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THE COMMERCIAL

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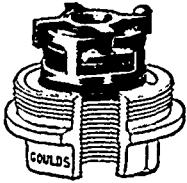
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Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 22, 1901.

No. 42

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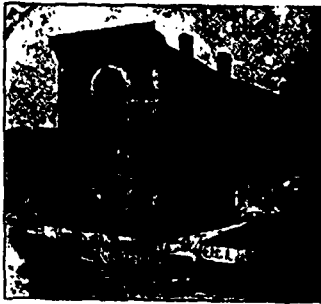
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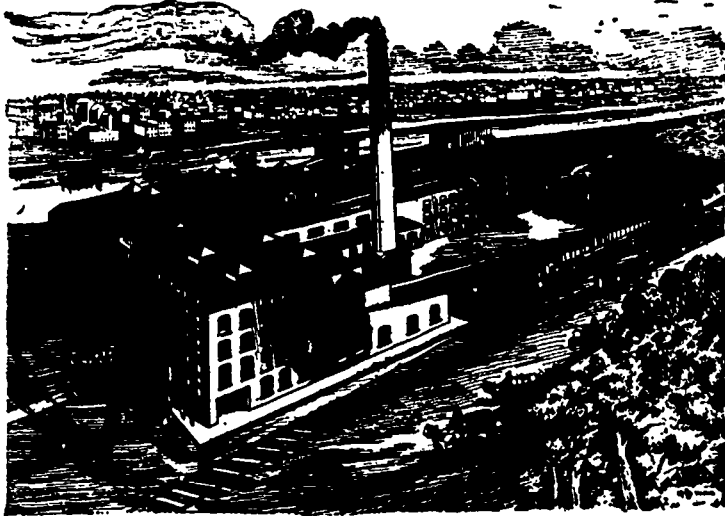
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Wheat Stocks Diminishing.

Stocks of wheat in the United States continue to decrease liberally, says Bradstreets, and those in the grain-consuming countries are also beginning to show signs of depletion from the aggregates held some time ago. American holders of wheat may be interested to know that the reduction of stocks here and in Canada in May was greater than in any similar period in at least four years past. The total stocks of wheat in the world fell off 18,451,000 bushels during May as slightly larger decrease than was shown a year ago and comparing with actual increases in supplies in May, 1899 and 1898. From January 1 to date the falling off in the world's available supply was 32,770,000 bushels, against 31,414,000 bushels a year ago and 28,019,000 bushels in the year 1898. Stocks in this country and Canada fell off 44,810,000 bushels from January 1 to date, a decrease 10,000,000 bushels larger than that shown a year ago, four times the decrease in 1899 and 14,000,000 bushels more than in 1898. On the other hand, European stocks have gained since January 1 about 4,900,000 bushels, against a slight decrease a year ago, but owing to the large decrease in America the combined American and European stocks have decreased more than in either 1899, 1898 or 1898. The world's stock on June 1 is about 4,500,000 bushels smaller than a year ago, but 8,000,000 bushels larger than in 1899 and 35,000,000 bushels larger than in 1898.

In the following table are given the details of the movement of stocks in the United States and Canada, monthly, since January 1, 1901:

	East of Rockies,	Pacific Coast,	Totals
Jan. 1	87,911,000	8,098,000	96,009,000
Feb. 1	86,321,000	8,117,000	94,438,000
Mar. 1	80,704,000	6,972,000	87,676,000
Apr. 1	75,501,000	6,325,000	81,826,000
May 1	60,298,000	5,084,000	65,382,000
June 1	47,100,000	4,672,000	51,772,000

The showing on June 1 for ten years past in this country and Canada will be found in the following table:

	East of Rockies,	Pacific Coast,	Totals
1901	47,100,000	4,672,000	51,772,000
1900	57,017,000	6,890,000	63,907,000
1899	42,092,000	3,635,000	45,727,000
1898	27,749,000	3,230,000	30,979,000
1897	37,975,000	1,221,000	39,196,000
1896	68,773,000	2,550,000	71,323,000
1895	64,375,000	8,445,000	72,820,000
1894	71,810,000	8,704,000	80,514,000
1893	90,681,000	3,019,000	93,700,000
1892	90,249,000	2,425,000	92,674,000

The position of European supplies on the first day of June compares with preceding months and years as follows:

	(000,000's omitted.)			
	1890.	'97.	'98.	'99.
Jan.	89.8	70.2	71.0	61.9
Feb.	73.8	77.5	71.3	61.7
Mar.	73.3	70.2	69.0	68.2
Apr.	69.0	64.7	69.0	61.7
May	63.1	55.9	61.5	67.5
June	62.0	55.5	67.2	79.1
July	61.4	50.7	59.3	67.4
Aug.	48.0	38.0	44.8	63.5
Sept.	46.2	43.1	37.0	63.0
Oct.	56.5	57.3	39.7	66.0
Nov.	78.8	61.6	48.0	71.0
Dec.	89.2	70.5	54.4	71.1

The combined American and European stocks on June 1 make the following comparison:

	(000,000's omitted.)				
	1901.	'00.	1899.	'98.	'97.
Jan. 1	109	107	117	132	153
Feb. 1	107	102	118	124	148
March 1	102	100	124	118	132
April 1	100	101	123	114	122
May 1	143	148	117	95	107
June 1	128	132	116	99	104
July 1	128	119	80	78	123
Aug. 1	128	118	58	64	108
Sept. 1	135	117	63	68	100
Oct. 1	154	134	67	95	127
Nov. 1	166	169	88	111	132
Dec. 1	170	163	103	127	152

The total stock of wheat in the leading countries of the world on June 1 compares with the preceding period as follows:

	(000's omitted.)			
	June 1, 1901.	June 1, 1900.	1899.	1901.
U.S. & Canada	51,771	64,483	45,727	65,530
Europe & Africa	70,300	64,100	70,500	78,100
Australia	8,000	6,800	6,000	10,500
Argentina	2,400	4,200	8,000	3,200
Totals	139,081	143,583	131,227	157,330

The above figures contain little of a bearish character, and it is safe to say that they would have attracted more attention than they have, in view of the unsatisfactory crop yields from abroad, if it were not that crop accounts at home are in a high degree encouraging, and that we are facing, unless all signs fail, the harvest of the largest wheat crop ever gathered in this country.

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Nineteenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

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

Advertisements purporting to be news matter, or which profess to express the opinion of this journal, will not be inserted.
Office 210 McDermott St. Telephone 224.

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 22, 1901.

BANK OF HAMILTON STATEMENT.

A report of the proceedings at the Bank of Hamilton meeting on Monday is given on another page of this issue. A perusal of its many excellent features will well repay the reader. It shows continued prosperity and expansion in the operations of the bank and gives a good idea of the rate at which Canadian business is pushing ahead. The net profit for the year, after making ample provision for all contingencies was \$201,346.37, besides which the balance shows premiums on new stock of \$183,075.08 and a credit carried forward from last year of \$12,432.99. Out of the total credit balance created by these amounts dividends amounting to 9 per cent were paid to the shareholders, \$72,905 carried to reserve from the profits and \$103,075.08 from the premium on new stock, besides which \$10,000 was set aside for rebating current bills discounted and \$5,000 written off premises' account. The balance carried forward amounts to \$47,001.06, or nearly four times as much as last year. President Stuart in presenting this report remarked, with justifiable pride that "never before have the directors had the privilege of appearing under such favorable circumstances," and for the Bank of Hamilton that was saying a good deal. In the course of his address he pointed out that the percentage of profits to paid up capital was 15½ per cent. This bank has now 10 branches in Western Canada, and these have added their full share to the profits reported above.

THE UNION BANK STATEMENT.

A report of the proceedings at the 36th annual meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank, which was held in the banking house at Quebec on Saturday, June 15th, is given elsewhere in this issue. The report contains all the good features which have characterized previous reports of this bank. The net profits for the year were shown to be \$108,504.89, which with the addition of the amount carried forward made up a total surplus of \$198,635.27. Out of this two dividends of 3 per cent each were declared and \$50,000 transferred to re-

serve fund. This left a balance to be carried forward of \$23,635. The general statement of assets and liabilities was also very satisfactory, the total assets being \$11,130,278.40. It is perhaps a little more satisfactory to the west to see the Union Bank producing such a statement for last year's business on account of the fact that more of its business is done in the west than of any other bank. In all there are now 30 branches in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, distributed over both the grain and cattle producing regions.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Now that the season for buying wool is open again a little more interest is being taken in the market for that commodity. Manitoba is not noted for the quantity of wool it produces and so far as the clip here is concerned there is not enough to make it worth while bothering with the ups and downs of markets, but there is a growing quantity of wool produced in the ranching districts of the Northwest Territories and those in the trade are always interested in the movement of that clip to market.

So far as can be learned at present there will be a slight increase in the quantity of wool produced in the Territories this year. Last season's clip was in the close neighborhood of 550,000 pounds. This year's may reach the 600,000 mark. Good prices were paid for the wool last year, most of the buying having been on speculation, which did not turn out any too profitable for the dealers. Since then the wool markets of the world have been going from bad to worse and there is not much to encourage speculative buying in the wool situation of today. Latest advices from London, England, state that wool is dull and there are no breaks in the depression hanging over the market, while to come nearer home, the trade in Eastern Canada is loaded up with wool for which there is apparently no demand whatever. With these facts in view it is not to be wondered at that there is some hesitation on the part of dealers in investing more money in wool unless it can be bought at prices which will enable them to wait for a demand.

That the wool market will right itself in time there is no doubt whatever as the world's requirements are annually increasing and consumption is bound to catch up to the supply. In the meantime, however, the market is top heavy and producers should not be disappointed if they do not get as good prices as they have been paid in other years for their wool.

CANADIAN BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Canadian butter and cheese has met with some rather severe criticism in British markets of late. Merchants there say that it has not been keeping up the high standard which it attained a few years ago and that there is a falling off in the quality of much of the goods they have been receiving. The Canadian government's agent at Glasgow has communicated to the government a series of letters on this subject from various dealers, all of which are to the effect that the quality of Canadian cheese and butter is not satisfactory. In consequence of these complaints efforts will be made at once by government experts and factorymen to locate the cause of the trouble and remedy it. It is interesting to note in this connection that not all the factorymen are persuaded that the complaints made are well founded and these will make an attempt to refute

the assertions. It is argued that one good evidence of the continued popularity of Canadian goods is the steady narrowing of the margin of finest Danish goods and Canadian, the latter selling now at prices very nearly equal to best Danish. No harm will be done, however, by these complaints, whether they are well founded or not if they result in still further improvement in the quality of Canadian goods.

