every dollar invested paid from 25 to 100 per cent. profit, since there have been very few years when the profits exceeded the losses. Some of the largest and oldest houses in

1861, it was changed to 20 cents. June 1861, a 15 cent duty was imposed. December 21, 1861, it was changed to 20 cents. June 30, 1864, an additional 5 cents was added, making it 25 cents. This rate continued to July 14, 1870, when it was reduced to 15 cents a pound. May 1, 1872, it was made free, and until June 13, 1898, it was exempt from duty."

**B. C. Fruits for Our Fair.**

Mr. F. W. Thompson, general manager of the Ogilvie Milling company, and president of the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition, was interviewed a few days ago by the Victoria, B. C., Colonist. Seen at the Driford, Mr. Thompson said he was greatly impressed with the progress made in and about Victoria since his last visit, five years ago. The industrial and business improvements were very marked and he finds business generally much better than he expected. The northern trade, while it has not reached its maximum, yet promises to be fully as large as last year.

"I think," said Mr. Thompson, "there is a wonderful future for the whole of British Columbia. I may be optimistic, but I am fully of the opinion, from my intimate knowledge of that portion of Canada from Port Arthur, and the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast, that there will be a population in less than twenty-five years as large as the present population of the whole Dominion of Canada. You have wonderful resources on this magnificent island of Vancouver, which are

**Railway Freight.**

Montreal papers contain extended interviews with Mr. G. M. Bosworth, the freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, who has returned to headquarters after two months' absence in the Northwest and British Columbia, during which he visited all the principal gathering grounds of traffic and made a thorough inspection of the main line and its feeders north and south from a traffic point of view.

The outlook in the Northwest and Manitoba he described in glowing terms. The crop prospects could not be better, and the weather was extremely favorable. The cattle shipments will be greater than last year, but the movement of stock will not commence until late. The backwardness of the spring is responsible for this.

This year's immigration into the Northwest is exceptionally large. There is a great influx of new-comers from the Dakotas, Montana, Kansas, down even as far as Nebraska—experienced, practical farmers, who find the agricultural conditions in the Northwest, particularly in Alberta, more favorable than in the United States. A good many of them had come out from England originally or had left Canada and were now returning. They find the land cheaper than in the States, and in some cases they have the advantage of free homesteads.

Mr. Bosworth, on being asked as to whether there was any foundation for rumors which have been in circulation with regard to changes in the official staff of the department, replied that he was not in a position to make any announcement on the subject. Mr. Lanagan was still acting as general freight agent at Toronto, and there was no announcement to make touching any change with regard to the general freight agent at Montreal.

The present resources of the company in the matter of equipment were, he thought, equal to the present requirements of the traffic. As to complaints about freight rates, he had heard of very few. He had met the members of the boards of trade in the cities and towns that he visited, and these bodies had made representations to him, but there were very few complaints.

As to the criticism directed against the company on the subject of the small earnings made per train mile, he remarked that the large stretches of unproductive country through which the system still passed, reduced the average per train mile as compared with both the Northern Pacific and Great Northern. These companies ran only from St. Paul to the Pacific coast, picking up local traffic all the way, whereas the C. P. R. ran all the way from St. John to Vancouver. The handling of the traffic on the C. P. R. was, he thought, just as efficient as on the American lines. Then the Northern Pacific and Great Northern charged higher freight rates than the C. P. R., and this was for the benefit of the Northwest farmers.

Mr. Bosworth added that he did not think the acquisition of the Northern Pacific Manitoba lines by the Manitoba government and the leasing of them to the Canadian Northern would materially change the competitive conditions in Manitoba. Instead of two competitors there would now only be one, because the Northern Pacific now dropped out altogether.

**Bounties on Lead.**

Ottawa, May 17.—Mr. Fielding has given notice of the following resolution: "That the governor-general-in-council may authorize the payment of the following bounties on lead refined in Canada from materials produced in Canadian smelters from Canadian lead ore:

"On every ton of lead refined during the calendar year of 1902, \$5. On every ton of lead refined during 1903, \$4. For 1904, \$3. For 1905, \$2. For 1906, \$1.

"The bounties shall be paid half yearly on the first day of July and the first day of January each year. The total sum payable in such bounties will not exceed \$100,000 in each year and not more than \$50,000 in each half year. If one half year is short of the \$50,000, then the balance can go to the next half year."

This complies with the request of the big Slocan delegation which came here about a month ago.

Cultivate cheerfulness and amiability. A smiling face chases away gloom. Say pleasant and kindly things when you have the opportunity.



China have been wrecked in the last decade. These failures forced many here to retire. Many dealers of prominence in the trade here twenty years ago were forced into retirement and are forgotten.

"The increased production of tea in Ceylon and India during the last ten years, in addition to that from China and Japan, has tended to depress values. A review of the yearly importations for twenty years is interesting. In 1875 this country received 63,000,000 pounds, value \$22,000,000; in 1890 the receipts were \$3,000,000 pounds, and the value \$16,000,000; in 1895 the figures were 98,000,000 pounds, and the value \$13,000,000; in 1896 110,000,000 pounds, and \$13,500,000 in value, and in 1897 95,000,000 pounds, and \$12,000,000 in value.

"It will be observed that receipts increased 75 per cent and values decreased 45 per cent. This is largely accounted for in the excess of inferior goods.

The consumption in the United States in 1896 was 100,000,000 pounds, or about 1.36 pounds per capita. At the same time in England and her possessions, 221,000,000 pounds were used, or 5.65 pounds per capita.

"It may be of interest to many to know the rates of duty on tea imposed by the United States from 1816 to 1872. These were as follows: In 1816, transported by United States vessels, 28 cents a pound; by foreign vessels, 38 cents a pound. This was changed in 1830 to 12 cents in the case of United States vessels and 20 cents in the case of foreign vessels. From 1832 to 1842, when entering by United States vessels, tea was admitted free, when on foreign vessels the duty was 10 cents a pound. During the civil war, on August 5,

only waiting development. When we consider that that portion of the Dominion from Port Arthur in the east, to Calgary, in the west, covering a distance of nearly 1,300 miles, and extending north at least 250 miles, in a fertile belt imports all the fruits consumed, I cannot see why, with your fertile agricultural lands and superb climatic conditions for fruit raising, you should not supply all that vast portion of Canada known as the Canadian Northwest. With this fact in view, I had the pleasure of discussing with Hon. Mr. Turner the great importance of making a suitable exhibit of British Columbia fruit at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition this coming season. As president of the Exhibition association, I am anxious that every opportunity should be afforded for a suitable display, there being now a beautiful building which was erected specially for British Columbia exhibits.

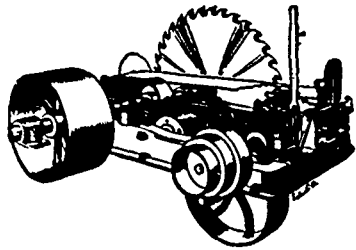
"I was delighted to find the Hon. Mr. Turner fully seized of the importance of the matter, and I have no doubt no efforts or pains will be spared by those specially interested to bring about a suitable display of your various products, which our people are most anxious to buy, if they are properly packed to compete successfully against United States fruit, large quantities of which are shipped from the Pacific coast states past your door into Manitoba and the Northwest. Mining is very good in its way, and its importance cannot be over-estimated, but you have other equally valuable resources, why not develop them?"

Rojax—Some people are pretty swift, but they can't get ahead of time.  
Tomax—Yahaw! Every band leader in the country beats time.

**ARE YOU HANDLING OUR CLOTHING?**

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

**DONALD FRASER & CO.**  
Manufacturers of Fine Clothing  
**WHOLESALE**  
WINNIPEG—126 Princess Street  
MONTREAL—502 St. Paul Street

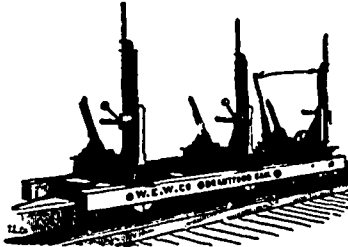


ENGINES AND BOILERS

**Waterous Engine Works Co**  
WINNIPEG, MAN. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

**SAW MILL MACHINERY**

Shingle Mills and Planers  
Edgers and Trimmers



**THE STUART-ARBUTHNOT MACHINERY CO., LIMITED**  
SUCCESSORS TO STUART & HARPER  
.. 764-766 Main Street, Winnipeg

**HEAVY MACHINERY MERCHANTS  
ELECTRICIANS**

Sole Agents for:

"Leonard's" Engines and Boilers, "Brown" Automatic Engines, "Canton" Mining Fire and Boiler Feed Pumps, "Cameron" Steam Pumps, "Dodge" Wood Split Pulleys, "Bessmeyer's" Leather Belting, MacGregor, Gourlay & Co.'s Wood Working Machinery, Stratford Mill Building Co.'s system of complete Flour Mills.  
LONDON Motors, Dynamos and Elevators.  
PACKARD'S LAMPS, Transformers and Supplies.

**Stephens' CROWN BRAND PURE READY-MIXED PAINTS**

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

**JOHN W. PECK & CO.**  
MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
Manufacturers of  
**Clothing  
Furs  
Shirts**  
Dealers in  
**Men's Furnishings,  
Hats, Caps**

**Fancy Goods  
For Import**

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

**CLARK BROS. & CO.**  
Wholesale Stationers  
and Paper Dealers  
... WINNIPEG

**Hotel  
Leland**

**RATES:  
\$2.00 to \$4.00  
PER DAY**

*The Palace Family  
and Commercial Hotel*

**W. D. DOUGLAS  
MANAGER**

**City Hall Square, Winnipeg**

**SECOND TO NOTHING  
IN CANADA**

**OATS FOR SALE**



*Write or Wire Us  
for Prices*



**The Braekman-Ker Milling Co.**  
LIMITED  
**STRATHCONA, ALBERTA**

**MERCHANTS  
TRADERS  
BUTCHERS**  
SHIP YOUR  
**Hides and Furs**

— TO —  
**FRANK LIGHTCAP**  
Dealer in  
HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, SENECA HORN  
Exporter of Raw Furs.

Highest market prices paid for consignments and returns made promptly.  
Write for circulars containing Market Reports and latest prices.  
172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG.  
P. O. Box 484.



**Whitefish**

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

**W. J. GUEST**  
602 Main Street, Winnipeg

**THE GROCERY TRADE.**

**CURRENTS ADVANCING.**

Not since the boom in currants last fall has the spot market shown so much excitement as has been witnessed during the last few days, says the Montreal Gazette, and to-day additional strength was imparted to the spot situation by the receipt of cables from the primary market in Greece quoting 32s 6d per cwt., on Amalia grades for shipment. This figure is 3s 4d higher than the cable quotations on Tuesday, and roughly is equivalent to 1/2c here. On the receipt of the advices and on buying enquiry from local cleaners and interior distributors the spot market advanced fully 1/2c, quotations being 30c for Provincial, and 31 1/2 to 32c for Amalia grades. Buying from interior points during the day was active, sales being reported at from 8 1/2c to 9 1/4c on Amalias and from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c on Provincials. Roughly, the aggregate business done amounted to 1,000 barrels, but the feature noted in connection with the movement is said to be the absence of speculative interest. The business done, it is stated, has been largely in supplying trade for distribution into consuming quarters, showing conclusively that stocks held for consumption have been and are extremely light, so that present values are not susceptible of downward fluctuation. Sellers early in the day were buyers at the close which, as one dealer remarked, indicates that holders themselves at the commencement of the rise were not fully aware of the stability of the Greek situation. Cables from London report the market there higher than in Greece, and that considerable stock has changed hands, much of it going into the regular trade channels. The market closed strong with advancing tendencies.

**GROCERY TRADE NOTES.**

Advices from San Salvador note that the present crop of coffee is now estimated at 165,000 bags, against 230,000 bags last year, and Nicaragua at 70,000 bags, against 87,000 bags last year.

Sals transpired at Montreal last week of 10,000 cases of Northern Rivers British Columbia salmon at \$4.00 f. o. b. at the coast. Dealers are now asking \$4.10 f. o. b. and \$4.00 for Fraser River salmon.

Salt codfish have advanced in price at Gloucester, Mass. It is said that not for a number of years has the situation with regard to this commodity been so strong. The cause of this is a decrease in the number of vessels engaged in the fishing service.

The Brazil coffee market has been holding firm this month, and there is a steady feeling in the trade all around. Some authorities have been estimating a smaller yield this year, which has had a steadying effect upon prices. American receipts for May are placed at 400,000 bags.

Mail advices from Barbadoes report continued dry weather, with some light showers of rain. In sympathy with advices from abroad the market for sugar has advanced to \$1.75 per 100 lbs. for 50 degrees test, and hogsheads at \$5 each. Sales of molasses were made at 10 1/2c per gallon and puns at \$4 each. A decline is expected.

It is conceded by the most conservative dealers in currants that the situation statistically is the strongest known in years. In fact some assert that the history of that commodity fails to show so general a clean-up at this stage of the season in recent years as now exists in the markets of England, and on the continent there is noted the same decrease in stocks compared with the previous season, while in the primary market a practical clean-up is noted.—Toronto Globe.

Regarding the prune situation on the coast The California Fruit Grower says: "Owing to a conflict between the packers' company and the association management over the orders placed on the day the 2c basis price limit expired, few if any prunes are being sold or moved. The association declines to confirm the heavy orders placed on the last day, April 24. Until this difference is settled the prune market will continue quiet. The few prunes selling are at prices way below association quotations." A letter from Smyrna says there has been a late frost, by which about 10

per cent. of the growing crop of Sultana raisins has been destroyed.

Mail advices from Barbadoes, dated April 24, say of sugar: Crop operations have been progressing steadily, the weather continuing favorable for that purpose, and in the eastern districts all canes will be ground within the next two or three weeks. In the Naparimas, where the crop has been exceptionally heavy, most estates will require at least six weeks dry weather to reap all their canes. The announcement by cable of an import duty of from 2s to 4s 2d per cwt on all sugars in the home markets has created quite a consternation amongst our planters, who feel keenly the want of consideration shown to their struggling industry. The outlook, for some time at any rate, must be very gloomy in view of the flooding of all the United Kingdom markets with continental beet previous to the imposition of the sugar duties. The new difficulties and uncertainties imposed upon cultivators of cane sugar are likely to still further shake the confidence of capitalists, and unless some relief is given in the form of a preferential or countervailing duty the abandonment of the industry would appear to be only a question of time.

**Hardware Trade Notes.**

Tar-pentine declined 4c per gallon at Montreal last week.

Black sheets have advanced 7s 6d per ton in England and tinplates 3d per box.

Montreal jobbers advanced their discount on steel squares last week to 60, 10 and 5 per cent.

Sulphur is about 10c per cwt higher in Sicily, the place of production, and higher prices are looked for here.

Canadian crude petroleum has declined in price in consequence of which the market for refined declined 1/2c per gallon at Ontario points.

There is an extra large demand for barbed wire at United States mills this year and the output is very far from being adequate.

Since the recent meeting of Canadian white lead manufacturers without any change in prices it is felt in the trade that present prices are likely to be maintained for some time.

Reports from Pittsburg this week indicates that finished steel is booming and plants are behind with their orders. The tonnage booked is greater than at any time since the industry began.

The Belgian glass market has advanced 15 per cent. according to cables of a few days ago. The reason of this advance is the great strike among the operatives in the factories there which has been in progress for nearly a year, and which is now no nearer a settlement than it was at the commencement.

United States manufacturers of window glass put another advance in prices into effect on Saturday last and closed down their factories for the summer at the same time. The advance in prices amount to 10 per cent. This makes a total advance of 50 per cent since the first of the year and puts glass values in the United States over 100 per cent. higher than they are in Canada.

The Canadian White Lead Association held a meeting in Montreal a few days ago for the purpose of adjusting certain matters which had arisen in connection with the trade in this commodity and which were thought to be to its detriment. It has been stated that this association had lost its hold upon the trade in Canada but harmony seems now to have been restored and there is a new lease of life and power.

The iron and steel markets of the continent and Europe are increasingly strong. Demands exceeds the supply in the markets of the United States and Canada and mills have never been booked so far ahead as they are this month. The output of mills has, however, increased to such an extent that it is thought by close observers that there will be a reaction from present strenuous conditions before long, notwithstanding the large advance ordering which has been done. During the month of April the United States Steel corporation turned out nearly 800,000 tons of steel ingots.

A Duluth dispatch says: The United States Steel Corporation has chartered 3,000,000 tons of outside room in addition to 10,000,000 tons of room in its own boats for the transportation of

the season's ore, almost all of which is for its furnaces on Lakes Erie and Michigan and at Pittsburg. The boats will run steadily only from June 1 to December 5. It will be necessary to move about 45,000 tons daily, which means 65 to 70 trainloads and 14 to 15 average cargoes every day, Sunday included, during the whole season, with out reference to storms, wrecks, blockades and other delays. The business of outside concerns should be about 60 per cent additional. That makes a movement of ore far above what has ever been attempted on the lakes, and that has no equal in the world.

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

**CANADIAN GOODS FOR SUMMER WEAR.**

Some very handsome lines of Canadian goods are being shown for summer wear for men and women. A popular line at present for men for the hot weather is Canadian flannel for suitings in plain and blue, grey, white, green and cream, with fine line stripes. These goods make very stylish suits, and are quite the correct thing for outing. The sales of homespun continue large, and chevots and Saxony in large shepherd checks and gun club checks are being largely taken for sorting stocks for the summer trade. In certain Canadian cities and towns preparations are always made for the American tourist trade, which is considerable and profitable to the retailers. The demand is naturally for some attractive line which is not easily obtainable in American markets. To meet this trade many retailers are taking Canadian homespun and Saxony cloths, as well as box-cloths, which sell readily for skirting to the home trade as well as to tourists, being suitable for street wear and for summer resorts. The goods are adaptable for fall as well as summer wear, and the prices being right and the value good they meet with a ready sale. Large quantities of these goods are being sold. Sales so far are ahead of any previous season; experience of retailers last year has shown that they are desirable lines to carry. Jobbers here say, in value, adaptability for the Canadian and tourist trade and in price and value for the money, homespun, chevots, friezes and Saxony cloths are superior to anything that can be imported.—Toronto Globe.

**Boot and Shoe Trade Notes.**

Canadian manufacturers of leather footwear and particularly fine boots and shoes are beginning to express concern at the rapid increase in importations of United States goods of this kind and are studying the situation with a view to checking the movement if possible. Some are talking higher tariff and others would have other legislative remedies applied. All of them contend that there is no difference in the qualities of the two kinds of goods and that the preference for those of United States manufacture is purely a matter of sentiment. It will take some time to get at the root of the matter as there is a wide diversity of opinion in the trade regarding the whole question.

The Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal comments on the wholesale situation for fall boots and shoes as follows: Quite a few satisfactory orders for fall goods have been booked, but quite naturally the surface is only being skimmed now. Dealers prefer to wait until they see what this and next month will bring forth in the matter of sales. Payments so far this spring have not been disappointing, although the late season retarded retail business and made money a little tight. A better feeling has prevailed for the past month, and retailers, both in the city and rural districts, report a decided improvement. Sorting trade has already commenced, and as retailers have been following a conservative policy and stocks are low, they amount to quite a consideration. A good many have let themselves run short of saleable lines and are pressing for immediate shipment of lines that they neglected in their spring orders. The feeling prevails that all lines of leather shoes are good value, and that the market outlook is firm. Already most manufacturers are putting through fall goods, and there is a general expectation of a good turn over.

**Lumber Trade Notes**

Sash and doors are holding very firmly at spring prices in the north-western states owing to big demand.

One of the features of this year's lumber market in the nearby wholesale centres of the United States has been the strength in shingles and lath. Shingles of the best quality are selling to-day in Minneapolis at \$2.35 per thousand, which is the highest point reached for some time. Labor troubles in Washington are responsible for the high price. Lath has ruled high because of scarcity of stocks, but this is expected to be remedied shortly when the new season's cut is ready for market.

The situation in white pine is a strong one, and it would not surprise the trade to find prices maintained with great uniformity throughout the season. It used to be a matter of course, on the Chicago market for example, for prices to lower or break early in July. This was always the result of weakness on the part of northern producers who would send cargoes on to the market for sale after arrival, but for three or four years past this has not been done and there has been no mid-summer break in cargo quotations. The experience of the mills has been so satisfactory in holding up prices that they are likely to maintain that policy this year and whatever concessions may be made, if any, are likely to be solely on account of middlemen, and then only if there should be a decided dropping off in demand.—American Lumberman.

**The Chemical Trade.**

Messrs. Sarce & Co., of Manchester, write, under date of May 1st, as follows: Since the publication of our last there has not been any satisfactory change in the chemical markets. The date month at the opening seemed to promise an improvement, judging from the increase on enquiry, and perhaps a more active general trade, but it did not develop into anything of a permanent character, and at the close the position has certainly weakened. The fact that consumers find it trying to keep anything like level with their contracts is confirmed by the increasing quantity of plant stopped either altogether or partially so, the restarting of which is for the present at least problematical. Nor does the outlook become brighter when the export figures are conned. The latest returns—those for March—give the weight shipped at 3,613 tons, valued at £24,653, against 7,414 tons, valued at £43,561 in the corresponding period of 1900, an all round decline of 50 per cent. Nearly all articles have participated in this reduction, but the principal sufferer has been sulphate of copper: foreign competition and the failure of the season in Italy being active factors against it. Manufacturers are beginning to be uneasy at the position, notwithstanding that they have their output in most cases well and heavily sold forward, and they will need to exercise discrimination and care if they would avoid intensifying the situation. The feeling is to assist the reduction of stocks by decreased output, and certainly this seems the most discreet and wisest course, until better prospects are discernible. Bleaching powder has again been slow sale, and cheap parcels are more numerous. The article is not near as firm as it was, and it would be difficult to find a buyer for forward delivery at anything near current prices. Caustic sodas have had more difficulty in maintaining their place. Although there is no absolute fall, second-hand lots have increased where buyers have been overbought. Alkalis is without change. Saltcake is less active. Circumstances have operated against the maintenance of the output, otherwise we should have seen lower prices. Soda crystals are more freely offered. Sulphate of copper continued to fall until the middle of the month, when a slight upward movement set in. Sulphate of iron is still rather in request at steady prices. Nitrate of soda had a slight spurt for a time, but the supply is far too heavy for present requirements. Sulphate of ammonia has weakened. Tar products are without exception inactive and neglected. Wood products are also without more than a very scanty enquiry. Arsenic has been further reduced without improving sales in the slightest.

The postage stamps that never stick to anything else can always be counted on to stick together.



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# Benson's Enamel Starch

## A Cold Water Starch

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PRICE LIST

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LIMITED

E. NICHOLSON, WHOLESALE AGENT  
115 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG

MADE AND GUARANTEED  
BY THE  
EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO  
LIMITED

**Winnipeg City Council.**

The city council met in fortnightly session on Monday evening. There was a full attendance of aldermen and the mayor presided. The most interesting item of business was the report of the commission appointed to conduct an investigation into the charges made against the city engineer with regard to the new waterworks plant. This report was lengthy and covered all the charges made fully, concluding with a complete exoneration of the city engineer and shifting the blame for what mismanagement there has been to the shoulders of the councils of 1890 and 1900 and of the waterworks commissioner. A petition was also read from a number of prominent citizens asking that "British fair play" be accorded the engineer in the council meetings. No action was taken by the council on either of these communications, nor on the motion made by one of the aldermen two weeks ago to dismiss the engineer. A communication was read from the secretary of the railway committee, Ottawa, informing the city that the application of the C. P. R. for approval of its plan for a crossing of Main street would come up for hearing on the 21st inst. C. N. Bell, secretary of the board of trade wrote enclosing correspondence relating to a proposal to establish a tannery under certain conditions in this city, by the Wern Tannery Co. of Wern, Shropshire, Eng.

The finance committee recommended a number of accounts for payment. The works committee recommended the construction of a number of sewers, sidewalks, pavements, and boulevards. Also, that the tender of T. D. Robinson for construction of a cedar block pavement on Notre Dame avenue, from Nena street to the western city limits, at \$18,174, be accepted.

The court of revision for 1901 reported its work completed and gave the assessment of the city as follows:—

	Real Property.	Cautialized Rental.
Ward 1 . . . . .	\$ 1,870,250	\$ 672,000
Ward 2 . . . . .	5,996,850	52,810
Ward 3 . . . . .	2,331,270	2,625,490
Ward 4 . . . . .	3,268,180	627,000
Ward 5 . . . . .	3,793,770	41,460
Ward 6 . . . . .	1,031,810	
	\$22,370,000	\$4,950,110
Total assessment on realty . . . . .	\$22,370,000	\$4,950,110
Total capitalized rental . . . . .		4,050,170
	Total of rentable assessment.	\$26,420,170

**The Half Way Method.**

A good many practical men have written on the mistake of doing things half-way. It might be better not to act at all, because half-work must always be disappointing. The president of one of the large insurance companies advised his agents in a recent letter to do their work "as hard way." This means that it will be permanent and it will not be necessary to go over the ground again. A newspaper poet has expressed it this way:—

My song is this: Why some men miss  
In life, their chosen goal—  
They seek to fill, with half the will,  
A plan that needs the whole.

They sow the seed on mount and mead  
And wait to see it spread;  
While, half concerned, they leave, un-  
turned,  
The clod upon its head.

Thus down the tide of life they glide,  
In poverty and pain,  
Leaving undone from sun to sun,  
The things that lead to gain.

But when the last lone hope is past,  
No more to light their way,  
And all is lost—they learn the cost  
Of doing things half way.

We find the doctrine well set out here. There must be foundation work before the superstructure can appear. It will do no harm if every business man, large and small alike, shall run the ground of his business and see if in his best judgment, thorough work is being done.—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and treat to old established house of world financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 333 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

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We are manufacturing all kinds of BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR, SPRUCE and CEDAR LUMBER. We also carry in stock a full supply of Pine, Native Spruce, Building Material. Also perfect Maple and Birch Flooring, (end matched, hollow back, bored and polished), Red and White Oak, Lath and Shingles, Sash, Doors and Mouldings, Cedar and Tamarac Posts, Building Paper, etc., etc., at bottom prices, guaranteeing satisfaction. No trouble to show you our stock. See us before placing orders.

## THE B. C. MILLS TIMBER AND TRADING COMPANY

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Telephone 777.



SHIP TO  
**McMillan Fur  
and Wool Co.**  
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MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

Write for Circular. Make trial shipment. Convince yourself that we pay highest prices.

We make a Speciality of large collections of Fine Furs and pay extra prices for them. Held until returns approved if requested.

RAW  
**FURS**  
and Deerskins

**WM. FERGUSON**

WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars

8th STREET, BRANDON

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Saturday, May 25. ANVILS—Per lb. 20¢. Anvil and ... AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, ...

TIN—Lamb and flag, 56 and 28 lb ... TIN PLATES—Charcoal plates, 7 C, 10 ... TERNE PLATES—1 C, 20x28, \$10.00.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows: Montreal 102,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains as reported by Bradstreet's May 11 were 38,941,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended May 18, was 42,498,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 10,724,000 bushels, compared with 16,380,000 bushels a year ago.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

Table with columns: Location, This crop, Last crop. Rows: Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago, Total.

Quotations for silver are now 27 1/2 London and 33 1/2 New York. The market is brighter owing to buyin movement for India account.

A charge of bayonets is sometimes made for the purpose of gaining credit. A woman puts a strange baby in about the same manner a man puts a strange

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year. Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 85 1/2¢ Fort William, for cash.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 2,251,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on May 18. Receipts for the week were 70,000 bushels and shipments were 73,504 bushels.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending May 21 there were 240 cars of grain inspected which graded as follows: Wheat—1 hard, 13; 2 hard, 61; 3 hard, 64, 3 northern, 1; no grade, 95; condemned, 1 car.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Table with columns: Staple, May 17, 1901, May 18, 1900. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Cotton, etc.

Canadian Cheese Market.

Belleville, May 18.—On the local cheese board to-day 1,730 white and 75 colored cheese were offered. The sales were: Brenton & Son, 165; Hodgson Bros., 210; Jas. Alexander, 330; Lovell & Christmas, 125; all at 8 1/2¢.

Cornwall, May 19.—On Saturday 1,175 cheese were boarded and all were sold; 1,137 Canadian white brought; 85-16¢ and 38 American 83-16¢. J. F. McGregor secured 580 boxes for Lovell & Christmas; J. A. McRae 275 for Hodgson Bros.; M. Birdsall 125 for James Alexander and S. Wotherspoon 125 for A. A. Ayer & Co. The flow of milk is increasing. The pasturage is good.

London, May 18.—At to-day's market 14 factories offered 1,177 boxes first half May cheese, 854 white and 323 colored. Sales—48 colored at 31-16¢, 210 white and colored at 8 1/2¢. Cowansville, Que., May 18.—At the board to-day 19 factories offered 650 boxes cheese; 5 creameries 275 boxes butter; 600 boxes cheese sold at 8 1/2¢; balance unsold. Two creameries sold at 18 1/2¢; three creameries offered 18 1/2¢ but offer refused. Adjourned to 25th inst. South Finch, May 18.—Regular

meeting of the Finch cheese board held this evening; 1,331 cheese board ed, all white. Price offered on board, 8 1/2¢, and sold at 8 1/2¢ on street afterwards. Buyers present, Logan, Birdsall, Prunner and Wood.

FINANCIAL

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS. Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday, show as follows: Week ending May 23, 1901 \$2,062,816

Financial Notes.

F. Macbeth, accountant of the Molson's Bank branch at Winnipeg, has been promoted to the management of the branch at Revelstoke, B. C.



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

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

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON MONTREAL. Consignments of Grain and Manitoba Produce solicited.

F. O. B. offers of wheat, Barley, etc., requested. Established 1860. Manitoba Grain Code used.

WHEAT Ask for Prices Before Selling

All grades handled on commission. We make liberal advances on car lot shipments, get best prices and make prompt returns.

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# TOBACCO

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

## London Tobacco Co's

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

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

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

**THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.**  
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Sole Agents for these Goods

# Bicycles Bicycle Supplies

Send for Catalogue

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE  
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## BUY THE BEST ALWAYS IN Formalin Strychnine and Lime Juice

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

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

# S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

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Wholesale . . .

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

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

# Tinplates Canada Plates Terne Plates

"Allaway's" Charcoal  
"Lydbrook" Best Coke  
"Allaway's" Half Bright  
"Dominion Crown" All Polished  
"Dean" Brand

You are safe in specifying the above standard brands, and prices are right. The wholesale trade only supplied.

**A. G. LESLIE & CO., Agents, Montreal.**

# HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

DOMESTIC  
BRITISH  
FRENCH  
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Small Wares and Fancy Goods  
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If you want to make money in the CLOTHING BUSINESS, wait and see our samples for Fall and Winter, 1901-1902.

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

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

We are represented in the West by

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# Great West Saddlery Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Largest and Most  
Up-to-date Business Capital \$250,000  
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Our saddles good, made of leather and wood. Make riders shout with glee. Smooth and bright; strong but light. Those made by the "G. W. S. Company."

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

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

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

Now dealers shrewd, please be advised. And to this factory flee. Their saddlery sells, you're treated; and by this wondrous "G. W. S. Company."

Send for our new and beautiful illustrated Catalogue and Price List—free.

# Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd.

122 and 124 Market St. East  
WINNIPEG MAN.

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

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

**H. G. MIDDLETON & BRO.** 139 ALBERT STREET  
WINNIPEG



# WOLVERINE

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS  
MICHIGAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO  
Branch Warehouse 1001 of James Street. WINNIPEG

# British Columbia Fruit WHOLESALE

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

Manitoba.

Mr. Corrigan is opening a harness and saddlery shop at Beausejour. M. Hume has sold his butcher business at Grand View to McComb & Tall.

J. Lovering has sold his butcher business at Dominion City to Stewart, of Winnipeg.

John Anderson, of Winnipeg, has started a grocery and flour and feed store at St. Andrews.

Kettleson & Osdon have opened a harness and boot and shoe shop on Ross avenue, Winnipeg.

W. Dickson, general merchant, Alexander, has taken in a partner named Morris, the firm to be known as Dickson & Co.

N. Brownsberger & Co., implement dealers, Deloraine, have dissolved partnership. N. Brownsberger will continue the business.

Fire did considerable damage to the interior of H. B. Trumble's confectionery store at Neepawa on Sunday. Loss not given.

The real estate business hitherto conducted by E. Campbell & Co., 436 Main street, Winnipeg, will hereafter be carried on by Clinton & Lindal.

The tool house, used by Northern Pacific railway employees, at Winnipeg, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, a valuable lot of tools being burned.

The Emerson-Hague Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, is applying for incorporation for the purpose of carrying on the business heretofore conducted by Emerson & Hague.

Hooper, Houkes & Co., have succeeded S. Hooper & Houkes & Wheelton, granite and marble workers, Winnipeg. The place of business is 250 Main street.

The stock in trade belonging to the estate of Glover & McGuire, wood-workers, Winnipeg, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Tuesday, the 28th inst. The estate is valued at \$1,500,000.

The Northwest Fish Company, Limited, with head office at Winnipeg, is applying for incorporation. The applicants are: G. N. Adam, E. D. Coffey, R. W. Huff, J. P. Jessop and E. R. Edson, the latter two being of Chicago and Cleveland respectively.

The building movement in Winnipeg continues. Inspector Rogers says he has issued this year 226 permits, and the total value of the buildings they cover will be \$702,000. Last year at this time the number of permits issued was 145 and the total value of the buildings \$430,000.

A special meeting of the Winnipeg city council was held on Wednesday afternoon to consider several matters which were left over from Monday evening's meeting. The C. P. R. subway question was the most important taken up, but as the debate was an extended one no conclusions were arrived at.

Work on the new Canadian Northern railway bridge across the Red river at the foot of Water street, Winnipeg, is being rapidly pushed forward. A large force of men are at work and the base of one of the piers will soon be ready for the masons. The bridge will have five piers and two abutments.

Hugh McKellar, chief clerk of the department of agriculture, has been at Methven investigating the grasshopper situation in that vicinity. Some damage was done last season and reports received this season indicate that unless steps are taken the insects will again be on hand for the destruction of the grain.

Assiniboia.

G. H. Hustler has opened a shoe store at Maple Creek.

A by-law to raise \$2,500 by debentures to be repaid by instalments in twenty years for the purpose of completing a public school building was sanctioned by a majority of the ratepayers of Yorkton last week.

At about half past eight on the morning of Saturday last fire was discovered in the roof of the Lake of the Woods elevator at Indian Head. A strong southerly gale was blowing at the time and the elevator along with 2,000 bushels of wheat, were soon consumed.

Alberta.

Lauder & Whiteley are opening a fruit and confectionery store at Edmonton.

Geo. W. C. Oland is making arrangements to start a brewery at Lochbridge. He will put in a plant having a capacity of 50 barrels. He wants exemption from taxation.

A waterworks system is to be installed in the near future at Edmonton. McDougall & Secord, a leading firm of general merchants, are organizing a company for the purpose and have been promised a franchise from the town.

The town of Strathcona has purchased one of the Waterous Engine Company's gasoline fire engines for the use of its local brigade. This engine is particularly well adapted for the use of country towns and places where the most costly appliances of the professional fireman cannot be used to advantage. It is simple, compact, easily handled and quite powerful enough for all ordinary purposes and is giving satisfaction wherever used.

Saskatchewan.

Notice is given that John J. Boese, of the village of Roslitham, has made an assignment to Peter Wetbe for the benefit of his creditors.