RUSSIA VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The action of the United States in raising the duty on Russian sugar has led to advances in the duties of the latter country on United States products to such an extent that fully \$18,000,000 worth of export trade has been lost to Yankee manufacturers. The sugar business of Russia with the United States amounted to \$22,000 per annum, so that a trade of \$18,000,000 has been sacrificed for one of \$22,000. This has been characterized by economic writers everywhere as one of the greatest pieces of commercial folly of modern times. Germany, France and England now trade with Russia under a duty of 14.55 francs per 100 pounds and the United States under a duty of 23.10 francs per 100 pounds. This practically means that the Yankees cannot trade at all. The United States have been having their own way in matters of trade advantage so much of late that they have come to think their position impregnable. A few such salutary lessons as Russia has administered will take some of this conceit out of them.

Pacific Coast Freight Rates.

R. P. Rithet & Co. writes as follows under date of May 31: Although the business done has not been large during the past month, there has been a steady revival in rates for grain carriers, and quotations are about 5s higher than at the close of April. There is very little disengaged spot tonnage, and, for medium sized vessels, 37s 6d is obtainable. For lumber carriers there is very little demand, and rates are lower.

We quote rates as follows: Grain—San Francisco to Cork, f. o., 37s 6d to 38s 3d; Portland to Cork, f. o., nominal; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, f. o., nominal. Lumber—British Columbia or Puget Sound to Sydney, 42s 6d; British Columbia or Puget Sound to Melbourne or Adelaide, 50s; to Port Pirie, 48s 9d; to Fremantle, 65s; to Shanghai, 50s; to Kiao-Chau, 50s; to Taku, 55s; to Vladivostok, 50s; to W. Coast, S. A., 52s 6d to 55s; to South Africa, 65s to 67s 6d; to U. K. or continent, 75s.

The June Crop Report.

Preliminary reports of the spring wheat acreage of the United States indicate a reduction of about 1,200,000 acres, or 64 per cent., says Bradstreet's. Of the twenty states reporting 10,000 acres or upward in spring wheat, eight report an increase aggregating about 34,000 and twelve a decrease amounting to about 1,235,000. There is an increase in acreage of 10 per cent. in New Mexico, 7 in Nevada, 4 in Arizona, 3 in Michigan, 2 in Montana and Utah and 1 in Wyoming and Washington; while in Iowa there is a decrease of 13 per cent., Oregon 3, Kansas 7, Wisconsin and Minnesota 6, Illinois, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and California 5, Idaho 4, and Colorado 2 per cent.

The average condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 92.0, as compared with 87.3 at the corresponding date last year and 91.4 on June 1, 1899. The mean of the June averages for the last ten years is 92.6 and for the last fifteen years 92.7. The averages of the principal states are as follows: Oregon, 95; California, 94; Minnesota, 93; Iowa and South Dakota, 92; North Dakota, 91; Wisconsin, 89; Nebraska, 88.

The average condition of winter

wheat declined during May 6.3 points, the condition on June 1 being 87.8, as against 91.1 on May 1. On June 1, 1900, the condition was 82.7 and on the corresponding date in 1899, 67.3. The mean of the June averages for the last ten years of winter wheat is 81.2 and for the past fifteen years 82.3. The principal averages by states are as follows: Maryland, 100; Virginia, 98; Pennsylvania, 96; California, 92; Ohio and Indiana, 90; Tennessee, 88; Kansas, 87; Missouri, Illinois and Oklahoma, 84; Michigan, 68; and Texas, 40. The low condition in Texas is due to drought and the ravages of the wheat-plant louse; in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri the crop has been damaged by Hessian fly and by drought; in Michigan the Hessian fly has seriously injured the crop, and it has done considerable damage in portions of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. The present averages of condition relate strictly to the crop still under cultivation on June 1.

The total reported acreage in oats is smaller than the acreage harvested last year by 3.8 per cent. There is an increase of 2 per cent. in Wisconsin and 1 per cent. in Minnesota, and a decrease of 9 per cent. in Ohio, 8 in New York, 6 in Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, 5 in Iowa and Nebraska and 2 in Pennsylvania and Michigan. The decrease in the larger producing states is offset to some extent by increases in states having smaller acreages.

The average condition of oats is 85.3, against 91.7 on June 1, 1900; 88.7 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten year average of 90.0. Of the states having 1,000,000 acres or upward in oats, Pennsylvania reports 3 points and Ohio and Michigan 2 points above their ten year averages, while Minnesota and New York report 1 point, Wisconsin and Nebraska 2 points, Illinois 3 points, Indiana 7 points, and Kansas 12 points, respectively, below the mean of their June averages for the last ten years. In Iowa the condition is reported as 91, corresponding with the ten year average in that state.

The acreage reported as under barley is 1.2 per cent. smaller than the area harvested last year. There is an increase of 7 per cent. in California; on the other hand, there is a decrease of 2 per cent. in Minnesota, of 4 per cent. in Wisconsin and South Dakota, of 7 per cent. in Iowa, Kansas and New York and of 8 per cent. in North Dakota.

The average condition of barley is 91.0, against 86.2 on June 1, 1900; 91.4 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten year average of 88.5. The ten year averages are exceeded by 12 points in California, 4 in Kansas, 3 in South Dakota and 2 in New York, while Minnesota reports 7, Wisconsin and North Dakota 3 and Iowa 2 points respectively below such averages.

The acreage under rye shows a reduction of 1.9 per cent. from that harvested last year. In Pennsylvania the area is reported the same as last year, while in New York there is a shrinkage of 4 per cent. Kansas reports a decrease of 2 per cent., Wisconsin of 3 per cent., and Iowa of 10 per cent., these being the only other states having 100,000 acres or upward in rye.

The average condition of rye is 93.9, as compared with 87.6 on June 1, 1900; 81.5 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 89.4. In Pennsylvania, New York and Kansas the ten-year averages are exceeded by 6, 1 and 3 points respectively, and in Wisconsin and Iowa the condition figures are 4 points above such averages.

H. B. Shadwell, collector of customs at White Horse, has furnished the complete customs returns from January to April 30, of the present year, as follows: Importations for month ending January 28, 1901: Dutiable, 17,788; free, \$889; duty collected, \$3,580.80. Importations for month ending February 28, 1901: Dutiable, \$10,722; free, \$197; duty collected, \$4,456.17. Importations for month ending March 31, 1901: Dutiable, \$112,820; free, \$2,010; duty collected, \$25,158.04. Importations for month ending April 30, 1901: Dutiable \$81,153; free, \$1,600; duty collected, \$17,664.85. The total amount of duties collected for the five months ending December 31, 1900, was \$25,644.51; and for the four months ending April 30, 1901, \$50,940.86, making a grand total of \$76,585.37 since the establishment of this office.

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Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Bank Department.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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

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Carleton Place, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Yorkton, Man.
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Lindsay, Ont. Woodstock, Ont.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

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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.

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WHOLESALE

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

We also buy or handle on commission everything in the way of country produce at highest cash prices and lowest rates of commission. Settlements made promptly. 330 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg

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Reserve Fund - 1,328,008

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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

California Fruit.

The Los Angeles county exhibit showing part of California's products at the Pan-American Exposition was provided under the auspices of one thousand business men of Southern California comprising the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. This exhibit consists of citrus fruits, oranges, lemons, etc., tangerine and other fruit supplied by the Southern California Fruit Exchange while the olive oils, canned goods and crystallized fruits are supplied by the Board of Manufacture.

Nuts of various kinds: English walnuts, almonds, etc., are supplied by the Association of Growers formed for the purpose of disposing of their crop. Fruits in glass are represented by samples of every product raised in the state; they consist of grapes, some bunches weighting as much as twelve pounds and measuring one foot in length. Sweet potatoes, very white, that measure sixteen inches in length that look like selected samples of overgrown carrots associate on equal terms with delicious peaches and oranges measuring from seven to nine inches in circumference and pears and quinces weighing two and one-half pounds each (Loquotsor (Japanese plum) Kumquat (Japanese orange), Monstera Deliciosa (Delicious Monster), and Papua are among the novelties in the fruit line that take the attention of the visitors as he passes through the exhibit.

Dried fruits in artistically arranged packages showing another method of preserving immense peaches, pears and clusters of raisins. In this line are exhibited two figures, a man and a woman made of all the various kinds of fruits that are ordinarily evaporated, representative of the Mexican native of California a hundred years ago. The exhibits are installed back of a facade made expressly to represent the old California adobe mission construction. Archedways are lined with oranges and supported on pillars ornamented with Fan Palms, stems and California bamboo. Mounted on one of these arches is an elephant made entirely of English walnuts. This important industry of growing English walnuts was built up in the short space of fourteen years. The growers in this line have always kept the organization in their own hands with the result that the fruit is sold long before it is ripe.

The oranges used in the decorative features are replaced every day with fresh ones brought from the coast, as improved methods of propagation and cultivation now renders the crop continuous throughout the year. This total crop of oranges of Southern California last year was about 25,000 cars of which 17,000 cars only were shipped; leaving 8,000 cars of fruit to spoil because of insufficient transportation facilities.

There are on an average about 51,300 oranges to the car, sufficient to supply one dozen and one-half of oranges for each man, woman and child in the United States: if you failed to get your quota find fault with the railway companies.

While this exhibit is supposed to represent the horticultural products of the county, the displays of fish products have not been neglected, as mounted specimens are exhibited showing fish that have been caught on the western coast weighing from ten to 450 pounds each. These are from the Island of Santa Catalina that is situated fifty miles from Los Angeles. Photographs of the homes, ranches, summer resorts, etc., are exhibited in large numbers.

The Zinc Industry of the United States.

The mining industries in the United States have undergone remarkable development during the last twenty years, with the result that the country is now the largest producer of metals and minerals in the world. The zinc industry has shared in this general progress, and some particulars of its growth and present position are furnished by a report of Mr. Vice-Consul Eskine (Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 550, Miscellaneous Series).

Germany and the United States are at present the largest producers of zinc, and in 1898 out of the world's supply of 470,934 metric tons, the former supplied 154,807 tons and the latter 101,688 tons; in 1899, out of a total of 510,701 metric tons, Germany's output remained almost stationary at 152,155 tons, while that of the States increased to 122,144 tons. During 1900 the production of the latter country

again greatly increased, and it is said to have reached 160,000 tons or 30 per cent. of the world's output, so that at the present the United States is probably the largest producer. The rapid growth of the industry in the States is seen by the fact that, since 1885, the production has increased by 187 per cent., or since 1890 by 105 per cent., whereas the increases in the European production during the same periods have only been 38 and 27 per cent. respectively. The metal is extensively used for galvanizing iron and steel, in the manufacture of brass and certain metallurgical operations, as well as for

occur in four districts, three of which are situated in New Jersey, Wisconsin and Colorado respectively, while the fourth includes portions of Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. The order of the various States with reference to the quantity of ore raised is as follows: Missouri, Kansas, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Colorado and Arkansas; but in quality of ore Arkansas stands first, closely followed by Missouri, Kansas and Wisconsin. The ore usually consists of zinc sulphide or blende, but the carbonate and silicates of the metal also occur and are utilized. When cleaned and sent to the furnaces

same quality was as low as £3 14s 6d per ton. This led to the opening of a large number of mines, with the result that at present the quantity of ore which could be raised in the States very greatly exceeds the amount necessary to supply the total furnaces in operation there, and at the beginning of the present year the price of 60 per cent ore had fallen to £4 12s per ton. Large quantities of ore have already been shipped to Europe and, since it is stated that many of the mines here show signs of exhaustion, it is probable that the exports will be increased in the future.