Northwestern Ontario.

Men are now at work at the coal docks, Fort William, setting up the derricks recently received from Winnipeg. When this is set up the town will have a plant for unloading coal second to none on the great lakes. The plant consists of seven hoisting machines, and in a day of twenty-four hours has a capacity for unloading the largest boat on the lakes.

MINING MATTERS.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.

Work has been resumed on the Golden Star mine, in Eastern Shoal Lake district.

A crew of men have gone out from Rat Portage to open up a mining property on Flint lake.

Work at the Boulder mine, Rat Portage district, is going ahead fast. The number of men employed was increased last week.

The Manhattan Gold Mining Company is outfitting two parties at Port Arthur for the purpose of working its properties in the neighborhood of Eagle Lake.

A Philadelphia company has purchased a deposit of iron pyrites situated near Schreiber, from Prof. Hille, of Port Arthur. The expressed intention is to develop the mine.

A rich body of ore has been struck in one of the shafts of the Mikado mine, Rat Portage district. It is expected that this will increase the output of the mine considerably.

The Ontario bureau of mines has issued a report on mining and smelting during the first three months of 1901, which shows that native ores are coming to the front very fast. The three blast furnaces in the province were all steadily operated and smelted 48,673 tons of iron ore, of which 21,483 tons was from Ontario mines. There were mined in the three months 72,006 tons of nickel and copper ore, an increase of 31 per cent. Arsenic is now beginning to figure in the output, \$12,000 worth being produced during the quarter.

Prof. Hille has in his possession several large garnets taken from a deposit found near Schreiber, says the Port Arthur Herald. The formation in which the garnets are imbedded is a diorite, which is readily decomposed. The garnets are very large, one specimen being about as large as a pigeon's egg, while many others are smaller, down to the size of a pea. A piece of the rock in which the garnets are found shows a dozen garnets fractured, but of rich color. At present no effort is being made to work the deposit.

Rat Portage Miner: "This week has witnessed a considerable revival in the mining industry in this section, and one which gives evidence of being permanent, as the promoters of companies have lately exercised the utmost care in the selection of properties which were temporarily closed

down during the stagnation of the past year. Notably among these we might mention the Regina, a property about which there is little speculation as to its value. We understand that a deal is about closed by which sufficient money will be placed in development to put this mine in its rightful place as a leading producer."

Toronto Globe: Gold bricks were brought in to Rat Portage last week from the Mikado and the Sultana mines. The news from the Sultana is exceptionally good. In the lower workings a true fissure vein four feet wide and carrying from \$70 to \$80 per ton has, it is said, been struck, and it is thought that from this vein the lenticular veins which have hitherto been worked were originally fed. One of these lenticular veins at present being worked carries \$11 per ton, milling value, and is 16 feet wide. The mill is running full time. Mr. Deacon, resident director of the Mikado company, says the vein there is looking as well as ever, and this company is now working on the eighth level, drifting both ways at 500 feet in depth.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Extensive deposits of good coal have been located in the Similkameen country and one block of 10,000 acres has been taken up for development.

Wednesday, of last week, was pay day in Rossland camp and upwards of \$25,000 was disbursed by the mining companies for wages and supplies.

During the week ended Saturday last the Granby smelter treated 4,200 tons of ore. Total treated this year to date, 111,200 tons. The work of enlarging the smelter is making good progress.

A rich vein of ore has been struck on the Noble Five mine, which adjoins the well-known Last Chance. It is thought that the vein is the same as the one which has made this latter mine famous.

The mines of the Rossland camp established a banner record last week, beating all previous shipments by sending to the smelters 12,018 tons. The mines that make up the total were Le Roi, 6,240 tons; Centre Star, 1,980 tons; War Eagle, 570 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 2,125 tons; Rossland and Great Western, 810 tons; Iron Mask, 20 tons. The total shipments for the year aggregate 162,902 tons.

A meeting of the shareholders of the White Bear Company will be held on June 1 to consider the reorganization of the company. More money is required to prosecute development. Several large shareholders, it is said, have already intimated their willingness to put up their share of the amount required. The smaller shareholders will be invited to join in a plan to raise sufficient money to maintain a continuous development. It is said that work will be resumed in July.

In the annual report of the provincial minister of mines for 1900 the district gold commissioner said of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company, a large amount of the stock of which is held in Toronto: "This is undoubtedly the largest hydraulic plant in the province, and will take rank with the largest in the world. During the past five years most elaborate preparatory work has been prosecuted uninterruptedly, from one or two hundred men having been engaged. During the process of opening up the property to its present state something like half a million dollars in gold dust has been produced. For the season of 1900, 1,843,000 cubic yards of gravel, etc., were washed, producing 20,471 ounces of gold, valued at \$50,055.77. This gave an average yield of 18.98-100 cents per cubic yard of gravel washed and an average product per washing day of \$2,011.70. A summary of the accounts for 1900 show that the bullion yield for the season was \$50,055.77, and miscellaneous receipts \$3,080.50, giving a total revenue of \$53,136.27. The operating expenses were \$151,181.72, depreciation \$217,000, and head office expenses, \$1,307.58; total, \$353,365.27. This left a credit balance on the season's operations of \$197,879.74, or within a fraction of 5 per cent. on the company's capital of \$4,000,000."

It is to be hoped that the assistance proposed at Ottawa in the form of a bounty for the refining of lead in Canada will meet the requirements of the case. It is of the utmost importance that the lead industry should be

built up. The development of the silver-lead mines in British Columbia has reached a stage that something must be done if further progress is to be made in the districts where these ores are produced. The industry in Canada cannot be left at the mercy of the United States lead trust, especially after the arbitrary action of the trust in refusing to treat British Columbia ores. We must have both the smelting and refining of these ores done at home, instead of having only a limited portion smelted in Canada. There are great possibilities in the development of this lead industry, if we can only grapple with and prove equal to the situation.

British Columbia Notes.

Judd Rohrer, timber dealer of Slokan, has assigned.

The C. P. R. station at Spence's Bridge was burned a few days ago.

Aitken & Savage have opened in the fish and vegetable business at Nainaimo.

F. McLeod, J. McLeod & McDonald, blacksmiths, Nelson, was killed by a railway train near that city on Monday morning.

Muirhead & Mann, sash and door manufacturers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership. James Muirhead continues the business.

Watchorn, Graeb & McIntyre, commission brokers, Nelson, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be carried on by Watchorn & McIntyre.

Fire occurred in the premises of the Revelstoke Cigar Factory, Revelstoke, on the 13th inst., and did considerable damage to building and stock. Loss is not given.

Heavy rains so increased the volume of water in Cottonwood creek at Nelson as to cause that stream to overflow its banks last week. The flats in the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific station and yards were flooded.

Four hundred and fifty additional coking ovens are being constructed at the Fernie mines, which, in addition to the three hundred already in operation, will make the capacity of the mines ample for all immediate requirements.

There was a meeting of the British Columbia Cannery Association in Vancouver last week. It was decided to complete the purchase of the Albion cannery, on Albion Island, and carry on its operation, the profits and expenses being divided pro rata among the various members of the association.

The new companies incorporated under provincial laws last week were: Art Historical and Scientific Association; Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited; Minnesota Mining & Development Company, Limited; The Montreal & Boston Copper Company, Limited, and the Standard Loan Company.

The Vancouver Daily World states that it has been informed on the best authority, that one if not two, big steamships will be added to the Oriental fleet of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The world says it is certain one will be built, and it is altogether likely that orders will be given for a second before this one is constructed. The steamships will be bigger and faster than those now on the run. They are being built to accommodate the ever increasing traffic between Canada, China and Japan, and to enable the C. P. R. to hold its own with the American lines which are constantly adding modern boats to their fleets.

London cable advices reported that at the auction sale of cocoa prices were 1s higher for Trinidad and Grenada, other grades unchanged.

Shipments of cheese from the port of Montreal last week to British markets totalled 19,537 packages, as against 20,379 same week last year. The total since May 1 has been 33,740 packages. Shipments of butter for the same week were 6,072 packages, as against 200 last year.

A meeting is to be held in Chicago in July for the purpose of forming a new federation of labor or as some call it a labor trust. This movement is an outcome of the formation J. P. Morgan's steel trust, and will endeavor to exact from that institution fair play at all times for the men in its employ. It will not, however, confine its attention to the steel trust, but will watch the interests of workmen all along the line.

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, May 25.

The general business situation is one of moderate activity. Wholesale dealers in boots, shoes, clothing, furnishings, dry goods, etc., are devoting their attention to the sorting demand for summer lines, while those handling groceries, fruits, vegetables, meats and other foodstuffs find a fairly active demand for everything in these lines. The wholesale fruit dealers have been particularly busy this week supplying stocks for the Victoria Day trade both in and out of town. Travelers out in the country with fall samples are sending in a very satisfactory list of orders and judging from present indications it would appear that this is to be a year of substantial sales without any of the abnormal features as regards prices which has characterized some others in the near past. Industrial operations are proceeding actively in most lines, particularly in the city and the building outlook is particularly bright. Labor is well employed. The influx of new settlers to all parts of the west continues. Railway traffic is large. Bank clearings at Winnipeg have increased \$245,905, as compared with a year ago and \$611,155 as compared with two years ago.

## WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, May 25.

(All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions on large quantities, and to cash discounts.)

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Jobbing houses report a fair demand for summer lines in a sorting way. This business is not coming from any particular section or sections either but is pretty well distributed over the west and is mostly for best lines of goods. There is also a large volume of business being booked for fall shipment. The strength in the market for leather which has manifested itself of late, coupled with the large demand both east and west for finished goods has lead some of the boot and shoe factories to advance their prices slightly and advices have been received here this week giving notice of advances amounting to about 2½ per cent over previous quotations. It is thought that other factories will follow this lead.

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

We quote prices as follows. Rubble stone, \$4.00 per cord; footings, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard; white lime, 20c per bushel; gray lime, 15 to 16c per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand, kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

## DRY GOODS.

The fine warm weather which has characterized this week has stimulated trade in summer lines and we note a fairly active trade being done by local houses. Travelers out with sorting lines are sending in a steady stream of orders and house trade is also good. Collections are slow.

## DRUGS.

Trade is steady and without special feature excepting a sharp advance in the price of cocaine. This article has been the subject of some sharp advances in primary markets lately and jobbers here have had to follow suit. The new price is \$8.25 per ounce as against \$7.50 heretofore. Drug houses report a large demand recently for formalin and other smut preventatives. Winnipeg jobbing prices are given on another page.

## FISH.

Fresh caught Jackfish, pickerel and trout are now in the market and whitefish will be next week. The three first mentioned are selling at the opening prices which we named last week and the latter will sell at 5c per pound. Independent companies are in the market this year to a greater extent than ever and will do their best to satisfy the requirements of the home market at prices which will be as close to cost as prudence will allow. We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 4c per pound, pickerel, fresh caught, 4c per pound, pike,

fresh caught, 3c; goldeyes, 2c; trout, 10c; frozen whitefish, 5½ to 6½c per pound; fresh spring salmon, 14c per pound; haddock, 12½c; Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen; salt cod, 6½c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$4.00; salt mackerel, \$2.00 per kit; boneless fish, 5½c per pound; fresh sea cod, big, 7c per pound; smelts, 8c; mackerel, 12½c; fresh shad, 10c.

## GREEN FRUITS.

Demand for all kinds of green fruits, vegetables, etc., is active. There has been a big call for stock for Victoria Day trade. California lemons are out. We quote: California navel oranges, per box, \$2.50 to \$1.25. St. Michael's \$1.50, blood oranges in half boxes, \$2.50. Messina lemons, \$4.50; bananas, per bunch, \$2.75 to \$3.00; strawberries, \$1.25 per crate of two dozen boxes, cherries, 2.75 per 10-pound box; pineapples, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per dozen; figs, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 10-pound box; caroon dates, per package, of 1-pound, 9c, new dates, 6c, cider in kegs or barrels, 33c per gallon, honey, 1-pound jars, \$2.50 a dozen, maple sugar, 14c, maple syrup, 2-pound tins, per dozen, \$2.25, half gallon tins, per dozen, \$6.50, gallons, \$12.00. Florida tomatoes, in 4-basket crates, \$6.00; peaplant, 3c per pound; Egyptian onions, 4c per pound; cabbage, 3½c per pound in 100-pound crates; lettuce and radish, 2½c per dozen bunches; onions, 2½c per dozen bunches, cucumbers, \$1.75 per dozen; asparagus, 60c per dozen.

## GROCERIES.

A fairly active trade has been done throughout the week in groceries, the holiday adding a little to the regular demand. Currants are firming up in sympathy with the strength in eastern markets. Canned tomatoes are being quoted at lower figures than heretofore, but this applies to an inferior class of stock. Standard goods are worth from \$2.15 to \$2.20. From present indicators the new pack will rule at about these prices. Rolled oats are unchanged at the recent advance. Beans are somewhat easier and are now quoted at \$1.85 to \$2.00. Cornmeal has advanced in sympathy with prices of corn and present quotations are \$1.40 for sacks and 72½c for half sacks. Syrup, although still unchanged here is higher at primary points by ½c to 1½c per pound. For Winnipeg prices see page 904.

## CURED MEATS.

There is a good demand for all kinds of smoked and salt meats and the market is firming up. Dry salt, long, clear bacon advanced ½c on Monday, and smoked, long clear went up a similar amount. Boneless, dry salt has advanced 1c. Compound lard is 5c per fall dealer for best brands. Other prices remain unchanged. For jobbing prices see page 904.

## PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

We have to note another advance in the price of linseed oil amounting to 3c per gallon. It was now quoted at 90c and bottled at 93c. The market for oil is very strong. Turpentine has developed a weaker feeling and is quoted 2c per gallon less here at 61c in barrel lots, and 66c in less than barrel lots. These are the only changes this week. A complete list of Winnipeg prices will be found on page 904.

## HARDWARE.

Demand is good and jobbing houses find difficulty in getting supplies forward fast enough. Manufacturers of all kinds of metal goods in both Canada and the United States are exceedingly busy, and in some lines have orders ahead for several months. Barbed wire factories are particularly busy and jobbers have much difficulty in getting stock. The only change to note in prices this week is a drop of 5c per roll in the price of Anchor building paper, both plain and tarred. For prices see another page.

## IMPLEMENTS.

The wholesale situation here is quiet and without special feature. Jobbers are waiting to see how the crops get along before pushing very hard for fall business. Some of the harvester men are out in the country already, but the general attitude of the trade is a waiting one. A fair trade is doing in carriages and buggies. Binder twine is very quiet and prices unchanged.

## RUBBER GOODS.

Jobbers in this line are still booking fall business. They state that this has been very much larger than usual and an active trade is anticipated. They are also filling some sorting orders for summer lines of footwear, but

the fine dry weather which is prevailing throughout the west has naturally had the effect of curtailing demand to a considerable extent. A big trade is being done in garden hose and kindred lines. The only feature of the rubber business which is not satisfactory to jobbers here is the coast trade which owing to the fact that the war between the big United States trust and the independent factories in that country has been carried through Seattle and Tacoma houses to the Canadian coast cities it has been found impossible for Canadian factories to compete with the very low prices being made, consequently selling operations have been discontinued for a time. As soon as peace is restored and prices go up to something like what they should be the market will be taken from the Americans again. Meanwhile traders in the parts affected are being encouraged to buy all the goods they can at the low prices. This trouble is fortunately confined to the coast cities and does not affect Kootenay points to any extent. There have been some reductions in prices of staple lines of goods, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, of which we hope to be able to give a full list in our next issue.

## SCRAP.

There is a good demand for all kinds of old materials and prices hold firm as follows: No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$12.00 to \$13.00 per ton; No. 2, \$4 to \$5 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$7 per ton; heavy copper, 10 to 12c per pound; copper bottoms, 10 to 11c per pound; red brass, 10 to 11c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 8c per pound; light brass, 5 to 6c per pound; lead pipe or sea lead, 2 to 2½c per pound; rags, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and arretics, 5c per pound, zinc scrap, 1c per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 ton, bottles, quarts, 25c per dozen; pints, 15c per dozen.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE

WHEAT.—The past week has developed no new features in the wheat market, and at the close prices show only fractional changes from a week ago. In the States and from Europe there is a fair demand for wheat for immediate requirements, which seems to be supplied without difficulty. Judging by the daily and weekly figures given of the large quantities of flour and wheat moved by inland and export transportation. Visible stocks are beginning to be cut down liberally and this will doubtless continue until new wheat is ready to fill up the vacancy caused by the shipping out of the old wheat. The movement of wheat from farmer's hands is becoming small, and the reducing of visible supplies will tend to prevent much decline in prices between now and the time when the new wheat will move. The weather in the States has been favorable for both winter and spring wheat crops. The winter wheat maintains its high position, timely rains having fallen over a wide area where complaints of drought were beginning to be heard. Not much is now heard of insect damage, and such reports as still come to the public seem to be unimportant. The spring wheat crop is doing well so far. There is no change to note in the condition of growing wheat crops in Europe. Further information confirms the heavy damage done to the German crop, which is now estimated as likely to yield 40,000,000 bushels under the average annual yield. The French crop also shows some deterioration. The prospects for the Russian crop, however, are described as excellent, and other countries are more or less good. The future of prices is depending on the outcome of the growing crops, and there is yet time before these are harvested in which unfavorable weather might greatly reduce the prospective yield. In the meantime, until the prospect becomes more certain, there is not likely to be much alteration in values either up or down. The American visible supply decreased last week 3,230,000 bushels, compared to a decrease of 307,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 1,350,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's shipments last week were 7,003,000 bushels, against 9,414,000 bushels for the previous week, and 8,122,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's, decreased 4,192,000 bushels, compared to a decrease of 1,770,000 bushels for the previous week and a decrease of 1,323,000 bushels for the same week last year.

last week, compared to a decrease of 1,770,000 bushels for the previous week and a decrease of 1,323,000 bushels for the same week last year.

The market for Manitoba wheat keeps dull and quiet, although at the beginning of the week there was a spurt in prices, especially on 3 hard but part of it has since been lost, and prices are 1c to 1½c higher than a week ago. The demand is light and the supply is also light, and holders are not pressing their wheat on the market. We quote values at the close of business yesterday as:—1 hard 7½c; 2 hard, 7c; 3 hard, 68c; 3 Northern, 63c; dried 3 hard, 68c; dried 3 Northern, 61c, all in store, Fort William or Port Arthur, spot or en route.

FLOUR.—Demand is good and prices steady. We quote: Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.05; Red Patent \$1.90, Medora, \$1.45; XXXX, \$1.15 per sack of 98 pounds. Ogilvie Milling Co., Hungarian, \$2.05; Glensora Patent, \$1.90; Alberta, \$1.70; Manitoba, \$1.55, and Imperial XXXX, \$1.20 per sack of 98 pounds.

MILFEED.—Prices hold steady at last week's decline. Bran is worth \$11 per ton, in bulk, delivered, and shorts, \$13 per ton.

GROUND FEED.—Pure oat chop is worth \$27 per ton delivered, mixed barley and oats, \$25 per ton, and corn \$23.00 per ton.

COUNTRY WHEAT.—The market is almost a nominal condition as there is little or no wheat being delivered by farmers.

OATS.—Demand is steady and confined to current requirements. Oats to high prices being offered for Northern Alberta oats at the coast prices have advanced at shipping points and receipts here have fallen off as present quotations are considered to be high. Both Alberta and Manitoba oats are 1c per bushel higher than a week ago. We quote prices as follows: Ontario oats, No. 2, white, 4c per bushel; Alberta oats, 42 to 44; Manitoba grades, 40 to 42c in car lots on track here.

BARLEY.—Some seed barley is being sold here at 65c per bushel on track. OATS.—The market is steady at 33 to 33½c per bushel for car lots. No. 3 corn on track here.

FLANSEED.—Argentine seed is about all that is offering. Holders are asking \$3.00 per bushel for this.

HAY.—Hay is not in such good demand as there is now plenty of pasture in the country. Hay is worth \$10 to \$11 per ton in car lots on track here and loose hay is the street about the same figures.

POULTRY.—Frozen Smith's Falls turkeys are quoted wholesale at 14c per pound; dressed chickens are worth 10c per pound; geese, 9c; live chickens, 50 to 60c per pair.

DRESSED MEATS.—The market is steady and unchanged from a week ago, excepting that hogs are a little firmer. There is still a scarcity of beef. We quote: Beef, fresh, 7½c; mutton, veal, 7 to 8½c per pound; mutton, frozen, 9c per pound; fresh mutton, 11c per pound, hogs, 7½ to 8c per pound.

BUTTER.—Creamery.—The market is increasing rapidly. Prices have dropped another ½c per pound. Farmers are now offering 17c per pound for fresh made butter at factories.

BUTTER.—Dairy.—Receipts are increasing. There is a ready sale for a choice stock, but poor stuff is not wanted. We quote: Good to choice dairy in tubs or rolls, 14 to 16c per pound, commission basis; fair to good, 11 to 13c. Most of the stuff coming in is of the latter class.

CHEESE.—First lot of new Manitoba cheese were offered here this week and realized 8½c per pound. Receipts will be regular hereafter. Cheese of September make is being sold by jobbers to the retail trade at 9c per pound.

EGGS.—The market is weaker at 17c per dozen for fresh case eggs.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes hold steady at last week's advance and there are no important features. Green peas are plentiful. We quote: Potatoes, 6c per bushel for farmer's loads; carrots, 90c per bushel; beets, 45c per bushel; cauliflowers, 20 to 25c per bushel; parsnips, 24c per pound; onions, \$1.50 per 100; cabbage, new, 12c per pound; celery, imported, 90c to \$1.25 per dozen; parsley, lettuce, radish and watercress, 25c per dozen; cucumbers, \$1.50 per dozen; asparagus, 35 to 40c per dozen; beets, 2c per pound.

HIDES.—Steady at unchanged prices.

Offerings are light. We quote: No. 1 hides, 5 1/2c; No. 2, 4 1/2c. No. 3, 3 1/2c; sheep and lambskins, 40 to 70c each.

WOOL—Some lots of new Manitoba were sold here this week at the equivalent of 7 1/2c per pound.

TALLOW—Dealers are paying for No. 1 tallow at 4c per pound. No. 2 is worth 3c per pound.

SENECA—No new root has offered here up to time of writing. Dealers will pay between 20 and 24c per pound according to quality for anything that comes in.

LIVESTOCK.

CATTLE—Fat cattle are scarce. Fat cattle hold steady at 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c for choice lots and 4 to 4 1/2c for common to good.

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

HOGS—Prices have advanced 1/4 to 1/2c and the ruling price for live hogs off cars is now \$5.75 per 100 pounds. In some cases as high as \$7.50 has been paid. Inferior weights and qualities 1/2 to 1c less.

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

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

Live Stock Trade Notes.

Thos. Oliver, of Carberry, shipped two cars of fat cattle and hogs from that point on Tuesday last. The shipment consisted of 20 fat cattle and 65 hogs.

D. J. McLean, of Reston, Man., shipped three car loads of young stock to Lethbridge on Thursday of last week. Farmers in the neighborhood of Reston are now pretty well cleaned out of young stock.

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

BUSINESS AT VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, May 25.

Retail business continues quiet and money is tight, but there is much activity among the wholesalers who are busy shipping goods to Klondike and British Columbia camps. The clearing house returns also show an improvement over the corresponding week last year of \$806,240.

Shipping is very active. So has been the freight to Klondike that the C. P. R. Co. were obliged to put on an extra steamer to carry the freight offering. The C. P. R. will have the following steamers on the Skagway run. The new steamship Islander and the Danube, while the Princess May, the Tees and the Princess Louise will be on the British Columbia coast run. There are now six large steamers running from Victoria and Vancouver to Northern British Columbia points and still they cannot carry the freight offering. The activity in shipping is also shown by the fact that a large number of barges and small craft are being built at the False Creek ship yards. The steamship Moana has been added to the C. P. R. Australian fleet and it is rumored that a steamship is to be added to the Oriental fleet owing to the increase in business across the Pacific.

A big year is expected by the salmon cannery. Seven ships have been chartered to carry salmon to England. The Cannery association have bought out the Albion cannery, the only cannery not in the combine, so that the syndicate is complete. It is not thought there will be any trouble this year with the fishermen as they agree to a low price for fish with half the number of boats hired.

Activity in building continues. During the past month 20 building permits have been secured. There are many houses to let in the city, but they are mostly of a poorer kind, and new houses seem to be still in demand.

There is a heated newspaper discussion going on at present over the recent legislation of the provincial government prohibiting the exportation of cedar logs to the United States. It is claimed by the shingle men that the Puget Sound manufacturers can buy our logs here free of duty and ship the manufactured shingles back to Canada free of duty and undersell the British Columbia shingle-makers. The loggers on the other hand say that the Puget Sound market is

the only market they have and it has been taken away from them.

Local jobbers' quotations this week show the potato market to be in a hysterical condition owing to the rise of potatoes in Seattle. In the grain market oats still show great strength, and corn has advanced in sympathy with the Chicago corner. In the fruit market strawberries are arriving in quantities and it is expected prices will come down. Quotations are otherwise practically unchanged.

British Columbia Market

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

(By wire to The Commercial.)

Manitoba flour is the dearest. Shuswap pressed hay is \$2 per ton dearer. Local creamery butter is 3c per pound lower. California butter is out. Eastern eggs are in the market at 19c per dozen. Cherries are 25c per box dearer. Strawberries are dearer.

GRAIN—Wheat \$30 per ton, oats, \$31 per ton, corn, \$28 per ton.

FLOUR—Dukered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$1.90; strong bakers, \$4.00; Oregon, \$1.50 per barrel; London, B. C., patents, \$1.80.

HAY—Shuswap, double pressed, \$24 per ton; bran, \$21; shorts, \$23; all cake meal \$27 for 100 lb. Vancouver (including duty paid on imported stuff), oats, \$32 per ton; wheat, \$28; corn, \$28.

HAY—Shuswap, double pressed, \$22 per ton; Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton, or drier bales, \$12.

MEAL—Rolled oats, 30 lb sack, \$1.00; two 45 lb sacks, \$3.10; four 22 1/2 lb sacks, \$3.30; ten 7 lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10 lb sacks, per 100 lb, \$3.50; in 50 lb sacks, \$3.25 per 100 lb.

HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers 7c per lb; medium, 6c; light cows, 5c; sheep pelts, November killed, 20c each; deer skins, green, 5c lb; deer skins, dry, 2c lb; wool, 6 1/2 lb lb.

LIVESTOCK—Steers, \$5.50 per 100 lb; sheep, \$5.50 per 100 lb; lambs, \$4.00; hogs, \$6.50.

POULTRY—Not quoted.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 9 1/2c; mutton, 10 1/2c; pork, 8c; veal, 10 1/2c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 15 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10 1/2c; backs, 15c; long clear, 13c; rolls, 14c; smoked slices, 14c.

LARD—Tins, 13 1/2c per lb; pigs, 12 1/2c; tins, 12c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, fresh, 25c; Manitoba creamery, 25c.

EGGS—Fresh local, 25c; Northwest eggs 10 1/2c; eastern, 10c per dozen.

CHEESE—Manitoba, 12 1/2c.

VIGTARLES—Ashcroft potatoes, \$25; Fraser River valley potatoes, \$18 per ton; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; new potatoes, 2 1/2c per pound; cucumbers, local, \$2.50 per box; peas, 5c; silver King onions, 6c; Australian onions, 6 1/2c; local onions, 6 1/2c per pound; sweet corn, 25c; tomatoes, \$2 box; cabbage, 21c; sprouts, \$1.65; \$1.85; California celery, 2c.

FISH—Flounders, 5c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 5c; soles, 5c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 10c; cod, 6c per lb; crabs, 60c per dozen; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; smoked herring, 9c; shrimps, 20c.

GREEN FRUITS—California navel oranges, \$2.75; lemons, \$2.50; bananas, \$2.75; Okanagan apples, \$2.25; Tasmanian apples, \$2.75; cherries, \$1.25 light, \$1.40 dark; box strawberries, \$2.50 per case of 2 dozen boxes; Australian apples, \$2.75; apricots, \$2.50.

NUTS—Almonds, 15 1/2c; Alberts, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 15c; walnuts, 11c per lb; coconuts, 90¢ per dozen.

SUGARS—Powdered, long and bar C, Paris lump, 6c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellows, 4 1/2c; white, 4 1/2c per lb.

SYRUPS—30 gal. barrels, 2 1/2 c; 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2 c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each, 1 gal. tin, \$1.50 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tin, \$1.25 case of 20.

TEAS—Congo, fair, 11 1/2c; good, 15c; choice, 20c; Ceylon and India, fair, 20c.

RICE—Chinese rice, \$74 ton; Japan rice, \$65 ton; tapioca, 5c; sago, 5c.

CANNED GOODS—Corn, \$1.00; peas, \$1.00; tomatoes, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25.

HARDWARE—Bar iron—Base, \$2.75. Horse shoe nails, discount 40 per cent; Bar iron, \$2.25. Horse shoe nails, 4c count, 40 per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$5. Wine mill—Base price, \$2.75; cut, \$3.25. Rope, Manila, 1 1/2c. Hulled oil, 6c. White lead, \$8.25. Putty, \$3.50. Barbed wire, \$1.75 per 1000. Glass, first break, \$1.75.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Nelson, May 25.

Butter—Fresh Ontario creamery, 24 to 25c; fresh Manitoba creamery, 23 to 24c; dairy, choice, 22c.

Eggs—17c.

Cheese—12c.

Oats—Per ton, \$30.

Milkfeed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton.

Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.20.

Hay—Per ton, \$18.

Potatoes—Per ton, \$30.

The essential indemnity of the members of parliament of Canada is to be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year.

Metallic Skylights.

Made with hollow bars of Galvanized Steel or Copper—light in weight, strong, and not deranged by cold or heat,

as there is no contraction or expansion.

When glazed with our fire-proof wired glass, they offer absolute protection from fire.

All sizes and styles are made, for flat or pitched

roofs, with and without ventilators every possible variety.

Fullest information in our new catalogue, with explanation of method of ordering.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited Wholesale Manufacturers, TORONTO, CANADA.

THOS. BLA K, Selling Agent, 131 Pannatyno Ave., Winnipeg

Pure Gold Baking Powder



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

PURE GOLD CO.

Toronto

**TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.**  
Special to The Commercial.  
Dry goods—The trade is active with a big demand for white plaques, plain and colored chambrays. Latest advices show Swiss spot and other muslins and Victoria lawns cost 3/4 to 1/2 by the yard. Linen goods are strong at an advance of 20 to 25c over October. Liverpool cotton has advanced 12 1/2 per cent for long lengths. Hardware—Good demand for hardware and garden tools, sporting goods, wire, plumbers' supplies. Prices steady to firm.  
Groceries—Good movement. Staple goods and sugars firm. There is talk of an advance in currants, which are strong.

**HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.**  
Special to The Commercial.  
Toronto, May 25.  
There is an active demand for all kinds of meats, especially smoked sorts and the market holds steady. Pork—Canada short cut, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess, \$19 to \$19.50. Smoked and dry salted meats—Long clearans and cases, 10c; breakfast bacon, 14c; hams, 12 1/2c to 13c; rolls, 11c; shoulders, 10 to 10 1/2c; backs, 3c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.  
Lard—Tierces 10 1/2c, tubs, 10 1/2c, and pails 10 1/2c.

**TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**  
Special to The Commercial.  
Toronto, May 25.  
Grain deliveries continue light. Ontario winter wheat is firm at 4 1/2c advance. Manitoba grades are firm. Ontario flour is in good demand and firm. Ontario oats are firm on light offerings. No. 1 white and No. 2 white are at highest water level. More grass dairy tubs is offering. Cheese-making may reduce offerings of butter. Eggs are in fair supply and steady.  
Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4.25; Manitoba bakers, \$3.95 for carlots; at Toronto, Ontario patent, \$2.65 to \$2.70 per barrel for 80 per cent. patents, middle freights.  
Wheat—Ontario red and white wheat 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c, middle freights; Ontario spring, 6 1/2 to 70c; No. 1 hard, 6 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 5 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 5 1/2c; lake and rail.  
Oats—No. 1 white, 3 1/2c east; No. 2 white, 3 1/2c, middle freights.  
Barley—4 1/2c for No. 3 extra at country points west.  
Milfeed—Shorts, \$18.00 to \$14.00 per ton for cars west; bran, \$12.  
Ontario—\$3.55 for cars of bags, and \$3.65 in wood for carlots, Toronto.  
Hay—Carlots on track, \$9.50 to \$10.50 per ton.  
Eggs—10 1/2 to 11c for fresh, in case lots.  
Butter—New dairy tubs 13 to 14c; large pound rolls, 12 1/2 to 13c; 10c to 12c in creamery packages, 17 to 18c; prints, 18 to 19c.  
Cheese—10c to 1 1/2c for job lots of fall cheese.  
Hides—4 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1, 4 1/2c to 7c; country hides, 1 1/2c under these prices; calfskins, 8c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.00 each; tallow, 5 to 5 1/2c.  
Wool—Washed fleece, 1 1/2c for new clip, unwashed, 8c to 9c.  
Beans—\$1.80 to \$1.65 per bushel for handpicked, job lots.  
Dried Apples—3 1/2c to 4 1/2c for round lots; evaporated, 5 1/2c.  
Maple Syrup—New is quoted here at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per imperial gallon, in one or gallon tin.  
Honey—9 1/2 to 10 1/2c per pound.  
Poultry—Chickens, 60 to 90c per pair; turkeys, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2c per pound.  
Potatoes—2 1/2c per bushel for carlots.

**TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.**  
Special to The Commercial.  
Toronto, May 22.  
Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 53 carloads, including 1,875 cattle, 50 sheep and lambs, and 500 hogs.  
Export Cattle—Receipts were larger than several previous months. Quality of the stock good and market was firm. Prices of choice lots ranged from \$4.00 to \$5.25, and in one or two instances a triple market offering was quickly bought up, as was the case with the sale of unfavorable cables. Medium, including light weights, were steady at \$1.50 to \$4.90.  
Butcher's Cattle—Supply was comparatively small, and under pressure of a brisk demand very little time was required to sell all the available stock. Proves are firmer. Picked lots are

quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.85, and really the cattle would have sold readily at \$4.50 for grades, but not to be had, except in small bunches. Choice are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50 and good at \$3.50 to \$4. Medium grades bring \$3 to \$3.50.  
Export Bulls—Run was heavier and market showed more activity. The demand was not particularly good and prices showed no improvement. Heavy sold at \$8.75 to \$4.25 and light at \$8 to \$8.75.  
Sheep and Lambs—Trade in sheep is dull and export ewes are in poor demand. They are quoted 2 1/2c lower at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt. Grain-fed lambs are also weaker, being quoted 3 1/2c lower at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.  
Hogs—Steady and unchanged at \$7.25 for select and \$6.75 for lights and fats.

**FRIDAY'S MARKETS.**  
Toronto, May 25.  
Receipts at the semi-weekly markets yesterday were 37 cars, including 700 sheep and lambs, and 500 hogs.  
There was a keen demand for export lots of choice quality and prices ruled higher at \$5.35 for best. Butcher's choice were scarce and in good demand. As high as \$5.00 per cwt. was paid for picked lots. Export hogs are fairly active and steady. Feeders and stockers were in fair supply and sold out quickly at firm prices. Sheep and lambs were quiet and hogs unchanged.

**TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.**  
Special to The Commercial.  
Toronto, May 21.  
Receipts of live stock at the East End Abattoir market yesterday were 600 cattle, and 200 sheep and lambs.  
The feature of the market was the weaker market for sheep and lambs, in cattle and prices declined fully 1/2c per lb. from last Thursday, which was due to increased offerings and the fact that supplies exceeded local requirements. There was a good demand for butter for the week, and an active trade was done. Choice calf sold at 3 1/2 to 5 1/2c, good at 4 1/2 to 5c, fair at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c, and common at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c per lb. The supply of bulls was larger than usual and sold at 1 to 1 1/2c per lb. Trade in sheep was quiet on account of the small supply. A few were bought for export account at 4 1/2c and butchers paid 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c per lb. These receipts of live hogs were somewhat larger, but as the demand for the week was not so fully maintained at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2c per lb.  
**THURSDAY'S MARKETS.**  
Toronto, May 24.  
Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday included 200 cattle, and 500 sheep and lambs.  
Owing to the exceedingly small run of cattle, the tone of the market was stronger, in consequence the decline in prices noted in the beginning of the week was fully recovered. The attendance of butchers was large, but owing to the advance they were slow in buying, and trade was rather quiet. Choice cattle sold 5 1/2 to 5 1/2c, good 4 1/2 to 5c, fair 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c, and common 3 to 3 1/2c per lb.  
Owing to the increased receipts of sheep, exporters reduced their prices 1/2c per lb. to 4c, at which quite a number were bought. Demand from butchers for yearlings was good at 1 to 4 1/2c per lb. A fair trade was done in spring lambs, but prices were easier at \$2.50 to \$4 each. In milk cows a good trade was done at prices ranging from \$40 to \$60 each. The supply of live hogs was fair, which met with a good demand, and prices ruled firm. Choice lots sold at 7 to 7 1/2c and mixed at 6 1/2c per lb.

**TORONTO FRUIT SALES.**  
Special to The Commercial.  
Toronto, May 25.  
The 26,800-lb Escalona's cargo of fruit, consisting of 10,000 boxes of oranges and 9,000 boxes of lemons, was sold at the Montreal Fruit Exchange Auction company's rooms May 22. The attendance was small, there being few visitors present. In consequence the bidding was not as spirited as at the previous sales, and only a small portion of the offerings were sold at the \$1.00 bid. The bulk of the sale was the weakness in the market for lemons, and all grades sold lower than at the previous sales, with the exception of extremely fancy, for which the market was as strong as at any previous date. The average prices realized for fancy lemons show a decline of 2 1/2c per box, and choice 30c. Messina lemons sold \$1.45 to \$1.65 per box, and Sorrentos, 80c to \$1.00 per box. Small oranges were sold at \$1.00 per box; ovals, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Catania oranges, ovals sold \$1.00 to \$1.40; rounds, 6c to \$1.10;

Sorrento oranges sold \$1.00 to \$1.70 per box, and at 6 1/2c to \$1.20 per half box.  
**MONTREAL GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.**  
Special to The Commercial.  
Montreal, May 25.  
Sugar firm with a fair demand. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Salmon is fairly active. Rivers Inlet brand declined 10c to \$4 per case for a. coast. Horsehoe brand steady at \$4.00. Canned meats are active. Valencia raisins weaker. Pine outfit 5c, selected 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c, flyers 5 1/2c. Currants firm. Raisins dull. Small sales common to good medium. Japan 1 1/2 to 1 1/2c; pea 1 1/2 green, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2c; Ceylons 1 1/2 to 1 1/2c; Congoes, 10 to 10c; Japan cables strong and one cent higher. Provisions fairly active and firm. Smoked meats and lard in good demand.

**MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE.**  
Special to The Commercial.  
Montreal, May 25.  
Wheat has been fairly active and firm this week. Oats are quiet at strong prices and 1c higher. Barley is steady with good demand. Flour is more active. Small sales common. Sale was made of 4,000 barrels straight roller for export at \$3.20 to \$3.25 and 8,000 barrels of winter patents at \$3.50 to \$3.60. Export demand for Manitoba flour is disappointing. Oatmeal has been quiet. Demand for its week offerings are increasing and prices have declined 50c to \$1.00. Hay is active and firm. Cheese is fairly active and firmer. Export demand for butter is active and the market is strong at 1/2 to 1 1/2c higher. Eggs are active and steady. Potatoes 2c to 3c lower.  
Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 70c to 77c actual; white 70 to 70 1/2c; red, 70 to 70 1/2c.  
Barley—5 1/2c to 5 1/2c.  
Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 40c to 41c; No. 2, 38c about.  
Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10 to \$4.20; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.20 to \$3.40; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.85.  
Rolled Oatmeal—\$3.65 to \$3.90 per barrel, and \$1.75 to \$1.75 for bags.  
Flour—Manitoba bran, bags, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.  
Baled Hay—Choice, \$11.75 to \$12.25; No. 2, \$10.75 to \$11.75.  
Cheese—White, 8 1/2c to 8 1/2c; colored, 8 1/2c to 8 1/2c; undergrades, 8c to 10c.  
Butter—Pines, creamery, 19 1/2c to 20c; second, 18 1/2c to 19c; townships dairy, 17 to 18c; western, 15 1/2 to 16c.  
Eggs—Choice—11 to 11 1/2c; seconds, 10 1/2 to 10c.  
Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood; this, 6 1/2 to 7c per wine gallon; sugar, 9 to 10c.  
Hides—No. 1, 6 1/2 to 7c; No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c; No. 3, 4 1/2 to 5c; calfskins, 8c to 8c; sheepskins, 90c to \$1.00, for good fresh skins.  
Vegetables—Potatoes, carlots, 38c to 40c; choice, \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel.  
Poultry—Turkeys, 10 to 12c; chickens, 8 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 6c; ducks, 7 to 8c; geese, 5 to 7c.  
Meats—Beef, 7 to 8c; veal, 2c to 6c; fresh lamb, 6c to 7c; mutton, 7c to 8c; fresh killed hogs, \$10 to \$10.50.

**Montreal Hardware Market.**  
Montreal, May 25, 1901.  
Pig Iron—Canadian pig iron is worth \$18.50, and Sumnerite, \$21.50 per \$21.  
Bar Iron—Ruling price, \$17.50 per \$21.  
Black Sheets—\$25 for 28 gauge.  
Cable—Iron—No. 28 Queen Head, \$4.65; Apollo, 10c ounce, \$4.60; Comet, \$4.60; \$4.45, with 15c allowance in case lots.  
Shot Tin—Lamb and Flag, 30c per lb.  
Lead Plates—\$7.50 per \$7.50.  
Terd Pipe—7c for ordinary and 7 1/2c for composition waste, with 25 per cent off.  
Iron Pipe—Black pipe, 1 1/2, \$5 per 100 ft.; \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2 in., \$4.50 to \$4.75; 3 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 14 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 16 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 18 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 20 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 24 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 30 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 36 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 42 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 48 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 54 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 60 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 72 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 84 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 96 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 108 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 120 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 144 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 168 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 192 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 216 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 252 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 288 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 324 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 360 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 408 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 456 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 504 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 540 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 576 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 612 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 648 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 684 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 720 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 756 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 792 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 828 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 864 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 900 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 936 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 972 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1008 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1044 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1080 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1116 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1152 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1188 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1224 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1260 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1296 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1332 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1368 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1404 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1440 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1476 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1512 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1548 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1584 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1620 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1656 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1692 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1728 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1764 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1800 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1836 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1872 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1908 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1944 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 1980 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2016 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2052 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2088 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2124 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2160 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2196 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2232 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2268 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2304 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2340 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2376 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2412 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2448 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2484 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2520 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2556 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2592 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2628 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2664 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2700 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2736 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2772 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2808 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2844 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2880 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2916 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2952 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 2988 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3024 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3060 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3096 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3132 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3168 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3204 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3240 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3276 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3312 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3348 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3384 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3420 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3456 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3492 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3528 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3564 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3600 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3636 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3672 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3708 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3744 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3780 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3816 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3852 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3888 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3924 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3960 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 3996 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4032 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4068 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4104 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4140 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4176 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4212 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4248 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4284 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4320 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4356 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4392 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4428 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4464 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4500 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4536 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4572 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4608 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4644 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4680 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4716 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4752 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4788 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4824 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4860 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4896 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4932 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 4968 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5004 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5040 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5076 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5112 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5148 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5184 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5220 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5256 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5292 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5328 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5364 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5400 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5436 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5472 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5508 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5544 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5580 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5616 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5652 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5688 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5724 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5760 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5796 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5832 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5868 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5904 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5940 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 5976 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6012 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6048 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6084 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6120 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6156 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6192 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6228 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6264 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6300 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6336 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6372 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6408 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6444 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6480 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6516 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6552 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6588 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6624 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6660 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6696 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6732 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6768 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6804 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6840 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6876 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6912 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6948 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 6984 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7020 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7056 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7092 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7128 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7164 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7200 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7236 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7272 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7308 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7344 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7380 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7416 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7452 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7488 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7524 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7560 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7596 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7632 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7668 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7704 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7740 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7776 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7812 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7848 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7884 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7920 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7956 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 7992 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8028 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8064 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8100 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8136 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8172 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8208 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8244 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8280 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8316 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8352 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8388 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8424 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8460 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8496 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8532 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8568 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8604 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8640 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8676 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8712 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8748 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8784 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8820 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8856 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8892 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8928 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 8964 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9000 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9036 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9072 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9108 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9144 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9180 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9216 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9252 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9288 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9324 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9360 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9396 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9432 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9468 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9504 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9540 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9576 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9612 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9648 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9684 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9720 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9756 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9792 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9828 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9864 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9900 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9936 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 9972 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10008 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10044 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10080 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10116 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10152 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10188 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10224 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10260 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10296 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10332 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10368 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10404 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10440 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10476 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10512 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10548 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10584 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10620 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10656 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10692 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10728 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10764 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10800 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10836 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10872 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10908 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10944 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 10980 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11016 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11052 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11088 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11124 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11160 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11196 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11232 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11268 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11304 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11340 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11376 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11412 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11448 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11484 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11520 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11556 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11592 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11628 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11664 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11700 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11736 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11772 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11808 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11844 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11880 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11916 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11952 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 11988 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12024 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12060 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12096 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12132 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12168 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12204 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12240 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12276 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12312 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12348 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12384 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12420 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12456 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12492 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12528 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12564 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12600 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12636 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12672 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12708 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12744 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12780 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12816 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12852 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12888 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12924 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12960 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 12996 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13032 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13068 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13104 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13140 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13176 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13212 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13248 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13284 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13320 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13356 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13392 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13428 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13464 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13500 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13536 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13572 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13608 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13644 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13680 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13716 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13752 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13788 in., \$4.75 to \$5.00; 13824 in., \$4.75 to \$5.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, May 20.—Wheat, May open at 73 1/2, high 73 3/4, low 73 1/4, close 73 1/2...

Chicago, May 21.—Wheat, May open 73 1/2, high 74 1/4, low 73 1/4, close 73 3/4...

Chicago, May 22.—Wheat, May open 73 1/2, high 74 1/4, low 73 1/4, close 73 3/4...

Chicago, May 23.—Wheat, May open 74 1/4, high 75 1/4, low 74 1/4, close 74 1/4...

Chicago, May 25.—Wheat, May open 74 1/4, high 75 1/4, low 74 1/4, close 74 1/4...

Chicago, May 25.—Wheat, May open 74 1/4, high 75 1/4, low 74 1/4, close 74 1/4...

Chicago, May 25.—Wheat, May open 74 1/4, high 75 1/4, low 74 1/4, close 74 1/4...

New York Wheat.

New York, May 21.—Wheat, May close 78 1/2, high 79, low 78 1/2, close 78 1/2...

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, May 20.—Wheat, May close 71 1/2, high 72 1/4, low 71 1/4, close 71 1/2...

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, May 21.—Wheat, July open 74 1/4, high 74 3/4, low 74 1/4, close 74 1/2...

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT

The market to-day was practically dead. Nominally quotations are: No. 1 hard, in store, Fort William, 78c...

Harry Kite, representative of Sanford & Co., Hamilton, was at the Leland this week, returning from a month spent in southern Manitoba...

Tenders.

Tenders will be received by the assignees, Newton & Davidson, of Winnipeg, until Wednesday, the 20th inst., for the stock in trade belonging to the estate of T. H. Easton, carriage builder, of Minnedosa.

Sealed tenders addressed to the chairman finance committee Winnipeg, for printing and binding the by-laws passed in the year 1900 will be received up to 3.30 p. m. on Friday, May 31st.

Bulk and separate tenders will be received by Geo. Browne, architect, Winnipeg, until noon Monday, 27th May, for the erection and completion of a stone and brick bank building at Carberry, Man., for the Union Bank of Canada.

Sealed proposals for the supply of a wire fence and the erection of same around Selkirk park, addressed to the chairman of the public parks board, Winnipeg, will be received at the office of the board up to 1 p. m. on Wednesday, June 5th.

Tenders addressed to Stewart Mulvey, chairman public parks board, Winnipeg for the supply 500 feet of one inch rubber hose and 1,000 feet of 1 1/2 inch linen, rubber lined hose and for seventy 6-foot lawn seats will be received at the office of the board up to 4 p. m. on Wednesday, June 5th.

Sealed bulk tenders are requested form mason work, brick work, cement work and the work, etc., for the Hull block, to be delivered to W. M. Dodd, architect, Calgary, Alberta, not later than Saturday, June 8th, at 5 o'clock p. m.

Western Business Items.

H. V. Shaw has opened a cigar factory at Edmonton, Alberta.

M. J. Meldrum is opening a hardware store at Margaret, Man.

J. A. Drysdale is opening a marble works at Edmonton, Alberta.

A butcher shop is being opened at Oakville, Man., by — Malbeth.

J. A. McInyre has bought out Wadup's flour and feed business at Virtden, Man.

Dr. Chestnut is opening a drug store at Winnipeg on the corner of Portage avenue and Main street.

A. R. Yates is opening a drug store at Petersburg, B. C., which is near the town of Golden.

Wm. Bersehe, accountant in the Union Bank at Morden, Man., has been promoted to Calgary, Alberta.

D. M. Ross, late of Treherne, Man., is opening a drug store at Blainmore, Alta., on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Thiberson & Rolkjer have leased premises at Lacombe, Alberta, and have opened a bakery and confectionery store.

J. E. Mahaffy has leased the Maxwell House, at Lacombe, Alberta. The house will be known in the future as "The City Hotel."

G. Bellisle and L. Beaudreau, of St. Albert, Alberta, have entered into partnership under the firm name of Bellisle & Beaudreau, and will open up as general merchants in July.

An auction sale of the general goods stock of Morrow Bros., Portage la Prairie, was held on Thursday. The stock was valued at \$7,435.83, including book debts, was bought by E. Fincklestone, at 50 cents on the dollar.

Abram Penner, of the Blumenort, Man., cheese factory, was the first to market Manitoba cheese of this season's make. He brought in 1,600 pounds for first sale. The market opened at 8 1/2 cents per pound, this is about 1 1/2 cents under the opening price of last year.

Work has begun again up on the locks in the Red river at St. Andrews. A number of men have arrived and more are expected. The steam shovel is preparing for the excavation of the canal and railway track is being laid on the bank of the river to haul up the train of dump cars. The head engineer and other gentlemen have been down several times looking after the work to be done.

The steamer Lady of the Lake belonging to the Northern Fish Company, left Selkirk for the fishing grounds of Lake Winnipeg early this week and should be back by next Wednesday with fresh caught white fish. This new company has every prospect of meeting with great success in its enterprise and the members are all experienced men and the plant is thoroughly up-to-date.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Campbellford, May 21.—The Campbellford cheese board met to-day, resulting in the following sales:—Alexander, 100 at 8 1/2c, Magrath, 225 at 8 1/2c, Branton, 255 at 8 1/2c.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Liverpool, May 20.—The trade in cattle was worse and the tone of the market was weaker, owing to increased supplies, prices showing a decline of 1/2c to 3/4c per lb. since this day week. Choice States cattle sold at 12 1/2c, and 1 Canadian ranged from 11 1/2c to 12c.

Liverpool, May 20.—This market was also weaker for Canadian cattle and prices are 1/2c per lb. lower than a week ago at 11 1/2c.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Cattle dull at 10 1/2c to 12c, estimated dressed weight. Liverpool, May 25.—No market.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Cheese unchanged at 46s to 47s.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

Beet sugar 1 1/4d higher than a week ago at 9s 6 1/2d.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, May 20.—The wool auction sales closed to-day with offerings of 11,552 bales. Competition was fair and prices generally were firm. At the opening spring merinos met with a good demand at unchanged rates. German, French and the home buyers operated with great freedom, particularly when New South Wales and Queensland fine haired stock was offered. This competition soon advanced the price of these grades 5 to 7 1/2 per cent. Medium and inferior grades also hardened 5 per cent. But later, owing to the falling off in the volume of continental competition, values receded somewhat. The close, however, was firm at par to 5 per cent above the March average. The finest well grown cross-breeds sold readily through the series at an advance of 5 per cent. Poor grades dragged heavily. Medium and coarse commenced 5 to 7 1/2 per cent cheaper, although well competed for, and gradually eased off until the prices showed a loss of 12 1/2 per cent. Fine scoured and slips advanced somewhat. Cape of Good Hope and Natal began dearer, and as the demand broadened, particularly for light greasies, prices advanced until a gain of 5 per cent was noted. Towards the end of the series, all grades of Cape of Good Hope and Natal showed a slight falling off with the exception of greasies. The prospects for merinos appeared fairly satisfactory, but cross-breeds fell somewhat. During the series 228,587 bales were catalogued, of which 163,000 were sold to the continent, 4,000 to America, 48,000 held over, and the remainder to the home trade. Following are today's sales in detail:—

New South Wales—3,700 bales, scoured, 4 1/2d to 1s 4 1/2d; greasy, 3d to 9 1/2d. Queensland—1,200 bales, scoured, 8d to 1s 6 1/2d; greasy, 3 1/2d to 10d. Victoria—2,200 bales, scoured, 4 1/2d to 1s 4 1/2d; greasy, 2d to 11d. South Australia—500 bales, scoured, 9d to 1s 3d; greasy, 3 1/2d to 8d. West Australia—75 bales, scoured, 7d, greasy, 3 1/2d to 6 1/2d. New Zealand—3,300 bales, scoured, 6 1/2d to 1s 2 1/2d; greasy, 3d to 7 1/2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—900 bales, scoured, 6d to 1s 1d, greasy, 3 1/2d to 7 1/2d.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Special to The Commercial. Montreal, May 25. The easy feeling noted in the ocean grain freight market a week ago has developed into weakness, and rates, with two or three exceptions, show a decline of 1/2d to 3d, but the rate to London has advanced 1 1/2d to 3d. The demand for space has not improved any, the market is quiet and little business has been done. There is yet considerable room to be had from here for June shipment to some ports. We quote: Liverpool 1s 1/2d to 1s 3d, London, 2s, Glasgow 1s 3d; Avonmouth, 2s, Louth 2s 3d Belfast, 1s 10 1/2d, Cardiff, 1s 6d, June, Dublin, 1s 10 1/2d, Manchester, 1s 3d, Hamburg, 2s 3d, Antwerp 2s 1 1/2d, July.