ELECTRIC TOWER.

many minor purposes. Zinc oxide has recently come largely into use as a pigment, since it yields a paint of extreme whiteness, which is durable and non-poisonous. Its production in the States has more than doubled during the last five years and in 1900 amounted to 51,000 tons, about 85 per cent. of which was used as a pigment and the remainder in the manufacture of linoleum, wall-papers, rubber, earthenware, glazes, etc. In 1885 the amount of zinc oxide used in the States for the production of paints was only one-sixth that of white lead so employed, but its use has extended to that at present the proportion is one-half. About 90 per cent of the paint materials are made direct from the ores with anthracite coal as fuel, the remainder being obtained from the metal.

The zinc ores of the United States

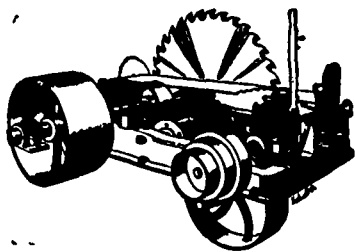
the sulphides ores average about 55 per cent. of metal, while the carbonate and silicates yield about 38 per cent. The New Jersey ore consist partly of Franklinite, a mixture of oxides of iron, manganese and zinc, and partly of Willemite, one of the natural zinc silicates. The former is a very valuable ore containing about 25 per cent. of zinc, without the presence of lead or sulphur, and consequently the metal or oxide of zinc obtained from it is of high quality. In Colorado zinc occurs associated with lead and silver ores, and is only obtained as a by-product in the extraction of these. A great impetus was given to zinc-mining by the high prices which were obtained during 1898 and 1899, due to the increasing demand for the metal. In 1899 a 60 per cent ore was valued at £10 10s per ton, whereas in 1894 the

The total quantity of zinc ores raised during 1900 was 425,000 tons, the production of the metal and paint materials each absorbing about 150,000 tons, while the remainder, 125,000 tons, was exported to Europe. During the year there were 31,500 retorts in operation, of which 11,000 were worked with coal dust as fuel and others with gas, chiefly natural. The average yield of a retort is about 3.5 tons per annum. The cost of reducing a ton of zinc ore to metal with coal is now about 40s., an increase of 4s in four years, while the cost with natural gas is only 28s. It is claimed, however, that the metal reduced in the latter way is more brittle and more easily affected by air than that produced with coal, and also that the amount of metal is slightly lower for the same quality of ore.

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**Clothing
Furs
Shirts**

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**Men's Furnishings,
Hats, Caps**

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For Import**

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We are now in a position to deliver fresh caught white fish to the city and country trade at 6c per pound f.o.b. Winnipeg, for ordinary wholesale quantities. Larger lots may be had for even less money.
All varieties of fresh and salt fish constantly on hand.

W. J. GUEST
602 Main Street, Winnipeg

SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

**OGILVIE'S
FLOUR**

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

NEW VERSUS OLD CHEESE.

In speaking of the digestibility and wholesomeness of certain foods the Dietetic Magazine brings up an interesting question affecting the virtues of new cheese as compared with old. All analysis and food tubs agree as to the nutritious protein and hydrocarbons are sufficient to account for this. But do we eat it at a proper stage. It has come to be the belief that cheese, in order to be pleasant to the palate, has got to be curdled. In other words we keep it long enough to cause the butyric acid to undergo fermentation. Certain brands sell at enormous prices simply because, as this writer puts it, they represent ideal degrees of "rankness"—in other words putridity.

Years ago, when all the small dairymen made a little cheese for their own use, if not for the market, they began to eat it before it was a fortnight old, ate it as freely as they did bread, and never thought of it being difficult of digestion. Nor was it. To put such compressed caseln before a lover of Limburger, however, would be to offer him an unpardonable insult. And yet, from a health standpoint it is the only cheese that can be approved. Of the semi-putrid, rank smelling and acrid tasting stuff now sold for cheese many persons cannot partake with impunity; and those who do eat it are compelled to be very sparing in their indulgence, making it a relish or condiment rather than a food.

If the creameries would try the experiment of making little "cheeses," weighing from two to five pounds each, and send them to market as soon as they will hold shape—say not to exceed two to four weeks from the press—the opinion is ventured that it would not take long to create a market for their product that would grow to untold proportions, because people would learn to eat cheese at every meal, and as freely as they now devour cake or crackers. In time the taste for butyric acid and putrid caseln would be superseded, and the market for this major item of dairy products multiplied a hundred-fold.

GROCERY TRADE NOTES.

Last week's cable advices from Barbadoes quoted molasses at 15c per gallon first cost, not including charges, with offerings light.

Advices from China report that North China Congou teas are down to 8c for United States standard.

London advices on cocoa report that at the auction sale the market was quiet, and for Grenadas prices declined 1s per cwt.

At Chatham, the bean centre of Ontario, an advance of 25c per bushel was made last week in the price of hand-picked and prime. The former grade is now quoted at \$1.50 per bushel, and the latter at \$1.40.

The stock of mild coffee in the United States is 390,000 bags, including 233,971 bags at New York, 98,260 bags at San Francisco and 6,775 bags at New Orleans; last week the stock was 391,681 bags; last year 404,501 bags.

Salmon is reported reviving in the London market under the influence of better consumption and easier prices. "Purchases can now be made," say mail advices, "at a moderate percentage over prices ruling in May last year, and an active trade seems probable."

The London Grocer of June 1 states that very satisfactory reports have been received of the prospects for the growing current crop. "Should no unforeseen disaster occur," says that publication, "a yield of about 130,000 tons is expected to be realized, so that it would appear that the damage done to the vines last season was not of a permanent character."

Referring to raisins The California Fruit Grower says: "The outlook for the growing crop continues good, but the yield will fall considerably short of that of last season. The association is about to further the sale of seeded stock by supplying the trade with small packages to be given away by retail dealers. There are several hundred cars of carry-over stock on hand and some effort must be made to move them before new crop comes in hand."

On currants, Hills Bros. says: "Market at the moment shows an advancing tendency, holders being reluctant to part with any quantity of spot goods at present prices, but would no

doubt sell ex Alsatia, which is due, and brings about 2,500 barrels, the bulk of which comes into strong hands. England and the Continent continue as buyers in Greece, but the quantity of merchantable fruit available there is considerably reduced. Our friends in London write that it is expected that the stock there on June 1 will not be more than 4,000 tons, and that their market is experiencing a large demand from Liverpool, as well as trade which is usually supplied by that market. The Continent is also a buyer in London, and as that market at present holds the bulk of the supplies, it is sure to be drawn on to a more or less extent during the balance of the season. The English market at present is on a higher basis than our own, and, in view of the moderate supplies there, holders are expecting a further advance."

Smith, Baker & Co., writing from Yokohama, under date of May 22, say of Japan teas: "A large and steady business has been transacted since the 2nd instant, the demand continuing general and active. Receipts have been on a fairly liberal scale; prices have ruled very firm throughout the interval, and the native merchants, taking advantage of this, have been free sellers. At Higo since the opening of the market, there has been a steady business accomplished, the general conditions there showing no important variation from ours. Yokohama—Arrivals, 50,795 pels; settlements, 55,867 do.; stock, 3,928 do. Higo—Arrivals, 18,243 pels; settlements, 14,613 do.; stock, 3,450 do. Arrivals at both ports, 78,058 pels., against 68,377 do. same time last year, and 83,149 do. in 1899; settlements at both ports, 70,480 pels., against 59,375 do. same time last year, and 74,555 in 1899.

In regard to Barbadoes molasses the Montreal Gazette says a cable was received via New York quoting the first cost price at 15c, not including charges and noted that the offerings were light. It is doubtful if the above is correct as a cable was received here on Wednesday, June 12th, reporting the market firm at 11c, and stated that they were open to buy at this figure, but as buyers here have filled their wants pretty well for the season no new orders were reported, and besides this, if they wanted molasses they can buy new crop goods on spot, in any quantity at 27c, which is 1/2c per gallon cheaper than it can be laid down at. The local jobbing price has been reduced 1c per gallon to 28c for car lots, and 2c for smaller quantities. Mail advices from Barbadoes under date of May 25th, say that the weather has been intensely hot and dry, and although some showers have fallen in some parts of the island heavy soaking rains are badly wanted. Reaping has been pushed forward as fast as possible, and operations should be finished earlier than usual. Suitable size vessels for molasses are scarce and wanted.

Wisner & Co., writing from Shanghai, under date of May 18, say of teas: "Black teas—Our Hankow advices extend to the 14th inst. Musters of new crop Kluklang teas were shown on the 7th instant, Hankow teas now being displayed till the 10th instant. The market was not opened until the 9th, when the more attractive Keemuns were taken from prices ranging from 40 to 55 taels per picul; all the desirable teas have since been sold. The market for Hankow teas has been a dragging one, and prices paid have been considerably under the range of last year's early figures. As regards quality the Keemuns are hardly as good as last year's; they are, perhaps, stronger in cup, but are rather lacking in Pekoe flavor, and are, on the whole, of poorer style; these teas are, however, certainly the best of the crop, and have found ready buyers. The Ningchows are very indifferent, and very few teas with any pretensions to quality are amongst them. The Hankow teas generally are of a lower standard than of late years, and the prices paid show this to be the general opinion held concerning them. The lowest price, so far as we are able to learn, at which anything has yet been sold is 12 taels. Most of the business so far done has been for Russian account."

The total number of failures in Canada last week was 22, against 20 last week and 21 this week last year.

Conflicting reports are coming to hand regarding the condition of the Ontario apple crops. Some say that the prospects are poor, while others predict a good average.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

AMERICAN COTTONS IN CANADA.

There was an American agent in the city market this week with samples of American grey cottons, says the Toronto Globe. The goods were a little different from the home goods, but on the whole the Canadian cottons compared well with the imported. The prices of the American goods are practically the same as the Canadian, but the American agent had, in order to meet the Canadian prices, to make a price to overcome the duty of 25 per cent. It is understood that this agent was not successful in placing any considerable quantity of the goods in this market. The Canadian mills still cut their list prices on cotton goods, and they are determined to make some sacrifice to keep out imported goods. The following report on the position of the American cotton markets made this week by The New York Commercial is interesting:—

Active trade in bleached cotton is checked by expected price revisions in fine counts, but the delay in naming open prices on fancy prints is not affecting trade in other lines. The price and stock position of nearly all other varieties of cottons is such as to stimulate active trading by buyers, who fully understand the situation. A moderate improvement in buying will eliminate the few weak spots that remain. Buyers are impressed with the strong position in which most lines have been placed by large export sales and would take forward deliveries more freely at a price. They appear to overlook the fact that four-year and allied goods are strengthened by the export sales of heavy goods almost as much as the latter goods themselves. There is far from being a scarcity of four-year and lighter sheetings, but they are not accumulating as they were a few months ago, and prices are correspondingly firmer.