WELL-KNOWN LUMBERMAN DEAD.

A F. E. Phillips, who has been selling British Columbia lumber to the trade in Manitoba for some years, died at the Winnipeg General Hospital on Thursday of appendicitis. Mr Phillips was one of the most widely known salesmen in the trade here.

Implement Trade Notes.

Wm Heath, manager of the Deering Harvesting Co., at Winnipeg, has arrived from a trip through the Northwest as far as Edmonton. A portion of the journey Mr. Heath was accompanied by Mr. Steele, one of the managers from headquarters in Chicago. A drive was taken over the Portage Plains.

Tenders are being let for the work of thoroughly overhauling the Massey-Harris company's office building, at Winnipeg. The proposed changes will give greatly increased accommodation. In addition to the ground floor, which has heretofore contained the greater portion of their city staff, they will now occupy the second floor for office purposes.

THE TWINE MARKET.

While there still prevails some irregularity of prices the continued excellent outlook for small grain crops has given a slightly better tone to the market. A few sellers, having sold so small an amount of twine, are on the anxious seat and are willing to sell at meagre profits rather than take chances on an extraordinary demand. But the impression is gaining that there will be a very large volume of second orders. Present crop conditions certainly favor this conclusion, and as fast as stocks are reduced—a slow process at the present time—the eagerness to sell disappears, and with it goes the tendency to shade the regular schedule. Some of the leading manufacturers profess to believe that if nothing happens to mar the grain prospect the demand for twine will run a close race with the supply. No change has occurred in fiber prices for several weeks.

Twine prices as held by the majority of sellers follow: Sisal, 80c; standard, 5 1/2c; manilla (600-foot), 10 1/2c; pure manilla, 11 1/2c; Carloads 1/2 cent less. Five-ton lots 1/2 cent less. —Farm Implement News, Chicago

Insurance Notes.

The annual report of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada has been published in pamphlet form and distributed to policyholders.

During the last ten years the interest earnings of the Mutual Life of Canada have exceeded the death claims by the sum of \$137,797. The totals for the period are interest earnings, \$1,536,976, death claims paid, \$1,399,179.

Western business men will note with pleasure the acknowledgement of the growing importance of western interests and experience implied in the appointment of F. W. Thompson, general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co., to a place on the general board of directors of the new Crown Life Insurance, which has its headquarters in Toronto. Besides being on the general board Mr. Thompson is a member of the local board for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The general board of this company is composed of 21 of the most representative business and public men in Canada.

Geo. G. Carscallen, a member of the Gurney-Tilden Co., Hamilton, was a guest at the Leland this week.



Winnipeg Prices, Paints, Oils Glass, Etc.

ALABASTINE—Cases of 20 packages, \$4.00; Muralo, do., \$6.50. BENZINE—Case, \$3.50. DRY COLOURS—White lead, lb, 7 1/2c red lead, 8c; yellow ochre in barrel lots 2 1/2c, less than barrel lots, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3 1/2c; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian red, barrels, 3c, less than barrels, 3 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; European vermilion, \$1 per lb; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots 2 1/2c, less than barrels, 3c; English purple oxides, in casks, 3 1/2c, less quantities, 4c lb. GASOLINE—Stove, per case, \$3; naphtha, \$2.00. GLASS—Single glass, first break, 16 to 25 united inches, \$2.50; 20 to 40, \$2.75; 40 to 60 feet boxes, \$3 to \$4; 51 to 60, \$6.50; 61 to 70, \$7 per 100 feet boxes. LINED OIL—Raw, gal., 90c; boiled, gal., 95c in barrels; less than barrels, 5c gal, extra, with additional charges for cans and cases. OILS—Black oils, 25 to 30c gal; clear machine oil, 30c; cylinder oil, 33 1/2c; as to quality, castor oil, 1 1/2c per lb; lamp kerosene or kerosene oil, 6c; neatfoot oil, 4 1/2; steam refined oil, 8c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 gal. PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, gal., \$1.30(\$1.00, as to shade and quality. PUTTY—In bladders, barrel lots, 2 1/2c lb; in 100 lb bags, 2 1/2c; do. less than barrels, 3c lb. REFINED PETROLEUM—Silver Star, 19c; Oleophene, 21c; Sunlight, 22c; Locomo, 24c per gallon; Diamond, 25c; T. & P., 26c; Solar, 22c; Brilliant, 21 1/2c per gal. in barrels. T. & P., cases, \$2.75; Solar, case, \$2.55. TURPENTINE—Pure spirits in barrels, 61c; less than barrels, 66c per gal. An additional charge for packages of small quantities. VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.60(\$1.75, hard oil finish, \$1.50(\$2); brown Japan, \$1; house painters gold size Japan, \$1.75; coach painters, \$2.00; \$2.25; No. 1 brown shellac, \$2.00; pure orange shellac, \$2.25. WHITE LEAD—Pure, \$7.00 per 100lb; No. 1, \$6.50. WHITING—\$1.25 per 100lb gross weight.

Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

Following is a list of the prices now being paid by responsible fur buyers in Winnipeg for consignments of furs from all parts of the west:

Table with columns 'From' and 'To' listing fur prices for Badger, Bear, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Musquash, Otter, Skunk, Wolf, and Wolverine.

The above prices are for prime skins only, and vary according to size and

A report from Washington on Monday said: Approximately 50,000 machinists throughout the country struck to-day for a nine hour day, a scale of wages equal to the present ten hour scale and other demands. This is the rough estimate of President O'Connell, of the National Association of Machinists, based on the telegraphic advices that have reached him to-day from the machinists headquarters in the various cities. Mr. O'Connell said to-night that up to 5 o'clock reports show that 30,000 firms employing approximately 100,000 men had signed the agreements for the nine hour day or made satisfactory arrangements with the local organizations.

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

GROCERIES

Table of grocery prices including Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Spices, Cured Fish, and Raisins.

Dried Fruits

Table of dried fruit prices including Raisins, California Evaporated Fruits, Nuts, and Syrups.

Teas

Table of tea prices including Calma Blacks, Young Hysons, and various blends.

CURED MEATS, ETC.

Table of cured meat prices including Lard, Breakfast Bacon, Smoked Meats, and Meat Sandries.

DRUGS

Table of drug prices including Alum, Bleaching Powder, Borax, and various medicinal products.

Advertisement for Lucas, Steele & Bristol, Hamilton, featuring 'Special Prices' and 'Canned Goods, Teas, Etc.' with a central figure illustration.



# THE RAILWAY BILL

The following is the full text of the Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Co. and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Co., as finally passed by the parliament of Canada and assented to by the governor-general to-day.

## BILL NO. 103.

An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Company, Limited, the Portage and North-Western Railway Company, and the Waskada and North-Eastern Railway Company.

### Preamble

WHEREAS by indenture of lease, dated the fifteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and one, and set forth in Schedule A to this Act, the lessors named in the said indenture did demise and lease to Her Majesty, represented therein by the Executive Government of the province of Manitoba, certain lines of railway therein mentioned, upon terms and conditions set forth in the said indenture; and whereas His Majesty, represented by the Executive Government of the Province of Manitoba, of the first part, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, of the second part, have executed a certain indenture bearing date the eleventh day of February, nineteen hundred and one, and set forth in Schedule B to this Act; and whereas the parties to the said indenture of the eleventh day of February, nineteen hundred and one, have, by their petitions, prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petitions: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

### Power to lease rail-ways, etc.

1. The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited), the Portage and North-Western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-Eastern Railway Company have, and shall be deemed to have had at the time of the execution of the said indenture of the fifteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and one, full power to demise and lease the lines of railway and other premises included in the said indenture on the terms therein contained; and the said indenture of lease and the assignment thereof by the said indenture of the eleventh day of February, nineteen hundred and one, are hereby confirmed.

### Indentures in schedule confirmed.

### Further powers.

2. The Canadian Northern Railway Company has, and shall be deemed to have had at the time of the execution of the said indenture of the eleventh day of February, nineteen hundred and one, full power—

- (a) to accept the assignment of the said lease;
- (b) to make the covenants and agreements in the said indenture contained—

(i) relating to the said lease and to the payments thereunder and to the terms thereof;

(ii) relating to the bonds mentioned in clauses 5 and 6 of the said indenture;

(iii) relating to the rates to be charged or demanded by the said company for the carriage of freight and passengers;

(iv) relating to the payments to be paid by the said company notwithstanding exemption from taxation;

(c) and to make the grant contained in clause 20 of the said indenture.

### Effect of this act.

3. Nothing in this Act or in the indentures contained in the schedules hereto, or done in pursuance of this Act or of the said indentures, shall—

(a) divest or limit, temporarily or otherwise, the rights or powers (under existing or future legislation of the Parliament of Canada) of the Governor in Council, or of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, or of any commission or other authority, respecting any matter or thing, obligation or duty;

(b) place the Government of Canada, directly or indirectly, under any liability, obligation or duty with respect to any bonds, debentures, stocks or securities of any kind, or any interest thereon, or any payment, matter or thing in the said indentures provided for or referred to, or in any way arising therefrom;

(c) authorize the Canadian Northern Railway Company contrary to the meaning of *The Railway Act*, to charge or demand any discriminating rate for the carriage of freight or passengers, or to allow or make any secret or special tolls, rebate, drawbacks or concession, or any higher rates for the carriage of freight or passengers than those heretofore or hereafter fixed, under the authority of existing or future legislation of the Parliament of Canada, by the Governor in Council, or by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, or by any commission or other authority.

### Option of acquiring certain premises.

4. The lessee or assignee of the said lease for the time being, its successors and assigns, are hereby granted the option, at any time during the term demised by the said indenture, to acquire and are hereby authorized and empowered to acquire absolutely the demised premises included in the indenture of lease dated the fifteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and one, set out in Schedule A to this Act, and all the franchises, rights and powers of the lessors in the said indenture of lease mentioned, free from encumbrances, for the sum of seven million dollars; and the said lessors, their successors and assigns, are hereby respectively required to and shall grant, assign and transfer to the said lessee or assignee for the time being, its successors or assigns, the said demised premises, franchises, rights and powers, free from encumbrances, on the said option being exercised and on payment of the said sum of seven million dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

### Exercise of option.

5. The said option shall be exercised by the said lessee or assignee for the time being, its successors or assigns, giving to the Northern Pacific Railway Company or its successors written notice in that behalf. The said sum of seven million dollars shall be paid into the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba, to be paid over and distributed as hereinafter provided for, and it shall stand in lieu of the said demised premises, franchises, rights and powers, which shall thereupon become vested absolutely in the said lessee or assignee for the time being, its successors and assigns, free from encumbrances, and all necessary conveyances and transfers thereof shall be executed and delivered by the said lessors respectively.

### Distribution of moneys.

6. The said sum shall be paid over and distributed to and among the said lessors and such persons and corporations interested in the said demised premises as mortgagees, bondholders or otherwise, and in such priorities as the said court may order; and for the purpose of ascertaining those interested and the amount of their interests and of ordering the proper distribution of the said money and of carrying out and giving full effect to the provisions of sections 4, 5 and 6 of this Act the said court is hereby vested with full power and jurisdiction.

## Grain and Milling Notes.

C. F. Desola, Canadian representative of Swan & Hunter, shipbuilders of Tyneside, says his firm are planning to put a fleet of grain carriers on the Canadian canals as soon as Montreal is equipped with elevators and the improvements at Port Colborne are carried out.

The salvage wheat of the burned elevators of R. F. Lyon, at Carberry, Man., was sold on Wednesday morning to A. McNaabb, of Alexander, for the sum of \$2,613. There were several tenders ranging from \$1,500 to the successful tender price. This includes all the grain piled out and in and around the elevator ruins.

A record has been made in transportation and loading of grain via Fort William, Midland, and Montreal. In six days, recently, 86,000 bushels of wheat was run into the steamship Rosedale at Fort William, by the Northern Elevator Company, carried to Midland, put through the G. T. R. elevator there, and loaded overseas at Montreal, unloaded into the bins of the Montreal Warehousing Company, and a portion of it run directly into the hold of the steamship Belona.

India promises a bumper crop of wheat. It is not so many years ago that our great dependency ranked very high in British markets, but the ever-recurring famines make the exports therefrom very uncertain. Twenty years ago we were all nearly sure that India was about to play a most important part, but no reliability can be placed upon either estimates or actual surplus, on account of the very great diverse conditions operating in the different and distant provinces. We would that there could be better overcome, but are afraid many years must elapse before constant anxiety can be converted into any sort of certainty.—London Miller.

The United States government's May 1 report fully confirmed all previous exceptionally favorable state and private crop reports. It was even more favorable than expected. In showing improvement in winter wheat conditions instead of a slight recession. The improvement, however, compared with April 1 at 94.1 per cent. versus 91.7 per cent., was offset by the abandoned area of 2,000,000 acres, reducing the approximate crop estimate to 68,000,000 bushels, against 457,000,000 bushels. Last year on April 1 the abandoned area noted was 3,565,000 acres and condition 88.9 per cent., with crop indications of 385,000,000 bushels, compared with 285,000,000

bushels, the total crop harvest of winter wheat in 1898-1899. This year's revised area on May 1 is given at 28,267,000 acres, against 26,585,000 acres on May 1 last year.

## Railway and Traffic Matters.

The Canadian Northern will build a new round house and freight shed at Dauphin.

Wm. Whyte, assistant to the C. P. R. President, will leave Winnipeg on his trip to Siberia on June 1 and will be accompanied by A. M. Norton and Wm. Harvey.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. wants tenders for the erection of a pump house and the digging and construction of suction and intake wells at the foot of Robert street, Winnipeg, on the banks of the Red River. Also for 8-inch water pipes to be laid from the pump house named to the C. P. R. shops. The bids for this work will be great, but the company thinks that the Red River water is by far the best adapted for engines.

It is reported at Portage la Prairie, Man., that construction work on the Northern Pacific extension from Beaver will commence at once, it being the intention of the Canadian Northern Railway now that the railway bills are passed, to connect their line to Alberta on June 1, with the Dauphin branch as Gladstone will allow them to run trains from beyond Swan River direct to Winnipeg within a few weeks as there is only a short link to connect.

The wholesale men and the leading shippers of Winnipeg paid a fitting tribute to James Osborne, general superintendent of the C. P. R., last week on the occasion of his transfer to the Atlantic division. Headed by J. H. Ashdown, a number of business men, including G. R. Crowe, of the Northern Elevator Co.; G. V. Hastings, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; R. Mather, of Rat Portage; W. Phillips and others waited on Mr. Osborne at his office and presented him with an address accompanied by a silver tea service.

The Bell Telephone Company has withdrawn its bills recently before the Canadian senate providing for an increase in stock from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and shifting the control of its rates from the federal ministry to parliament. The bill is supported by a number of municipal bodies, Toronto and Winnipeg among the number.

**Warehouse Commissioner Predicts a Great Crop for Manitoba.**

As the crops look now, it would appear that we will have a 40,000,000 bushel crop for export." So said Charles C. Castle, the government warehouse commissioner, a few days ago to a Bulletin reporter, referring to the bright prospects of a heavy crop in the district that comes under his inspection. A yield of 100,000 bushels would be exceptionally heavy, even for the fruitful soil of Manitoba; but Mr. Castle, who has been throughout the province, and has reliable information, believes that the growing time for grain has arrived, and that all the big harvests of previous years will be eclipsed. There is an exceptionally large area under seed, and the yield will be about 100 bushels to the acre. It is anticipated that at least 12,000 men will have to be brought in to assist with the harvest, if everything pans out according to promise.

Commissioner Castle has just received the first application of the season for the first warehouse, under provision 41 of the Manitoba Grain Act. As the season advances further applications will, no doubt, be received.

To ascertain whether the managers of warehouses and elevators are complying with the law which compels them to insure at full value the grain stored with them, Mr. Castle recently sent out inquiry forms to all who come under his control. He received about 125 answers, and in only three or four cases, had the managers failed to properly insure the grain. This was considered a very satisfactory result by the commissioner, but the great importance to the farmers and the general community to have the grain all insured in case of fire. An instance of this was the burning of the elevator at Alexandria a short time ago. Had the fire taken place a year or so before, the chances are that several of the grain would have been insured, and any of the farmers would have suffered the loss. As it was, the grain was all fully insured in compliance with the act, and Mr. Castle intends to send out inquiries monthly and receive reports regarding the insurance.

Regarding his experience of the first year as commissioner, Mr. Castle says: "The elevator and warehouse owners have certainly done everything in their power to make things run smoothly as possibly for me." It has been a very trying year. They practically had to start in under new conditions in September that were very trying, and make provision for the warehouses for a lot of grain not fit to be stored, but it was handled carefully and expeditiously. All things considered it is marvellous that the complaints have been so few in number.

Mr. Castle recently returned from a trip to Fort William and Duluth and regarding this he said to the reporter: "I saw shipments of grain in perfect condition both in Fort William and Duluth, showing great care on the part of the inspecting officials, and also of the warehousemen in keeping the grain over winter. The crops in Minnesota and North Dakota look as good condition as they have done any time in the last ten years. It is simply a revelation to see the condition of the young crop for hundreds of miles. Our own crop is also looking well between here and the borders."

**N. P. Crop Report.**

The Northern Pacific crop report issued Wednesday indicates that the crops are making favorable progress. Rain would be appreciated in many quarters, but as yet the growth has not suffered because of the lack. Seeding is practically completed. The Belmont report says: "The growth is somewhat wonderful the growth since last report, grain being considerably ahead of this time a year ago."

**The C.P.R. Report.**

The C. P. R. seeding report shows that the crop is now nearly all in. The least that is done is along the main line in the Victoria to Rossburn. Here there has been 90 and 95 per cent of the crop put in. The Prince Albert section is completed up to 90 per cent, the total average for the same on the Northern Pacific section, 90 per cent, on the Pasqua and Snowflake sections; the other parts

of the province all completed. The increase in the average is found to be from 5 to 6 per cent. The weather in all sections is reported fine and in nearly all, good growing weather for the plants. The prospects are described in most cases as "grand," some of the agents say they have never been better.

**A Wheat Hospital.**

The loss to farmers every year through wet, dirty or diseased wheat is very large. The loss from loose smut alone is millions of dollars per year. In order to prevent this great loss, at least, to reduce it to a minimum, wheat hospital has been established at Port Arthur, Ont. In this hospital diseased and damaged wheats are restored to health by an elaborate system of treatment. In addition to this, the figure, the institution where the work is done has come to be known in current phrase as "the hospital," and the name fits.

It is, in reality, a large elevator, built in the lake itself, upon piling ships which carry the cured patients to the larger cities of Canada or to the east for shipment direct to England, may come alongside to take on their cargoes. The hospital receives and cures over two millions of bushels of wheat per year.

Of course it would be impossible for the attendants to restore to health a patient suffering from the more virulent type of smut, the "stinking smut," or "bunt," as it is called, for, in the whole range of this disease and its various stages of infection, and is but a mass of germs, which have appropriated to themselves all the nutritive parts of the wheat and rendered it but a thin shell, the breaking of which sends forth a poisonous mass of spores bearing a pungent, fetid odor very distressing in its effects upon any flour with which it comes in contact.

But such kernels as are not injured in the healthy wheat, are susceptible to treatment even though they are so black with smut or dirt that their original color cannot be distinguished. In addition to all the wheats which may be thus afflicted, there is a large class which may be said to have drooping tendencies, such wheats are so saturated with water from one cause or another, that they are unfit for milling, and, as a rule, are either burned or thrown away, or utilized as stock. In possible, for the feeding of the certain season there is a great deal of this wet wheat. Frequently it causes great loss to the farmers, sometimes the total loss of an entire crop. Methods of home treatment are not likely to prove availing, and the patients are given up for lost.

The hospital contains an elaborate drying plant, in which six thousand five hundred bushels of wet wheat may be dried per hour. It consists of a series of upright frames, perhaps an inch and a half in thickness and about three feet by ten feet. They are made of perforated metal; they are, in fact, huge flat cases, in which the wheat is held while streams of hot air, or warm air, are passed through them to reduce the moisture.

The wheat which must pass through this treatment comes in three classes:

1. "Tough" wheat, which contains about four and a half per cent. of water above the normal amount.
2. "Damp" wheat, which has seven and one-half per cent. of moisture.
3. "Wet" wheat, having an excess of from eleven to fifteen per cent. of water.

Normal wheat contain about four per cent of moisture. When the wheat having an abnormal amount of moisture has been provided with the treatment it comes out in fine condition for milling and has lost all the way from one-half a pound in weight to five pounds per bushel, the excess being water.

The entire treatment of wheat which comes in for treatment for smut or smut might be condensed into one word—scouring. The wheat which is dark with dirt, but which has an honest kernel beneath its coat of black, is literally scoured between pieces of metal, passing through a revolving machine which so tosses and turns and burnishes the wheat that it comes out as though it had never been contaminated.

Normally, a large amount of dust is blown off in the hospital, so much,

In fact, that the employees are compelled to wear face masks, which are made of a hard white rubber, with holes in the sides, in which are pressed bits of sponge to absorb the dust as the men inhale air. The workmen present a curious appearance when in addition to these masks they wear a pair of huge, close-fitting goggles, completely covering their eyes. One might easily imagine them strange half-human animals, so unreal are their looks.

**New Town of Manor.**

This thriving little town situated on the Pipestone branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, eighty miles west of Souris, is booming at present. Only last October the first building was erected and we now have three good general stores, two lively stables, blacksmith shops, harness shop, wagon maker, two lumber yards, and several fine residences. The C. P. R. have a fine station and material is now on the forty carloads of stock will be shipped from here this season. Plenty of good wood and hay is available at a short distance. Good water is also found at a depth of fifteen to twenty-five feet. The land in this district is second to none in the west and we require is plenty of good settlers to have the best of the farming districts west of Winnipeg. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a school and church. Several implement firms are also represented which is usually found in any thrifty up to date town. Our large elevator will be built here this summer.

**Life Insurance.**

In discussing the insurance of man's life and property, at Trinity cathedral recently, Dean Campbell Fair took for his text I. Timothy, v. 8: "But if any man provide for his own and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." The dean said: "It may be that before next Sunday some one here to fight strong, able and robust, may be laid low a fever upon a bed of dangerous illness. You may lose your health of body and your peace of mind. In a moment an accident may strike you down and in a second you become helpless."

"What then? Expenses continue as before and are added to. The physician's fees, ably earned, must be met and a large sum necessary for restoration of our fellow men wages when illness begins; from where they can get rent and food and clothing and medicine be paid for? We can turn to and purchase but this means debt; furniture can be pawned or sold, but that is painful loss; you can borrow, but few are willing to lend; you can ask for charity, and willingly the church will give it, but an honorable soul shrinks from begging alms; you may put the children to work, but children should be in school, not in stores; the wife and mother may wash and scrub, but her place is with the sick bed-winner, where her heart is. What else can be done? We cannot prevent sickness, but we can provide for it. By membership in a beneficial order, we can have a contract that by paying about two cents a day when you are well you will be paid \$5 a week when you are sick. When we are working and earning most \$12 a week when we are ill. This is a business contract, not charity. Seven cents daily when I am well secures me nearly \$3 a day when I am prostrated. What right have any of us bread-winners—providers for households—to omit such a provision for the sick-bed, when by economy, self-denial and a little privation we can have a secure fund for our maintenance as wages are when we are well, strong and working and earning? Has anyone a right to throw himself upon charity when by a business arrangement of a few cents daily we can have ample protection for illness and prostration?"

"But my fellow man, something else is to happen. That illness may end in death, and what then? What and how to support the helpless widow and motherless orphans? Here comes in the magnificent system of finance we call insurance, to prevent our many 'godsend,' to prevent pauperism and preserve the home. I

show in reverence before an insurance agent. I honor with unfeigned reverence the fraternal insurance companies of America, the beneficial organizations of America, they have saved the homes of our country and fed and clothed the widows and orphans of America when nothing else but begging and borrowing and an almshouse could have fed the hungry when death took the husband and father to the grave. Consult a representative of one of these great companies and excellent orders and once, while you are in health and strength, pass the medical examination, secure your policy and never cease its payments—from \$10 to \$2,000 when you are gone—so that you may be a free and honest man.

"What shall such a course as this prevent? It will prevent an accident here upon the bed of death as you go to feed my loved one? It will prevent shame upon the brow and poverty in your home. It will prevent the relieving officer coming to your widow and children to take them in the pauper's wagon to the almshouse. It will prevent a thousand and one ills and make you feel that you can look with confidence into the face of your wife and children, of mother and sisters, and know in your heart that because you loved them you saved them the awful condition of being a 'destitute' family."

"Some men tells us they don't believe in insurance and that the world owes them and their families a living. I feel that the world owes them a kicking, and I wish some one would do it right off!"

**The Cheese Trade.**

The season has started on a scarcity of the new make, according to the Montreal Trade Bulletin, and buyers have been scouring the country in order to secure sufficient cheese to fill their orders. It is strange to say, a large proportion of the old make had to be shipped out on consignment. Shippers who have recently returned from England, state that the importers there are not in the best of moods, as the season just closed was marked by heavy losses, a well-known importing largely sold out his entire stock at 41s for December. It was bid and refused in December last, thus showing a clear loss of 10s per cwt. A number of similar cases are mentioned by annual who have returned from their parties in Great Britain, and yet these same importers are now cabling over for the new produce, and in some instances on best terms. That can make is now in progress is generally conceded, and the consumptive demand will, no doubt, prevent accumulations to any extent for the export demand for large white cheese has caused stock there to be priced, we are pretty closely at steady prices, were not for the last year, and a good business is looked forward to for some time. The pastures are in excellent condition, the recent cool spell which checked a too rapid and rank growth. The shipments of the new make this year, which are small, it is said by a party recently returned from the west, can easily be made up, as he says the May make in all sections will be large, and in his opinion in excess of that of the past year. It must be admitted, however, that the shipments for making cheese are not as good as they were a year ago, the price to be paid with being only 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c, against 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c a year ago, or 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c. Then, again, the recent advance in the butter market and the advance in prices have tended to prevent factories from making butter, from shifting on to cheese, so that, looking at the situation as a whole, the outlook for cheese at the moment favors a steady market. The English demand is expected to increase from week to week, as field work there becomes more general and if prices are not hoisted above an export basis, the demand checked thereby, a good steady trade may be looked for.

Reports from the wool producing districts of the Western States state that wool is moving there to a great extent. One large block has changed hands at prices ranging from 10 to 11c.

**B. C. Mines Closed.**

Rossland, B. C., May 21.—At the Le Roi mine between 120 and 130 men were laid off yesterday. Inquiry of the management as to the cause of this elicited the information that the men were dismissed as a result of the trouble at the smelter at Northport. This trouble has been brewing there for several days and the smelter was finally compelled to close down, and the 300 men employed there are out. A foreman in the smelter earned the ill-will of some of the employees, and as a consequence of this, it is alleged that threats were made that he was to be run down the railway track, and that he might be thrown into the Columbia river. The management of the smelter therefore decided to close down, as it did not desire to have any trouble, until such time as matters would quiet down. The only work in progress is that of roasting ore in the yards.

It was further stated that there was no question of wages or of hours involved, but it was simply one of a personal grievance against the foreman on the part of the smelter men. If the trouble continues, the Rossland, Great Western, the Le Roi No. 2, and the Le Roi will all be closed down as the yards at the smelter at Northport are not sufficient capacity to hold much more ore.

**Crude Rubber War.**

There is a serious crude rubber war on at the present writing in the New York market, says the Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin, and it looks now as if one of the large crude rubber importing and manufacturing concerns was making an effort to corner the market and had succeeded in accumulating a large proportion of the stocks available at this time. This situation will have no immediate effect on the rubber shoe industry, but it may effect the prices of these goods later, if the corner is effected. The Crude Rubber Company, the company organized under the laws of Virginia by Promoter Flint, together with the independents, is the concern credited with working the corner. The New York Commercial Company, with a capital of \$2,500,000, is credited with trying to break the corner by forcing prices down. According to reports Saturday, the New York Commercial Company was selling crude rubber at a loss of one cent a pound, under the Para price on island rubber, delivered in New York. The Crude Rubber Company was maintaining prices 6 1/2 cents in excess of those of the Commercial Company, and was holding the market firm, refusing to sell under the figures named. It is also stated that the Crude Rubber Company is refusing to sell rubber to sources which would result in the Commercial Company securing any further supplies than it has at present. The reason given for the cut in prices by the Commercial Company is alleged to be to force down values in Para to their New York basis, and thus replenish stocks. According to reports of stock on hand given out by one New York broker May 1, the Crude Rubber Company controlled at that time about two-thirds of the fine and medium rubber and about one-half of the coarse on hand at that port. As the rubber season is said to be over in Para, and the crops in that country are not likely to be large owing to the financial difficulties of Brazil, it already begins to look as though the Crude Rubber Company had a good start towards attaining a corner on crude rubber. However, statistics on this class of material are not always reliable, and the Commercial Company may be able to pull through a situation which at present looks serious to them. The fight will be watched with interest by rubber goods manufacturers in this country.

**Inland Fishing Industry in Canada.**

Though important the inland fisheries of Canada, are not organized on as thorough a commercial basis as are the deep sea fisheries. There are, it is true, in some parts of the lake districts, groups of men who devote themselves chiefly, if not entirely, to fishing, but such cases are relatively rare. The returns of the department of marine and fisheries show the total number of men engaged in the fisheries, in tugs, vessels or boats in the

inland waters of the Dominion to be less than 6,000, as compared with upwards of 30,000, engaged in the deep sea fisheries.

This number, 6,000, by no means represents, however, the total number of those interested in the inland fisheries. Besides furnishing means of employment to many men for seven or eight months in the year, the lake and river fisheries are important chiefly in two ways, by furnishing a means of food supply to pioneers in remote districts, and by attracting large numbers of tourists, many of them from outside of the Dominion to remote parts of the country in quest of game fish, thus giving employment to guides, and putting in circulation considerable sums of money.

The capital invested in the fisheries in the inland waters of Canada in 1889 was \$1,016,057. To this amount the inland fisheries of Quebec (exclusive of the Gulf division) contributed \$103,300; Ontario, \$782,504; Manitoba, \$120,763; and the Territories, \$9,490.

The fishery inspector for Manitoba reports an average season in Manitoba for 1890, some lakes showing an increase in output, and others a proportionate decrease. Continuing, he says:—

"In Lake Winnipegosis and Dauphin districts the catch was more than double what it was the preceding year. This is accounted for to some extent by the large influx of population to this particular part of the province, following the construction of the Canadian Northern into the Swan River country. The extension of this road to the north last season so increased the transport facilities that quite an impetus was given to the fishing industry in the northern part of Lake Winnipegosis, which had never been fished before to any extent, and in which fish were abundant.

"All fishing operations on Lake Winnipegosis this year have been successful and everybody made money. Fishing was most satisfactory, and as high as two and one-half cents per pound has been paid to the fishermen for whitefish by the rival buyers at this point.

"The returns from this lake this year show a yield of over one and a quarter million pounds of whitefish alone and a total yield of nearly five and a quarter million pounds of all other kinds valued at \$127,880. This is an increase on last year's business of \$74,680.

"When one considers the figures in the preceding paragraph, it will be recognized that the fish of our lakes is one of the most valuable resources the country possesses, and will if properly protected, prove an important factor in feeding the vast population, which will, in the near future, people this country."

The report of the inspector for the Territories for the year, 1890, states:—"South of the Saskatchewan river the number of those actually dependent on the fisheries for their livelihood is steadily diminishing, and the most serious danger of the exhaustion of the fish supply is therefore passing. In the more settled districts the amount of fishing done depends largely on the call for labor in other occupations, and the general activity prevailing throughout the Territories in 1890 caused fewer people than usual to resort to fishing.

The inspector for British Columbia reports as follows:—"In the Fraser river district this year sockeye and cohoes have been very scarce. The northern canneries, however, made good packs.

"The deficiency caused by the failure of the sockeye and cohoes runs has, however, been partly made up by the canners having this year put up between 90,000 and 100,000 cases of qualo or dog salmon (O. Keta). A market is found for these in South America. Some 7,000 cases of humpbacks (O. Gorbusha) were put up last year, otherwise the packing of the dog salmon and humpbacks is a new industry here. The removal of the close season between the sockeye and cohoes runs has greatly facilitated the utilization of these varieties. The returns are not yet all in, but the gross pack for the province will amount to nearly 550,000 cases, as against 765,519 cases in 1889, 492,550 cases in 1888, and 1,027,180 cases in 1897. In addition to the salmon put up in cans, there will be an increase as compared with last year, of the

quantities exported, dry, salted and frozen. While the catch of sturgeon has been very small, there is an increase in the yield of halibut.

"A large number of commercial salmon licenses were issued than heretofore from this office (1,892)."

**Amsterdam Bark Sale.**

As will be noted from our cablegrams on another page, says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of New York, the auction of cinchona bark at Amsterdam on Thursday went off at an advance of one Dutch cent over the unit of the previous sale which occurred in March. There has been a steady improvement in average unit value since the beginning of the year, which is due to the falling off of Java bark shipments. Although offerings at the recent auction were only moderate, the amount was in excess of what had been expected, owing to late additions. As our foreign advices state, nearly the entire amount was sold, indicating a desire on the part of manufacturers to increase their holdings.

In the subjoined table are shown the average unit prices per half kilogram, paid at the Amsterdam sales since 1897. The average of ten Dutch cents paid at Thursday's sale is the highest since the ninth auction of last year:

	Dutch Cents.	Dutch Cents.	Dutch Cents.	Dutch Cents.
	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
First	7.25	8.90	4.70	6.20
Second	7.50	10.05	6.75	5.50
Third	9.00	10.05	10.90	1.25
Fourth	10.00	10.10	8.50	5.20
Fifth		10.35	8.25	4.10
Sixth		10.80	7.60	4.20
Seventh		11.75	6.25	4.01
Eighth		12.25	5.35	4.01
Ninth		10.90	6.80	1.67
Tenth		8.00	7.75	4.87

The market here for quinine has been very dull for upwards of a month, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of any decided improvement in the buying interest. On this account it is not expected that foreign manufacturers will advance their quotations to correspond with the increased cost of raw material. American manufacturers, however, have put up their prices and are now quoting on a basis of thirty-four cents for bulk.