It is reported that stocks of cotton goods at Shanghai have been very materially reduced and that it is on the strength of this that purchases are being made here for delivery to the end of September. Some houses expect to have their "go downs" entirely emptied by the time shipments leaving here about September 1 arrive there, and they will need later shipments to meet demands of the local or nearby trade. Shipments leaving here later than September 10 cannot reach China before navigation in northern China closes.

It has been noted recently that demand for bleached cottons of the Fruit, Lonsdale and Hope class in the United States was nearly if not fully equal to production, and that buyers who are expecting a reduction in prices might be disappointed. There is now good ground for the assertion that prices of the particular goods mentioned will be higher before they are lower.

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

Last week Canadian manufacturers of floor oil cloths reported a reduction of 5 per cent. in their prices. It is reported that this is to meet outside competition.

A Hawick letter of June 1 says:—A decided improvement has taken place in the south of Scotland woollen trade during the last few weeks. Manufacturers are well employed either in tweeds, worsteds, costume cloths or war office contracts. The opening season for the spring trade is now in full swing in London, and buyers are reported to be making larger selections than has been the case for several seasons. Wheels are creeping steadily up, and a firm advance has been recorded in fine merinos. Buyers will have to pay more for their worsteds again. Crossbreds are in abundance, and are also rising, but home cheviot wools are at a low ebb.

Mrs. Patterson is opening a fruit, confectionery and ice cream parlor at Dauphin, Man.

Potatoes are scarce and dear at Toronto, selling as high as 75c per bag. Large shipments have been made to New York.

The Toronto Type Foundry Company has favored The Commercial with a calendar giving dates for the balance of this year and until the end of 1902. The design is an old one and should make it a favorite.

The Chemical Trade.

Messrs. Sacre & Co., of Manchester, review the chemical trade as follows for the month of May:—It cannot be reported that the chemical markets have established any pronounced improvement during May. The tendency was distinctly towards greater quietness and the forthcoming holidays had an adverse influence, while this month the usual stocktaking operation will necessarily cause restricted buying and thus further intensify the position. There are a few slight signs, however, which may develop as time goes on for the common good. The policy of manufacturers latterly in keeping a tight hold over production has largely cleared works from stocks, and they can be consistently firm in their quotations. Then while complaints of dullness in nearly all branches are very loud, there is a growing feeling that the worst is past, and with a more healthy tone prevailing, any little increase in legitimate demand would be of undoubted value and be made the most of. The difficulty is to diagnose whence a demand is to come, seeing the shipping season is practically over. Much, however, may be hoped from a return to peace, enabling developments in various parts of the world, thus securing the confidence of the great commercial community. The latest monthly export figures are anything but cheerful reading. The value of exports fell from £892,007 to £812,745, and the quantities from 5,602 tons to 3,337 tons, while the imports show an increase of £126,779 in value. To be satisfactory the figures should be largely reversed. As they are, they show that year by year countries hitherto dependent upon us for their supplies can either provide for themselves or our competitors can be more liberal with them and thus secure their trade. Caustic soda has well sustained its position. Makers of all strengths find a steady business, while there has been no tendency to weakness in prices. Bleaching powder, on the other hand, is in rather a precarious position. The demand itself is undoubtedly slack, and the exigencies of some makers to find buyers have tempted them to a mistake in tactics, which can only result in quite unnecessary loss. Alkali is unchanged, and second-hand parcels are very scarce. Saltcake remains quietly steady, but rather neglected. Sulphate of copper has again weakened after some vain attempt at a spurt, and closes neglected. Nitrate of soda now shows more signs of establishing a stronger position, "bears" having been brought out. Acids generally have only a slight interest for buyers, and, as a rule, concessions have to be made. Arsenic remains neglected, but there is less disposition to slaughter values.

The Textile Trade.

New York, June 15.—There is at last a very marked improvement noticeable in the textile trade both here and in Great Britain, while an active demand for China is again reported. The crop is unusually late, and our advices do not indicate that it is making satisfactory progress in catching up. The condition is low, as is also the price.

While we will probably carry over twice as much cotton as last year, it will be only a moderate supply after all. Buyers of raw material as well as the finished product have pursued the hand to mouth policy for so long that it is now reasonable to suppose, and indeed it is quite generally reported, that stocks are very low, and the gain in the visible supply figures will probably be made at the expense of the invisible stocks.

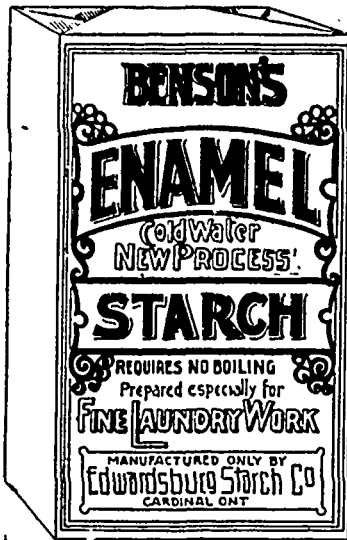
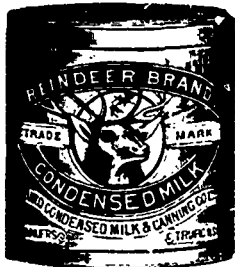
During May the total freight passed through the canals at the Sault amounted to 2,245,500 net tons. Of this total 1,693,301 tons were east-bound and 552,199 tons westbound. The Canadian canal carried 150,651 tons, or under 7 per cent. of the total. In May, 1900, the canals carried 4,092,397 tons, 3,267,500 tons being east-bound. The Canadian canal carried 361,626 tons. The reduction in May, 1901, was 1,846,897 tons, divided into \$1,635,352 tons reduction in the amount passed through the United States canal and 211,575 tons reduction for the Canadian canal. The decrease in the freight carried by the United States canal was 44 per cent. and by the Canadian canal 60 per cent.

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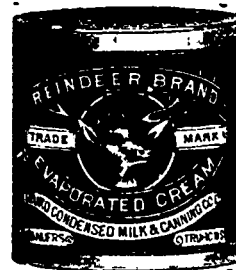


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We make a Specialty of large collections of Fine Furs and pay extra prices for them Held until returns approved if requested.

"UP AGAINST IT."

All sorts of luck in this world. While on the train last week I got talking with a prosperous business man who surprised me by his recital of experiences of misfortune. To use his own words, he had been "up against it," but had won out.

The sentence was odd but fitting: "Up against it."

I fell to thinking and began recalling the ups and downs in the careers of business friends.

One merchant whom I knew in Wisconsin was burnt out. Being only lightly insured he realized that he was distinctly up against it as far as the future was concerned.

Without losing time, however, he at once took vigorous steps to begin again. His very enthusiasm was contagious and the credit asked for was given, as he was much in earnest. And he not only won back his losses but did better than ever before.

Circumstances were not too much for him. It was he who was too much for circumstances.

Another man in Ohio, however, was up against it in a different way, but instead of plucking up courage he backed down and stayed down.

Nothing now for people to be up against it. Merchants and manufacturers, large and small, know that the business current will not always be in their favor. Fat years and lean years, Successes and failures. The great point is never to lose heart or courage. In Lancashire, England, when men became intoxicated with good fortune the people say "they can't carry corn."

A man may be called into the private office and discharged without notice. A batch of shoes, or leather may prove, when finished, to be faulty and not worth half what they cost to make. Payment of a note for money, badly needed, may be postponed or refused. Cash overdue may be kept back until the creditor is forced into bankruptcy. A sickness may paralyze the efforts of those who, if well, would have no difficulty in gathering wealth.

All this means being up against it. The chapters of life thus mentioned are not new. No one of any experience, however, expects fair sailing all the time. Among pleasant summer days will be sprinkled days of blistering heat, and bright and snappy winter months often contain periods of intense severity.

We can be up against it in many ways but we need not stay there. Many people cross bridges before they come to them; and, in their minds, are up against all kinds of things all the time.

Live careful lives; eat moderately; sleep sufficiently; don't overwork. Do your duty to your neighbor and cultivate mental poise and you will be in training all the time for being against it or away from it, with equal indifference.

Be prepared for emergencies. Don't mortgage your future because it is beginning to shine. Don't take too much for granted. Better keep an idle balance in the bank for possible financial breakdowns rather than scatter your interests and be thus defenseless for the storms which often come from skies that seem clear.

If you have not read "Self Help" by Smiles, do so by all means. It is a book full of examples of men who were up against it. It shows what may be done by refusing to recognize possible defeat or to admit discouragement.

The world respects a fighter. After all, it is not such a very great hardship if men have to pick smaller houses for home or business than what they were used to. Things are not so bad but that they might have been worse. As gold is tried by fire so are men and women tried by defeat.

The markets do not always come our way and for that reason it is unwise to stake too much on the turn of quotations. Better be sure than sorry. The man who lacks care and caution in his efforts is liable to find himself adrift in rough seas. In other words, he is up against it.

The wise old birds in the business world have all been up against it in one way or other in their day, but they learn from experience and in their youth were probably stiff fighters who absolutely refused to consider themselves beaten and who smiled with grim determination in the face of apparently inevitable repulse.

We are what we make ourselves and there are very few who escape, the pricks. There are methods of self-protection and it should cheer and stimulate us to find that if a storm breaks that we have been able by forethought to sit back complacently and discourse on the philosophy of being up against it.—Traveller in Hide and Leather, Chicago.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	271,000
Toronto	50,000
Ottawa, Que.	220,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	202,000
Kingston	50,000
Quebec	25,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Kewadin	1,723,000
Winnipeg	350,000
Manitoba elevators	100,000

Total, June 8. 3,797,000
Total previous week. 3,911,000
Total a year ago. 1,223,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's June 8, were 47,310,000 bushels, as against 47,100,000 bushels for the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 37,311,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on June 8 were 3,672,500 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending June 15, was 35,132,000 bushels, being a decrease of 158,000 bushels over the week. A year ago the visible supply was 44,170,000 bushels, two years ago 27,270,000 bushels, three years ago 10,825,000 bushels, four years ago 20,073,000 bushels, five years ago 38,010,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 10,732,000 bushels, compared with 5,801,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 17,271,000 bushels, compared with 11,230,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

1901	124,000,000
1900	132,000,000
1899	110,000,000
1898	89,000,000
1897	91,000,000
1896	133,000,000
1895	158,000,000

CHOP 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.

Minneapolis	72,122,457	79,130,462
Milwaukee	9,235,637	10,228,842
Duluth	17,000,223	11,220,530
Chicago	42,201,154	23,074,770

Total. 141,778,130 143,653,602

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

Toledo	9,027,318	10,354,622
St. Louis	20,638,481	9,178,710
Detroit	3,184,060	3,070,000
Kansas City	30,507,017	15,473,245

Total. 63,356,876 38,076,641

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 91¢/2c in store Fort William.
Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$2.30; best bakers, \$2.15.
Millstuffs—Brain, \$13.00 per ton; shorts, \$15.00 delivered.
Oats—Carlots on track, 38¢/40c, according to quality.
Barley—40¢/42c per bushel for malting and feed grades.
Country Wheat—65c per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.
Corn—in carlots, 47¢/48c per bushel of 56 lb.
Flax—Nominal.
Butter—Dairy, 12¢/14c per lb for best grades; new creamery, 10¢/12c per lb at factories.
Cheese—New cheese, 9c, laid down here.
Eggs—15c for Manitoba fresh, less expense.
Poultry—70c per bushel.
Beef—7¢/7½c per lb.
Hides—No. 1 hides, 0½c.
Wood—7¢/8c for unwashed floor.
Sawed Lumber—25c per lb.
Baled Hay—\$6.00 per ton on cars.
Live Stock—Choice beef cattle, 3½¢/4c per lb; sheep, 4½c; hogs, 4¢/5c.

Manitoba Wheat Stocks.

There were 1,431,975 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on June 17. Receipts for the week were 61,763 bushels and shipments were 102,020 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 1,725,000

bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kewadin, Winnipeg and interior points are estimated approximately at 2,070,000 bushels, compared with 4,200,000 bushels a year ago, 5,800,000 bushels two years ago, 1,500,000 three years ago.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Winnipeg Elevator Co. has commenced the erection of a big elevator at Pense, Assinibola. This makes two for the village and there is a prospect of a third one this fall.

Toronto grain men are dissatisfied with the market service being supplied on the board. The "licker" has been removed and the market quotations are being posted from slips supplied by telegraph messages. There was much discussion of the matter to-day and some talk of the advisability of again organizing a corn exchange. An endeavor is being made to secure a more efficient service.—Globe.

Duluth—There has been no market for cash seed at Duluth, says Monday's Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, and September and October have been sparingly dealt in, the September at \$1.36 and the October at \$1.33. The close was \$1.65 for cash and \$1.30 September. Some alarm was felt for the new crop early in the week on account of the dry weather in North Dakota, and it was feared the drought of last spring was to be repeated. Soaking rains throughout the Northwest later allayed these fears, and the conditions in that State are now highly favorable. There are sections in the Red River Valley where it may be necessary to delay sowing, owing to excessive moisture. Many predict that hot, dry summers follow cold and wet springs, and that hot summers mean early frosts, but it is yet too early to follow the weather prophets. Receipts for the week were 12 cars. Stocks decreased 224,456 bushels and are down to 35,900, as compared with 139,718 a year ago.

The London Mark Lane Express says from the present crop outlook there will be a large deficiency in both Germany and England, and a large surplus in the United States and Russia. The spread of rust in Hungary is serious and without early rains the crops will be gravely injured. In Austria the prospects are very unfavorable, and the agricultural affairs of the dual monarchy (Austria-Hungary) should be watched attentively, for the existent deterioration of French and Austrian-Hungarian prospects might, in the present state of trade, alter the balance of power and shift the control of the wheat and flour markets from the buyer to the seller.

The Modern Miller says: Wheat harvest advancing northward is now begun in Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, and is extending eastward. Threshing will begin the present week south of the Ohio. Condition of winter wheat well maintained and large yield indicated. On the other hand, Abilene, Kas., letters say wheat going backward daily and fly damage showing up badly; won't harvest more than half a crop.

The production of flaxseed on an important commercial scale is confined almost exclusively to four countries—Russia, British India, the United States and Argentine. Russia in average years produces from 40 to 50 per cent of the world's crop, British India from 15 to 25 per cent, the United States from 10 to 20 per cent, and Argentina about 10 per cent. One striking change in the relative position of these four countries as producers is apparent in 1899. In that year the United States rose to the first rank as a producer of this seed, with a crop of 20,086,000 bushels, against 18,022,000 bushels for Russia, 11,227,000 bushels for British India, and 10,000,000 bushels for Argentina; or about 23 per cent of the total world's crop in 1899 was the product of the United States, against 26 per cent in Russia, 17 per cent in British India, and 13 per cent in Argentina.—Elevator and Grain Trade.

Winnipeg Grain Inspection.

For the week ending June 7 there were 165 cars of grain inspected, which graded as follows:—

Wheat.—1 hard, 19; 2 hard, 42; 3 hard, 26; 3 northern, 1; no grade, 63; condemned, 0; rejected, 1 car.
Oats.—No. 2 mixed, 2; rejected, 1; no grade, 6 cars.
Barley—None.
Flax Seed—None.
For the week ending June 14 the

total number of cars inspected was 190, the grades of which were as follows:—

Wheat—1 hard, 11; 2 hard, 43. 3 hard, 36; 3 northern, 1; no grade, 84.
Oats 2 white, 2; no grade, 2; rejected, 3 feed, 4.
Barley—Rejected, 1.

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Comparative prices of staples at New York:

Flour	June 13, 1901	June 14, 1900
Wheat	\$3.00/\$3.05	\$2.50/\$2.75
Corn	75	82
Oats	40	45
Rye	32	27
Cotton	50	63
Printed cloth	8%	9 1/4
Wool, Ohio	2 1/2	3 1/4
Wool	2 1/2	3 1/2
Pork, mess	\$15.75/\$16.75	11.75/\$12.50
Lard, prime	8.85	0.80
Butter	10 1/2	9 1/2
Cheese	9	9 1/2
Sugar, gran	5.55	5.60
Coffee	0 1/2	0 1/2
Cocoa	7.25	8.00
Iron, Besse	10.00	20.00
Steel billets	\$21.75/\$25.00	28.00
Steel rails	28.00	35.00
Copper, 10	17.00	16.25
Lead, 10	4.37 1/2	3.75
Tin, 10	24.40	20.75

*Philadelphia. —Bradstreet's.

Toronto Grocery Prices.

Toronto, June 22.
SUGARS—Granulated, delivered Toronto, \$4.75/\$4.75, 34 lbs from \$3.80/\$4.50.
SYRUPS—Imperial gallon, medium, 52; special bright, 31¢/45¢.
MOLASSES—West India, barrels, 32¢/45¢; New Orleans, 25¢/30c for medium, and 35¢/55c for bright.
COFFEES—Rio, green, 84¢/2c; Mocha, 23¢/25c; Java, 26¢/32c.
TEAS—Japans, low grade, 15¢/35c per lb; Young Hyson, seconds, 10¢/10c; Indian, 18¢/25c; Ceylon, low grades, 11¢/16c; medium, 22¢/25c; finest, 40¢/45c; Ceylon, 17¢/35c; Formosa, 25¢/35c.
CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 75¢/80c; peas, 70¢/75c; corn, 70¢/75c; beans, 80¢/85c; sifted selected peas, \$1.00/\$1.20; pumpkin, 80c; raspberries, 2s, \$1.75/\$2.25; peaches, 2s, \$1.80/\$2.25; 3s, \$2.50/\$3.25; apples, 2s, 70¢/85c; pineapple, 2s, \$2.50/\$3.25; do., 2 1/2s, \$2.40; 3s, \$2.50/\$3.25; plums, 2s, \$1.10/\$1.20. Sausages—Chums, 10¢/11c; Cokes, prime dark pink fish, \$1.25/\$1.40; hocks, red, \$1.00/\$1.25; lobsters, halves, \$1.80/\$1.90; tails, 10c, \$2.50; flats, \$3.75.
RICE—Canadian milled bags, 3 1/2¢/3 1/2c; Java, 6¢/6c; Patna, 5 1/2¢/6c; Japan, 4 1/2¢/6c.
SPICES—Ginger, Jamaica, 25c; Ceylon, 20c; cloves, Zanzibar, 15¢/20c; Amboyia, 25¢/27c; Penang, 30¢/35c; allspice, 15c, nutmegs, 40¢/45c; cream tartar, pure, 25¢/28c; compound, 15¢/20c; pepper, black, pure Singapore, 15c; Penang, 17c; compound, 10¢/15c; pepper, pure white, 25¢/30c.
DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Valencia, selected, 6¢/7c; off stalk, 5¢/6c; California 3-row loose Muscatels, 7¢/8c; Filadelfia currants, 10c; Patna, 10¢/11c; Vostizza, 12¢/13c; California dried fruits—Apricots, 10¢/12c; peaches, 8¢/12c; prunes 7s to 8s, 5¢/6c; 8s to 9s, 6¢/7c; 10s to 10 1/2s, 4¢/5c; Sultanias, 9¢/12c; Hawthorne dates, 4¢/5c.
PEEL—Orange, 12¢/13c; lemon, 10¢/12c; citron, 17¢/20c.
NUTS—Shelled Valencia almonds, 35c; shelled Jordan almonds, 42c; Bordeaux walnuts, 10¢/11c; shelled walnuts 20¢/25c; Grenoble, 12¢/13c; Stely alberts, 11¢/12c.

The spring clean-up season was in full swing in all parts of the Klondike camp at date of last mail advices. Millions of dollars worth of gold dust has been washed from the pay dirt taken out by an array of tolling miners through the long weary months of winter. Within a month \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 more will have to be taken out and the washing of winter dumps

will then be finished. The spring clean-up of the camp is estimated at \$15,000,000 and the summer output at \$10,000,000. Gold dust is now coming into Dawson at the rate of \$30,000 to \$40,000 a day. After two or three weeks the road will be dry and it will flow in at a heavier rate. The banks here are busier than they have been for months buying ore and receiving dust for storage. The big trading companies are receiving a great deal of dust in payment for goods advanced to miners during the winter. The camp is in a flourishing condition and everywhere good feeling prevails.



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

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

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RESULT—It outlasts all other makes.

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Our harness best, that stands the test.
However severe it be.
Construction strong; never wrong.
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Our collars you know; they fit just so.
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Is no fake, like others make.
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WINNIPEG, MAN.



IT PAYS TO USE THE **BEST**
WOLVERINE IS UNEXCELLED

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

British Columbia Fruit
WHOLESALE

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

Manitoba.

The paint shop of George Green at Winnipeg was destroyed by fire on Thursday together with a quantity of materials.

Miller, Morse & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, Winnipeg, state that they contemplate erecting a handsome new warehouse on the corner of Adelaide street and McDermot avenue.

The new Commercial club, of Winnipeg, will have the formal opening of its quarters on Main street on Monday night. The building has been transformed into handsome quarters.

The Winnipeg Business College will hold a typewriting competition during exhibition week, which promises to be very interesting. Three prizes will be given to the fastest operators.