Imports of cinchona bark into the United States show a considerable increase for the past nine months of the fiscal year, when 3,550,622 pounds, valued at \$732,926, against 3,282,734 pounds, valued at \$436,137 for the same period last year, were imported. We give below the imports of cinchona bark each year during the past ten fiscal years, and also the values of the arrivals:

Year.	Lbs.	Dols.	Year.	Lbs.	Dols.
1891	2,672,364	701,075	1897	2,699,799	1,155,909
1892	3,421,941	2,619,988	1898	2,537,093	1,232,360
1893	3,374,041	1,967,817	1899	2,977,900	1,772,756
1894	2,502,224	1,141,194	1890	3,281,977	2,175,213
1895	2,012,389	1,173,988	1900	1,107,358	563,075

**How to make the Crockery Department Pay a Profit.**

The editor of the Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin recently asked for a short talk on retailing crockery and glassware in country stores and secured the following:

In taking up this subject we will divide the country crockery dealers into three classes, and most dealers will find that they come under one head or the other.

First. We have the merchant who devotes about one half his store to crockery lines, which include glass ware and lamps, and the other half to either groceries or hardware. This merchant generally has a clean, bright stock of goods to show his customers, and it will be found (if he is at all wide awake) that his customers are not continually sending in mail orders to city department stores and catalogue houses for their wants in this line. He is always buying something new to interest his patrons, and instead of loading up heavy and finding a large stock on hand January 1, he buys small quantities from his local jobbers, letting them carry the stock for him.

You will find this class of crockery merchants making money right along. Second: Comes the spasmodic merchant who buys a spring and fall bill and for two or three weeks after makes a good display of new goods. These are never cleaned up after their first arrival, however, and are soon covered with dust, fly specked and stock broken so that hardly an order can be filled. How can a stock of that kind pay? What merchant would pay

so little attention to his dry goods stock, or his groceries? You must have what your customers want, or you cannot expect their trade.

Third. We find the merchants who when a customer comes in looking for crockery, takes him back under the stairs, or in a dark corner, and there on one or two shelves six feet long, his "crockery stock." A few dirty, dusty plates, cups and saucers, etc., decorated ware at all, a box of common tumblers, and there you are. This is the merchant who can make the most improvement, and can just trade his business in this line by waking up, bringing his goods to the front, stocking up with a few new goods to give his stock a look of variety, and keeping them clean.

Here is the word that tells the tale. Crockery and glassware seems to attract dust and flies, and in the same proportion the clerk thinks it will never do for him to wash dishes. That is a woman's work, consequently the dishes stay dirty and sales continue poor.

I don't believe in telling merchants how to show their goods. They don't need such advice. Let them keep their stock clean and put some of everything they carry in sight, giving extra space to different lines or new goods from time to time, and their customers will do the rest.

In conclusion, Mr. Merchant, walk into your store to-morrow morning as an outsider—as though you came to buy goods—and take a long look at your stock and its condition, the prices on your goods and your window display, and I feel satisfied you will find room for improvement and will be able to rise to the occasion and meet the issue.

**Canadian Leathers.**

The progress made in leather manufacture in this country within the past few years is a matter for the greatest congratulation. Canadian shoe manufacturers had formerly to look to the United States for the finer grades of their raw material and it was taken for granted that the mission of the Canadian tanner ended with the production of the common grades of sole and upper stock. To-day the wants of the shoe trade are being met as both these lines, in the finest as well as in the cheapest qualities. In addition to Spanish and slaughter skins of the very best make, there are found five concerns turning out oak sole of a quality second to none on the continent. In fancy upper stock, such as box, willow, storm, and Russian calf the imported article has been largely supplanted by the home product, and also the higher grades of grain and pebble. In fact a complete transformation has taken place largely through the introduction of new processes and appliances, which enable the Canadian tanner to show samples that give him every advantage in the way of quality and price over his foreign competitor. In dongolas the same progress has been made, and stock is being turned out by four or five tanners that is giving quite as good satisfaction as that which formerly came across the line. All this has helped to place the shoe industry in a position of greater independence of foreign markets, and is a factor of no little importance in shaping the destiny of this country as a shoe producing centre. There is no reason in the world why our leather should not find increasing favor abroad as well as at home, and with the natural adaptability of our surroundings for the production of cheap leather and shoes a trade established that will relieve us from the exigencies to which a limited home market has hitherto subjected us.—Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal.

**Sugar Production in the United States.**

The production of beet sugar in the United States is rapidly increasing. Statistics indicate that the United States consumes more sugar than any other nation, or, approximately, one quarter of the whole of the world's product. The conditions of soil and climate are quite as good in the United States, and especially in Colorado, Nebraska, and Illinois, for the development of beet and its sugar extraction, as in any of the countries of Europe. The world's consumption of sugar is now about \$250,000,000 per annum, two-thirds of which is produced from beet and one-third from cane, whilst the annual increase is estimated at 250,000 tons. A report by

foreign office by Consul Wyndham states that in the Chicago consular district there are four factories in the state of Illinois, three in Nebraska, three in Colorado; those in Nebraska and Colorado belong to the American Beet Sugar company, and one at Grand Junction, Rocky Ford, and Sugar City, and, when fully completed, will employ thousands of hands. The success attending the cultivation of sugar beet in this district has proved that it may be made a profitable and successful investment. A large factory has been built at Rocky Ford, Otero county, Colorado, which cost \$200,000 to build and equip. It is proposed to have it ready for the crop of the coming season. To supply it the farmers in the vicinity have contracted to grow 8,000 acres of beets a year for five years. From tests made they estimate their beets will yield 15 to 18 per cent. of sugar. The factory, when it is running at its capacity, will consume daily 1,000 tons of beets, which it will convert into about 100 tons of refined sugar of the highest purity. The beets reach maturity with a high percentage, and seldom go below 15 per cent.; 12 per cent. is taken as the basis of buying beets at the factory. The beets are grown by the farmers under contract with the factory, and paid for according to the saccharine contents. Determined by chemical tests made of samples taken from the wagons at time of delivery. In addition, the factory controls about 5,000 acres of land. Most of the land will be farmed by tenants, but only a portion of each farm is devoted to beets each year. Growers sell their beets based upon the sugar contents. Selling upon this basis encourages better farming and the raising of better beets. It is the only fair way, both to the raiser and manufacturer. At Sugar City a farm of 12,000 acres has been cultivated for raising sugar beets, and a factory has been built with a capacity of 500 tons every 24 hours. On the farm 1,000 men and women have been employed during the summer, and this season's crop will be converted into sugar. Next year fully 4,000 acres of beets will be in cultivation. The output will be increased as rapidly as possible, and every day the demand for workmen is increasing. It is estimated that the general average of sugar in the beets is 12 per cent. So far as the Arkansas Valley in Colorado is concerned this percentage is being largely exceeded, the minimum percentage of sugar being about 14 per cent., while the maximum has reached 23 per cent., with a coefficient of purity ranging from 80 to 85 per cent. The experts in charge of the factory at Rocky Ford have become thoroughly convinced that the Nebraska Valley is the ideal sugar-beet producer, thanks to its equable climate, ample supply of water for irrigation, cheap fuel and limestone, and an unlimited extent of available land for beet culture.

**Note Given for Premium on Life Policy.**

A case is reported in the "Insurance Press" in which the decision given by the supreme court of Wisconsin has considerable interest to insurance companies. The suit in question arose over a note being given in payment of the premium on a life policy. The report reads as follows: The policy in question was issued by the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society on the life of one Macdonald for \$5,000. At the time the application was taken by the society's agent, the applicant gave a note for \$15.25, the amount of the first premium payable in ten days after date. The application signed contained the usual provision that the insurance should not become binding until the first premium had been actually received during the lifetime or good health of the applicant. The risk was accepted by the company, the policy issued and sent to the agent for delivery with a voucher to be delivered on the payment of the premium. A few days after receiving the policy and voucher, the agent tendered them to Macdonald and demanded payment for the note. The note was not paid, Macdonald excusing non-payment by saying that his wife was not satisfied with his taking the insurance. The policy was left with Macdonald, the agent keeping the note for collection and the voucher, both of which were then deposited in the bank for collection. The time of the note was ex-

tended thereafter to November 16, 1898.

Macdonald died on Nov. 23. The note had not been paid. The society had no knowledge of the existence of the note until after the death of the insured. The company denied liability on the ground that as the first premium on the policy had not been paid, the policy never went into effect. The beneficiary brought suit to recover. On trial, the agent of the company testified that the policy was delivered to Macdonald merely for his examination. He said he took the note because he wanted to "tie Macdonald up." The jury rendered this decision: The policy was manually delivered by the general agent to Macdonald. Such delivery was made with the understanding that the policy should from that time stand as a completed insurance contract. The note was accepted as payment of the first premium, the agent, on behalf of the company, waiving the terms of the policy, providing that it should not go into effect until the payment of the first premium.

The circuit court denied a motion for a new trial. On appeal to the supreme court a reversal of the decision was secured and a new trial ordered. The supreme court held that there was no evidence to show that there had been a waiver of the stipulation that the policy should not go into effect until the first premium was paid. It also held that the note was not the equivalent of a cash payment, that it was merely an evidence of indebtedness.

Our contemporary regards the above decision as denying that a note is the equivalent of cash, and the question therefore arises whether policies under such circumstances are actually in force or not. The agent, of course, has authority to waive the payment of the premium in cash, either verbally or in writing, but according to the decision of the Wisconsin supreme court it appears necessary for the beneficiary under the policy involved to furnish "prima facie" evidence that such a waiver was given.

A case involving a somewhat similar issue has just been decided by the United States court of appeals at Boston in favor of the life insurance company. One of the conditions of the policy was, that it should not be in force until the first premium had been paid in cash and a special receipt therefor given by the agent. The policyholder in this case gave a note for the premium and died before any cash payment was made. The company claimed that as there was no evidence proving that the premium had been paid in cash, or that an agreement had been made to pay it in cash, the policy was not in force. The lower court decided against the association, but the court of appeals ordered a re-trial, the result of which was awaited with much interest.

**Petroleum Refining.**

The census office has issued a bulletin on the industry of petroleum refining, prepared by E. W. Farker, of the geological survey, as an expert special agent of the census. It covers the calendar year 1899. It shows that to produce refined petroleum to the value of \$123,929,394 materials to the value of \$102,859,311 were consumed, showing a difference in value between the raw material and the finished product much smaller than is common in industries of a more complicated character. The report says "It is a somewhat notable fact that 12,199 wage earners were employed by the sixty-seven establishments operating the seventy-five refineries, the statistics of

which are included in the report. The invested capital is \$95,327,892, which represents the value of the lands, buildings, machinery, tools and the live capital required to carry on the business, but does not include the capital stock of any of the corporations. The value of the products from the use of this capital was \$123,929,381, to produce which involved an outlay of \$6,717,081 for wages, \$102,859,311 for raw materials and 3,430,851 for miscellaneous expenses. The census schedule, however, takes no cognizance of the cost of selling manufactured articles, or of interest on capital invested, or of the mercantile losses incurred in the business, or of depreciation in plant. Of the 12,214,661 barrels of refined petroleum produced in 1899 not less than 16,696,809 barrels, or nearly 40 per cent, were exported to foreign markets.

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

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BOX 883.

**To Prevent Hallitoms.**

Additional interest will be centered upon the acetylene gas display at the Pan-American Exposition because of the fact that in France an acetylene cannon is used by the winegrowers to prevent hallitoms.

The explosive agent used in the gun is a mixture of acetylene and air, and it is fired by an electric igniter. The use of acetylene in the gun is designed to obviate the necessity of keeping a supply of explosive material on hand for charging the gun.

The cannon is connected with an acetylene generator, and is thus always ready for use. It is stated that 35 pounds of carbide serves for about 1,000 charges, and will last six months.

The valve between the explosion chamber and the acetylene generator is controlled electrically, and the operation of the gun consists in closing the gas-valve circuit for a few seconds, then opening it and closing the igniter circuit to fire the charge.

It is said that the effect of guns may be installed, covering a large area, and be fired simultaneously from one station by a single operator.

In sections of the United States where hailstorms do great damage, a similar acetylene gun might be made to do good service.

Their anticipated decline in popularity for summer they will without doubt have a good firm position for several seasons to come.—Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal.

**Arsenic.**

The English victims of arsenic poison in beer now number more than 115 dead and more than 1,000 ill. The area affected is confined within a hundred mile radius from Manchester, but the panic among beer drinkers has spread almost throughout the whole country. It has been completely established that the cause of the poisoning is arsenic in the sulphuric acid used in the manufacture of glucose which the English brewers employ in place of malt and hops in making cheap beer. The poison has thus far been traced to only one establishment, which supplied glucose sugar to several brewers in the Midlands and the north. A recent analysis shows that some beers sold in saloons contain arsenic sufficient easily to kill any persistent drinker, as much as one-sixth of a grain being found in a pint. The fact that arsenic is a cumulative poison makes it more dangerous.—Popular Science.

**The Wool Trade.**

The outlook for the Ontario wool clip, which will begin to come on the market in a few days, is more encouraging than it has been for many years. A great deal of the last clip is still held by large dealers in the country and at prices above the post-hauls. Dealers here have knowledge of at least 800,000 pounds of the 1900 clip which is offering, but it is possible at the moment to work any year for export at a price above the post-hauls. This would let out many holders flat, to say nothing of a margin for interest, expense and a small profit. A letter from the largest mill in Massachusetts, received a few days ago, commenting on market conditions, says: "I have been offered Canada fleeces wool in Doston for the past month at 20 cents—30 days—and have not bought it because I do not want it. I have bought a deal of bankrupt wool in Philadelphia and Boston—Kents 25 cents, selected Irish hogs 20 cents, superior Irish hogs 25 cents, and superior the opening hogs 25 cents, all delivered Boston, and 60 days. I cannot buy Canada wool." These prices are equal to considerably less than 15 cents, Toronto.

Another letter from a well-known American buyer, quoted a price for Canada fleeces which would require the exporter here to get the wool for 13 cents, or less, to show any profit. A marked change is over the wool trade in Australia, Argentina and in Montana and other territorial sections where large numbers of sheep are raised. Formerly the sheep were raised primarily for the wool, and a small grade of animals yielding fine wool were grown, the mutton being a secondary consideration. Now the sheep are raised for mutton export, and the wool is considered as a by-product. The sheep raised for mutton export trade are large, being crossbreds, and the wool is coarse.

In the countries mentioned is now entering more directly into competition with Canadian sorts, and our wool is feeling the effects of the changes in the situation.—Toronto Globe.

**Tan Leathers.**

The situation in tan leather is a hard one to define. Reports from some parts of the country indicate a scarcity of colored leathers while from other directions comes the word that tan stuff is plentiful. The situation summed up is about as follows: The majority of the manufacturers agreed that tan shoes were not going to be worn this summer to any extent, and tanners took their cue from this and very little but black leather was made. Some far sighted manufacturers, however, decided that tan goods were not going to be over-looked this season, but in fact, a good deal was made, and consequently made an effort to secure all the tan leather they could. As a result practically all the colored stock is in the hands of a few manufacturers. There has been a great deal of uncertainty about this matter, but if makers do not try again to introduce these lines for winter wear, which was really at the back of

**How to Lace Shoes Properly.**

It is annoying to see the average shoe clerk trying to lace a customer's shoe. He gets the two ends of the lace together, laces one hole with one end, drops it, picks up the other end and laces another hole. In this way he wastes a lot of time. This is the way to lace the shoe properly: take one end of the shoe lace and lace every other hole alternately until you reach the top. Do not drop the lace, and do not bother with the other lace until you have reached the top. Do the same with the remaining lace; then draw tight from the bottom. The result will be that you will lace the customer's shoes much more quickly and better, and that the two quarters of the shoe will be drawn more evenly together. When you use both laces in lacing the shoe, and draw the quarters together as you go along, they never remain in the position in which they are drawn, but you drop the lace in order to continue lacing, the quarters naturally spread apart, with the result that you have a zigzag effect which is most displeasing to the eye. Many customers complain about lace shoes, they refuse to wear them on account of the uneven way they are laced. You can obviate this by lacing shoes in the simple way described here.—Ex.

**British Columbia Freights.**

R. P. Ritthet & Co., circular: There was a sharp decline in grain freights during the first part of the month, and quotations reached the low figure of 32s 6d San Francisco to United Kingdom or continent. Owing to continued dry weather there was some uneasiness as to the new wheat crop, but at the end of the month prospects improved with a general rainfall, and rates recovered to the extent of 1s 3d to 2s 6d. The course of lumber freights is still downward, and quotations have again been lowered. Although business is dull in the export trade with few orders in hand, vessels for prompt loading, are still far from plentiful. We quote freights as follows: Grain—San Francisco to Cork, 60s; 32s 6d to 36s; Portland to Cork, 60s. 37s 6d; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, 60s, 31s 3d. Lumber—British Columbia or Puget Sound to Sydney, 47s 6d; Melbourne or Fremantle, 50s; to Port Pirie, 52s 6d; to Fremantle, 67s 6d; to Shanghai, 50s; to Kiao Chau, 55s; to Taku, 60s; to Vladivostok, 54s; to West Coast, 5s. 57s 6d; to South Africa, 75s to 72s 6d; to United Kingdom or continent, 75s.

Hon. J. I. Tarte, in conversation with a Toronto Globe correspondent intimated that important developments were on foot in regard to the transportation problem. The minister hinted that in addition to the employment of great carriers of the largest size on the upper lakes, a fleet of steel barges, each costing \$100,000, would before long be placed on the route between Port Colborne and Montreal. "About these I am unable to speak at present," said Mr. Tarte, "but something definite will be evolved."

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Zeeland . . . . .	June 5
ANCHOR LINE—	From New York
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