Work is progressing upon the new three-story warehouse of A. M. Ald & Co. on Market Street East, Winnipeg. It is expected to be ready for occupation early in the fall.

J. W. Bailey has disposed of his interest and good will in the business of the Jubilee hotel, at Shoal Lake, to J. W. Taylor, late of the Simpson house, Neepawa.

The stock and fixtures of Mrs. E. Paul, milliner, Winnipeg, who made an assignment last week, will be sold by auction on Friday next, at Newton & Davidson's offices. The total value is \$3,100.54.

The Chicago House, one of the oldest buildings in Brandon, was badly damaged by fire on Thursday morning. It was occupied by Jenkins Bros., laundry and a pump shop. The loss is about \$2,500.

The grading of the forty miles of railway extension west from Forrest Junction, on the C. P. R., commenced on Tuesday morning and J. D. McArthur, the contractor, has now a force of fifty teams at work.

The partnership existing between J. S. Haley and T. N. Williamson, Brandon, otherwise known as the Manitoba Pump Works, has been dissolved. Williamson will conduct the business under the old name.

Mr. Compton is having an implement warehouse fitted up at Headingly and intends getting in a stock of machinery at once, which business he will run in connection with his general store.

An injunction has been applied for by the Dominion government to restrain Hall Bros., the proprietors of the Gertie H. steamboat, from taking sand out of the bed of the Red and Assiniboine rivers at Winnipeg. The contention is that the rivers and their beds belong to the crown.

About one o'clock on Wednesday morning fire was discovered in the elevator leased by Kellett, Parkes and Riley, at Norden. It gained such headway that nothing could be done to save the building or the contents. The loss has not been stated. The fire brigade kept the flames from the other elevators.

The employees of the Imperial Dry Goods Co. held their annual picnic to Elm park last Thursday evening. A good programme of music and dancing was enjoyed and at a late hour the party returned by special car. B. C. Fairly, one of the oldest employees of the company, was presented with a gold-headed cane by Manager A. E. Ham, on behalf of the staff.

Geo. Webster, of the C. P. R. engineering department, returned a few days ago from Lac du Bonnet. He states that the work on the brick work there is progressing rapidly, and that the plant being installed is one that is up-to-date in every particular. The expert that is putting in the machinery states that the clay deposit is as fine as he has seen anywhere and he has installed plants in many parts of the continent. The new sawmill is also going ahead and it is expected that about five million feet will be sawn there in a year.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg school board held on Thursday evening the following recommendation of the building committee was adopted: That they have considered the tenders received for the erection of the Somerset school on the Nena street site and recommended that the tenders of the following parties, aggregating \$28,728, be accepted: D. D. Wood, excavating, drainage, stone, brick and plastering work; John McLeod, carpentering and joining, including hardware and electric bells; Anderson & Thomas, tin and galvanized iron work; J. A. Payne, painting and glazing; J.

J. Wells, plumbing; H. Ross, wiring for electric lights. That the tender of the Rutley Warming and Ventilating system and automatic flush closets for \$2,500 be accepted.

Assinibola.

On June 1st R. C. Porter purchased the meat business of Geo. Milne & Co. at Medicine Hat.

W. B. Bennett, late of Medicine Hat, is starting a tinware and hardware business in Maple Creek.

Alberta.

Hawthelmer & Son are making preparations to open a lumber yard at Red Deer.

H. Anderson, formerly of Stony Plain, has opened a general store at Beaver Lake, in Northern Alberta.

Cristall & Diamond, clothing merchants and wholesale liquor dealers, Edmonton, have dissolved partnership. Cristall takes over the clothing department at 75c on the dollar, and Diamond the liquor store and stock.

Northwestern Ontario.

Seaman & Co.'s Eva Lake sawmill foreman arrived in town yesterday, says the Port Arthur Herald, bringing intelligence that the mill was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The mill and sawing machinery is a total loss. Fortunately the wind was blowing in a direction carrying the sparks and flames away from the lumber already cut and piled, otherwise the loss would have been much greater. As it is the loss in mill was considerable, but the greater loss will result in the delay that will be caused in getting the uncut logs converted into lumber. The cut at the mill would have been completed by the end of July, but now it will probably be a month later.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

BUSINESS AT VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, June 17, 1901. There was a large increase in the bank clearings this week, the amount running over the million dollar mark, and exceeding the clearings of the corresponding week of 1900 by \$200,000. The increase is said to be due to the settling up of several Klondike orders and some cannery stock purchases. The feature of the week in the market is the price cutting war between the provincial canneries. The best butter in bricks can now be bought for 20c, while the Manitoba butter cannot be sold at less than that for a profit. As far as Manitoba and Northwest creamery is concerned dealers here claim that most of the creameries are selling to the retail trade as cheaply as in carload lots.

Retail merchants complain of dull times, but there is considerable activity among wholesale merchants shipping goods north and filling orders for the season's salmon canning.

At this writing it is impossible for canners and fishermen to come to terms. The canners offered the fishermen 12 cents per fish during July and 10 cents thereafter. The fishermen declined this offer and asked for 15 cents. The canners declined, but consented to recognize the union, which they declined to do before and extend the time during which they would pay 12 cents for one week. The fishermen again declined, but this time demanded 12 1/2 cents per fish for the entire season, and there the matter stands. Should the canners and fishermen not come to terms it will be a great loss to the business community.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

By wire to The Commercial.

Vancouver, June 22. Corn is \$2 per ton lower. Shuswap hay is \$1 per ton lower. Live steers have declined. Beef is also lower. Old potatoes are out. Apples are out. Local plums are offering at 90c to \$1, to the exclusion of southern varieties. Local strawberries are also in the market at \$1.75 per crate. GRAIN—Wheat, \$30 per ton; oats, \$25 per ton; corn, \$25 per ton. FLOUR—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent, 48c barrel, \$4.30; strong bak. 45c; Oregon, \$4.50 per barrel; Burlington, B. C. patents, \$4.80. FEED—National Mills chops, \$25 per ton; bran, \$21; shorts, \$23; oil cake meal, \$35 ton f.o.b. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

HAY—Shuswap double pressed, \$21 per ton; Fraser River hay, \$18 per ton; ordinary bales, \$12.

MEAL—Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$3.00; two 45lb sacks, \$3.10; four 22 1/2 lb sacks, \$3.30; ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50; oatmeal in 10lb sacks, per 100lb, \$3.50; in 50lb sacks, \$3.25 per 100lb.

HIDES AND WOOL—Sound heavy steers 7 1/2c per lb; medium, 6 1/2c; light cows, 5 1/2c; sheep pelts, November killed, 30c each; deer skins, 80c lb; deer skins, dry, 20c lb wool, 60c lb.

LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$1.50 per 100lb; sheep, \$4.75 per 100lb; lambs, \$4.60 per 100lb; hogs, \$6.00 per 100lb. POULTRY—Chickens, \$3.60; fowls, \$1.40.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef, 8 1/2c; mutton, 11 1/2c; pork, 8c; veal, 10c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 15 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 16 1/2c; hocks, 15c; long clear, 13c; ribs, 14c; smoked sides, 13c.

LARD—Tins, 13 1/2c per lb; pails, 12 1/2c; tubs, 12 1/2c.

BUTTER—Local creamery, 20 1/2c. Man. local creamery, 20 1/2c; dairy, local, 19c; Manitoba dairy, 18c.

EGGS—Fresh local, 25c; Northwest eggs, 16c; eastern, 19c per dozen.

CHEESE—Manitoba, 11 1/2c.

VEGETABLES—Fraser river valley potatoes, \$3.00 per ton; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; new potatoes, 2 1/2c per pound; cucumbers, local, \$1.25 per box; beans, 8c; peas, 6c; California onions, 1 1/2c per pound; sweet potatoes, 3 1/2c; tomatoes, \$2 box; cabbage, 2 1/2c; asparagus, \$1.60 per 100.

FISH—Flounders, 5c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; wilding, 5c; sole, 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, \$2.50 per 100; lemons, \$2.60; bananas, \$2.75 per 100; Tasmanian apples, \$3.75; cherries, \$1.25 box; apricots, \$1.25; plums, 10c; peaches, \$1.25; strawberries, in large crates, \$1.75 per 100.

NUTS—Almonds, 15 1/2c; almonds, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 15c; walnuts, 11c per lb; coconuts, 30c per 100.

STARCHES—Powdered, 10c; and bar, 6c; Pearl lump, 6c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellow, 4 1/2c; yellow, 4 1/2c per lb.

SHRUPS—30 gal. barrels, 2 1/2c; 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tin, \$4.50 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tin, \$5.25 case of 20.

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

HARDWARE—Bar iron—Base, \$2.75. Horse shoe nails, discount 50 and 10 per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$4.75; nails, base price, cut, \$2.25; wire, \$2.70; rope, Manila, 14c; hulled oil, 90c; white lead, \$3.00; putty, \$3.50; barbed wire, \$4.50 per 100lb; glass, first break, \$4.75.

PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.

Special to The Commercial. Nelson, June 22. Creamery butter is arriving in large quantities and selling at 11c to 20c. Cheese is 1c lower at 11c, and dairy butter is selling at 16 to 18c. Butter—Fresh Manitoba creamery, 19 to 20c; dairy, 16 to 18c. Eggs—1c. Several cars have arrived from Ontario. Cheese—11c. Oats—Per ton, \$30. Millfeed—Bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 per ton. Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.20.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Little Bros., boot and shoe dealers of Nelson, have assigned.

The following extra-provincial companies have been registered under provincial laws: Columbia Hydraulic Mining Co., of Seattle, capital, \$1,000,000; German Mining & Milling Co., of Tacoma, capital \$100,000.

On Saturday last an explosion took place in Daniels & Chamber's paint shop, Rossland, and was followed by a fire that threatened to burn several blocks. The fire department had a hard fight. The damage to the stock of wall papers will be heavy and the building also suffered seriously. Linton's bookstore, next door, was damaged by water to the extent of \$500.

The following new companies have been incorporated in British Columbia: Cedar Canyon Gold Mines, Ltd., capital, \$100,000; Cherry Creek Copper King Mines, Ltd., capital, \$50,000; London & Hibellev Mining & Smelting Co., capital, \$1,000,000; Nicola Coal Company, Ltd., capital, \$100,000; Northern Development Company, Ltd., capital, \$5,000; Western Steamboat Company, Ltd., capital, \$12,000; Yukon Trading Company, Ltd., capital, \$50,000.

The Columbia river salmon pack is reported to be not more than one-quarter of what it was last year. It is expected that many of the canneries which prepared for a big catch this year will be financially embarrassed. The price of canned salmon is ex-

pected to be advanced. A meeting of the association is to be held in Portland the latter part of this week, when the matter will be taken up. Those interested in fanning urge that if the salmon industry is to be prepared in the state of Oregon, steps will have to be taken by the legislature. They urge that at the next session of the state legislature there will have to be an appropriation made adequate for the needs of propagation, as the pack from year to year is becoming less.—Victoria Times.

The Nelson Retail Grocers' Association was formally organized last week. The election of officers resulted as follows: H. McPherson, president; Geo. Bell, vice-president; Chris Morrison, secretary; S. L. Lester, treasurer, and J. A. Irving, T. J. Scallan and S. L. Lester, directors. All the grocery firms in the city will be included in the association, with the exception of the Hudson's Bay company, but an understanding exists between this company and the association so that it will work in harmony with the association in all things.

Last Thursday the contract was let for the immediate construction of a railroad from Grand Forks to Republic, says the Midway Advance. The Republic & Grand Forks Railroad company let the contract to George S. Deeks & Co. for the construction of the 46 miles of track and roadway to connect the two towns. The work is to be turned over, ready for equipment, November 1, 1901. The contract was signed in Spokane. The work of clearing the right of way was commenced on Wednesday morning, the first start being made at Nelson, Wash. Within a few days the contractors expect to have their grading outfits scattered over the line. By July 1 it is hoped 1,000 men will be at work. This number will probably be increased to 2,000 by August 1.

MINING MATTERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Granby Smelter company, which owns the smelter at Grand Forks, B. C., and is largely interested in mining property in the Boundary Creek, has decided to build a smelter at Vancouver to treat coast ores. The company will also shortly erect a refinery there.

The ore shipments from Rossland last week aggregated 8,915 tons, made up as follows:—Le Roi, 4,725; Le Roi No. 2, 1,365; Centre Star, 1,560; Monte Cristo, 20; Iron Mask, 20; I. N. L., 27; Rossland Great Western, 420. The total for the year is now 194,902 tons.

The repairs at the Le Roi mine, Rossland Camp, are now completed, and the property contributed its quota to the aggregate shipments last week. The Monte Cristo mine joined the shipping list last week and this week the Homestake will also be included.

Contracts have been signed in Spokane for work on the Republic and Grand Forks railway. Work is to begin at once, and 1,000 men are to be at work in a month. A smelter is also to be erected, but until it is in working order the Granby smelter will handle Republic ores. The railroad is to be completed this summer. It will be standard gauge and 46 miles long.

Another big Rossland property will join the working class within a short time, the management of the California having decided to recommence operations at an early date. This statement is made on the authority of Jay P. Graves, of the Miner-Graves syndicate, who is a prominent member of the eastern syndicate that controls the California. The company's attention has been engrossed by their operations elsewhere, and according to Mr. Graves they "have not got round to the California yet." He stated, however, that work would be resumed at an early date and the presumption is that a comprehensive programme of development will be carried out. The announcement is of very considerable interest in the Rossland camp. The California adjoins the Le Roi and it is the opinion in many quarters that the Le Roi ore bodies extend into California ground. To demonstrate the accuracy of this theory will necessitate considerable work, and it is taken for granted that if the company once gets work under way it will be continued until the property is thoroughly explored.—Rossland Miner.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, June 22. Business is settling down to a normal summer basis. The improved crop outlook has much improved the prospects in every line and a moderately active trade is being done by wholesale and retail merchants in the city. Country trade is not so active at the moment as the rains have made the roads bad and farmers have not been trading on this account. The prospects for country trade are much better though and merchants feel that they can afford to lose a little on account of rains. Money is scarce in both town and country and will be until harvest. Farmers who have grain or live stock to sell are beginning to turn their holdings into cash as all are just at present much in need of funds. There is a particularly good movement in live hogs. Those who had hogs to sell this year have made money on them. There is also a fairly active movement of wheat at some country points. Building operations continue to expand, especially in Winnipeg and the amount of new construction now projected is pretty close to the one million mark and besides all these private enterprises many thousands of dollars worth of public improvements are under way. In the country quite a lot of railway construction is going on in various parts, which is putting a lot of fresh capital into circulation. Labor, both skilled and unskilled, is well employed. Winnipeg bank clearings are still much smaller than a year ago as will be seen from our report on another page.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Saturday, June 22.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Implement dealers report an active demand for plows for summer work and they are contenting themselves with this trade for the meantime. In the course of a week or so a push will be made for fall business. The greatly improved crop outlook is expected to make a good demand for harvesting and threshing machinery and every effort will be made to get the orders for these in as early as possible so that there may be no delay in delivery. Twine business is quiet at the moment and quotations unchanged. Carriages and buggies are selling well.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

The great amount of building and public improvement now in progress in the city and in many of the country towns as well is creating a large demand for stone, brick, lime, etc., and dealers are all busy. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Rubble stone, \$4 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, \$3 per thousand.

BICYCLES.

The season for the bicycle trade is becoming advanced, but there is still a fairly good demand considering the state of the roads, etc. The rains of this month have made wheeling a very uncertain business and dealers are feeling the effects of this temporary check. However, they anticipate that the improved prospects will more than compensate them later on. Prices hold steady at the spring quotations and there is nothing new to note in this respect.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Trade is moderately active and the situation without special features. Sorting orders are quite numerous and of fair proportions. There is little or nothing to say as to values. Cottons are still weak on some lines, due to reductions in factory prices. The clothing trade shows improvements this month and a large amount of business has been booked for fall delivery. Summer lines are still in good demand. The tendency is toward increases in some lines of cottons, denims, for instance. Woolen goods hold steady.

DRUGS.

The market is steady and prices unchanged. In outside markets we note a firmer feeling in guaiac due to higher prices for cinchona bark at last week's Amsterdam sales. Aspirin may be looked for shortly. At New York according to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter peppermint oil is 5c higher, cod liver oil 5c lower, menthol 10c lower, 4c higher, and Tanaka vanilla beans 15c lower. Winnipeg jobbing prices for staple lines will be found on page 1000.

FISH.

Fresh caught domestic fish are in good demand at unchanged prices. Supplies are ample for all requirements of the market. Sea fish show no change. We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 5c per pound; pike, fresh caught, 4c per pound; pike, fresh caught, 3c; goldeyes, 2c; trout, 10c; fresh spring salmon, 14c per pound; fresh spring salmon, 14c per pound; blue fish, 12c; sugar herring, 20c per dozen; salt cod, 6c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$4.00; salt mackerel, \$2.00 per kit; boneless fish, 5c per pound; fresh sea cod, big, 12c; fresh smelt, 8c; mackerel, 12c; fresh shad, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS.

Wholesale dealers in green fruits are busy. The regular hot weather demand is approaching its height. California fruits will be in the market in quantity next week. Watermelons will also arrive shortly. We quote: Oranges, \$3.15, 11c, \$3.50, 12c, \$4.00, 15c; California peaches, \$2.00 seedlings, \$3.50 to \$4.25; blood oranges in half boxes, \$2.25; Messina lemons, \$5; bananas, per bunch, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Hood River strawberries, \$3.15 per crate; California peaches, \$2.50 box; plums, \$2.25; apricots, \$2.00; cherries, \$2.00 per 10-pound box; pinapples, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per dozen; watermelons (to arrive) \$4 per dozen; figs, canton dates, net package of 1 pound, 5c; new dates, 6c; cider in kegs or barrels, 35c per gallon; honey, 1-pound jars, \$2.50 a dozen; maple sugar, 14c half gallon tins, per dozen, \$6.50; gallons, \$12.00; native rhubarb, 1c per pound; Egyptian onions, 4c per pound.

GROCERIES.

The adverse reports from the east about the apple crop has had the effect of strengthening prices for all forms of this fruit and although gallon tins and three pound pails have not yet been affected in this market they are being quoted at higher figures by canners, and this must be felt before long. Canned strawberries are nearby out of the market and several local houses have completely exhausted their stocks. The new pack goods will be in in about a month. Green coffee is somewhat easier as we predicted last week and several jobbers are now quoting 6c per pound here for No. 5. Cereals remain unchanged this week. Currants maintain the strength noted in our last issue. Evaporated apples seem to be pretty well cleaned up in eastern markets and reports indicate that it would be difficult to pick up any carlots in the east. Dried apples are firmer and higher. California dried fruits are becoming scarce. Prunes have advanced about 5c per pound. Apricots are 1c per pound higher and other lines have advanced a smaller extent. Business here is active and steady. Jobbing prices are given on page 1000.

HARDWARE.

Trade is improving steadily as the season advances. Loose pin butts declined in price this week the discount now being 65 per cent, as against 60 before. Weight steel butts, narrow, have also declined to the same extent. A new flat has been issued on coil chain showing lower prices. Logging chain is also lower. Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on another page.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

So far the June business in these lines has been good. A good many sorting orders are coming in. At present prices of lined oil paint manufacturers are losing money and it is only the belief that oil will drop in September that keeps paint down at its present level. Window glass still maintains its strength and jobbers are having to pay more money in Belgium for stocks than before the late strike

was settled. A large quantity of glass belonging to Winnipeg houses was lost in the steamship Assyrian, which was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland last week, and cable orders to replace this stock have not met with prices which are as high as those at which glass is being jobbed at here. This strength in the Belgian market is largely due to the large buying orders which are being received there from the United States. Values in that country are phenomenally high owing to arbitrary demands of the glass combine. As compared with Winnipeg figures quotations at leading southern centres are over 100 per cent greater. Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on another page.

LEATHERS.

Trade is good in this market. A considerable buying demand is being felt from all parts of the country and as this seems to be general all over Canada and the United States the market is doing well. Values here are surprising if higher prices were fixed in the near future. Saddlery findings, hardware, etc., and all kinds of manufactured goods are in steady demand. We quote prices on page 1000.

SCRAP.

There is a good demand for all kinds of old material. No. 1 cast iron, 10c per cwt. wrought and malleable, \$13.00 to \$17.00 per ton; No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$7 per ton; heavy copper, 10 to 12c per pound; copper bottoms, 10 to 12c per pound; red brass, 10 to 14c per pound; heavy lead, 10c per pound; light brass, 5 to 6c per pound; lead pipe or sea lead, 2 to 2 1/2c per pound; rags, copper mixed, 50c per 100 pounds rubber, free from rivets, 10c per article; 1c to 1 1/2c per lb. zinc scrap, 1c per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 ton; horse, quarts, 25c per dozen; pinta, 10c per dozen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—At the end of last week it was generally considered that wheat had had a pretty good break in price and the most sanguine bears probably did not dream of another straight week of continuous decline such as we have had this week. The nearest approach we have seen to a price recovery was in the beginning of Dec. 1899, when Minneapolis cash wheat was sold from 63 to 64c, yesterday it closed 64 1/2c, a drop of 2 1/2c from the day before. Minneapolis market seems to have been weaker than any of the others, as it shows a decline of from 2 1/2 to 4c on the week, compared with 2 to 3c in Chicago, 2 1/2 to 3c in Duluth and 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c in St. Louis. The primary cause of the decline is the favorable prospects for the wheat crops on this continent. During the past fortnight to three weeks the weather has been unusually favorable. Warm and dry in the south, while winter wheat harvesting is progressing, and rainy and cool north over the spring wheat, has furnished the very best conditions for the crops at their different stages. While naturally such conditions would affect prices adversely, the decline has been greatly facilitated by operations in the speculative markets, which tend to increase a decline when it once sets in, or on the other hand to help an advance when the course is upward; the effect generally being that when the market sets pronouncedly in one direction it is carried to the extreme, the pendulum of trade as a whole swings rather too far the one way or the other. While the present prospect is for a very large crop of wheat in America, of good quality, it is well to note that it is not harvestable, that farmer's stocks are unusually small, and the demand from importing countries is on a liberal scale. The crops in Europe will not be over the average, and the harvest will be average, as, although Russia is expected to have good crops this year, France, Germany and Austria are only very middling, and England will be the market and Europe harvest will be late all over. Therefore, it is a pertinent question as to whether or not values are now being carried too low at the present stage. Last week the American wheat supply decreased 162,000 bushels, compared to a decrease of the previous week of 1,640,000 bushels, and a decrease the same week a year ago of 231,000 bushels. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet, increased 173,000 bushels compared to a decrease the previous week

of 3,500,000 bushels, and an increase a year ago of 1,717,000 bushels.

In Manitoba wheat the decline in outside markets has had the effect of bringing sellers more to the front, but the large quantity of wheat has caused buyers to gradually recede, especially as the market continued to sink in the early part of the week 74c in store Fort William was freely paid for 1 hard, but the bid buyers have eased up with prices in outside markets down 3c per bushel buyers have practically withdrawn from the market and will not bid at any price. Yesterday afternoon the bid we could hear of for 1 hard was 71c, and 2 hard, 68c, 3 hard 64c in store Fort William, spot or en route.

LOUR—Demand is good and prices remain as follows: Ogdilvie's Hungarian, \$2.05; Glenora Patent, \$1.90 Alberta, \$1.70; Manitoba, \$1.55; Imperial XXXX, \$1.15; Lake of the Woods Extra Ross, \$2.05; Red Patent, \$1.90; Mecklenburg, \$1.45; XXXX, \$1.15 per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLFEED—Bran is worth \$11.50 per ton in bulk delivered, and shorts, \$13.50.

GROUND FEED—Pure oat chop is almost out of the market owing to the high price of oats. It is worth 70c per cwt delivered. Mixed barley and oats is worth \$25 per ton, corn \$22 per ton.

COUNTRY WHEAT—Farmers deliveres have been quite light this week at some country points. About 60c per bushel is the prevailing price for good wheat, while the range is from 50c to 62c per bushel, according to grade and rate of moisture.

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

GRAIN RECEIPTS—are light and it is believed that stocks in the country are being about cleaned up. Some Alberta oats are still coming in bulk, but these shipments have lately been diverted to the coast owing to higher prices there. Prices for carlots on train are 45c to 47c at 45 to 47c per bushel for all offerings.

HARLEY—None offering.

CORN—Corn is in good demand; No. 3 grade is worth 50 to 51c per bushel, in carlots on track.

HAY—Receipts are ample for all requirements and there is likely to be a plentiful supply of good hay from now on as a new hay will soon be in the market. Already some new hay has offered in the province and as it is not cured, buyers prefer the old hay. Fresh hay in bales is worth to-day \$10 to \$11 in carlots on track. Loose hay on the street about the same.

POULTRY—There is nothing doing in this line, chickens are selling at 50 to 60c per pair.

DRESSED MEATS—Grass fed beef is becoming more plentiful, but there is still not enough to supply the demand. Prices of beef have dropped 1/2 to 1 1/2c per pound this week. Veal 7 to 8 1/2c per pound; fresh mutton, 11c per lb; hogs, 8 1/2c per pound.

BUTTER—Creamery—There is a better market for creamery butter and dealers are willing to trade at 16c per pound f. o. b. factories for June make. Large quantities of butter are being made throughout the province and the problem is going to be to find a market for it. Some factories have been shipping their surplus east for export to the old country. Large quantities are also going to British Columbia.

Butter—Dairy butter arriving in large quantities from commission men find difficulty disposing of it all. Prices hold steady at 11 1/2c per pound, commission basis, for round lots; 13c for finest selected, and 10c for inferior. Factory butter, 10c to 11c. CHEESE—Although the market at factories is reported to be quite large, not much cheese has been bought by dealers here as yet, owing to the fact that the market has been well supplied with old stock, which has been worked off before new cheese could be taken. This is now pretty well cleaned up. Commission merchants are offering 7c per pound net for new cheese delivered here.

EGGS—Dealers have advanced their paying price 1/2c per dozen and are now quoting 10 1/2c delivered here.

VEGETABLES—We quote: Potatoes, 50c per bushel for farmer's loads; carrots, 3c per lb; beets, 1 1/2c per lb; turnips, 2c to 30c per bushel; pars nips, 2 1/2c per pound; onions, \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel; cabbage, new, 3c per bushel; old, 2c per bushel; radishes, 1c per dozen; rutabagas, \$1.00 per dozen; asparagus,

gus, 35 to 40c per dozen; rhubarb, 7/8c per pound.

HIDES—The scarcity of fat cattle throughout the country makes the hide business quiet, and we note a light trade being done here. The quality of offerings is much improved of late. We quote: No. 1 hides, 5/8c per pound delivered here; No. 2's, 4/8c; No. 3's, 3/8c; kids, 5/8c to 6/8c; veal calf, 7c to 8c, deakins, 25c to 40c, slunks, 15 to 20c, horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

WOOL—Manitoba wool is arriving in small lots. Dealers are buying at 7/4c per pound.

TALLOW—No. 1 tallow is worth 4c per pound here. Second grades 3c per pound.

SENECA ROOT—The rains has interfered with digging to some extent, but there is some root coming in for which from 20 to 24c per pound is being paid, according to quality.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Choice beef cattle are very scarce, in fact, there are none to be had. Common to good butchers' stock are coming in in small lots, barely enough to supply the local demand. Reports from the ranges state that the cattle are fattening rapidly and will be ready for shipment about the usual time. The best stock now offering here bring about 4 1/2c per pound, with an occasional picked lot going at 5c. The range is from 4c to 4 1/2c for mixed lots. These are high prices and cannot last after the range cattle are ready to ship in numbers.

SHEEP—Trade is quiet and steady. Choice mutton sheep are worth about 5c per pound and the range of prices for both sheep and lambs is from 4 1/2 to 5c.

HOGS—There has been a better movement of live hogs, this week, due to the high quotations now prevailing. The market holds firm at 6c per pound for choice packing hogs. Heavies and inferior grades range from 5c up.

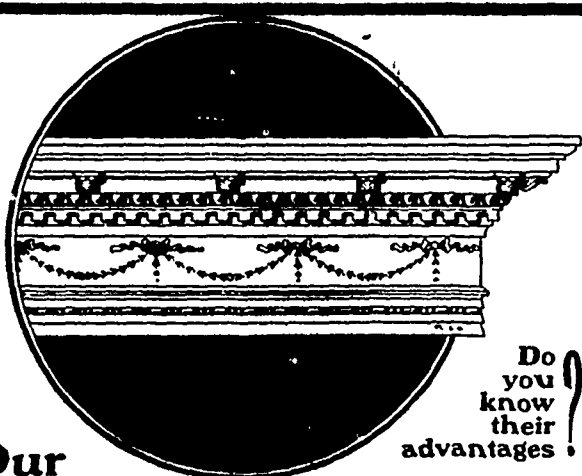
MILCH COWS—Supply is limited and there is not much demand. We quote \$30 to \$40 per head, according to grade.

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

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Saturday, June 22.
ANVILS—Per pound, 10 1/2c; anvil and vice combined, each, \$44.50.
AUGERS—Post hole, Vaughan's, each, \$6.45.
AXES—Bench, 50 and 10 per cent; chopping axes, per dozen, \$76.12; double bit, per dozen, \$124.18.
BAKS—Crown, \$5.50 per 100lb.
BELLOWS—20x21, \$4.50; 24, \$4.25; 28, \$4.10; 30, \$3.85; 32, \$3.60; 34, \$3.25; 36, \$3.10; 38, \$3; 40, \$2.75.
BELTING—Agricultural, 65 per cent; No. 1, 60 per cent; extra, 50 per cent off new list.
BITS, AUGER—American, 60 per cent; Jennings' Excelsior, 45 per cent.
BOILERS—Carrilage, 55 and 5 per cent; machine, 55 and 5 per cent; plow, 50 and 5 per cent; sleigh shoe, 70 per cent; stove, 60 per cent; tire, 60 per cent.
BUILDING PAPER—Anchor, plain, 55c; Cyclone and Jubilee, plain, 55c; Anchor, tarred, 60c; Jubilee, tarred, 77c; Cyclone, tarred, 88c; Shield, tarred, 60c.
BUTTONS—Cast, loose pin, com., 60 per cent; Peterboro, 45 per cent; wrought steel narrow, 65 per cent; loose pin, 65 per cent; bronze, 65c up.
CARBIDGES—Rim fire, American discount 33 1/3 per cent; Dominion 50 and 5 per cent; central fire pistol, American discount 30 per cent; military and sporting, American 10 per cent advance on list; Dominion 15 per cent.
CEMENT—Portland, barrel, \$4.25; \$4.50.
CHAIN—Coil, proved 1/2 inch, \$8.50; 3/4 inch, \$5.25; 1/2 inch, \$5.25; 7/16 inch, \$5.00; 1/2 inch and up, \$4.75; logging chain, 5-16 inch, \$6.25; 3/8 inch, \$6.25; Jack, iron, singles, per dozen yards, 15 to 20c double, 25c to \$1. Trace chain, per dozen yards, \$1.75 to \$2.50.
CHURNS—H. B. Steel frame, 55 per cent; wood frame, 20c less net.
COPPER—Tinned sheets, 28c; planished, 32c; boiler and T. K. plitts, plain lined, per lb, 28c; spun, 33c.
FILES—Com., 70 and 10 per cent; Nicholson's and Black Diamond, 60 per cent.
GLUE—Sheets, 15c lb; broken, 12 1/2c; rice, white, for kalsomining, 10 1/2c.

GREASE, ANGLE—Fraser's, per case, 1/4 gross, \$1.75; Diamond, light, \$1.75 case; dark, \$1.70; Mica, \$3.
GUN BOSTONS—\$1.50 per 100lb.
HAIR—Master's, 10c bale.
HARVEST TOOLS—5-55 per cent.
HORSESHOES—Iron shoes, keg, 0 and 1, \$4.05; 2 and larger, \$4.40. Less than full kegs, 25c extra. Steel shoes, 0 and 1, \$4.75; 2 and larger, \$4.50.
HOUSE NAILS—Pointed, dahlsted, oval heads, list price, No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$7.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$3.50 box. Discount on these prices, 45 per cent.
HINGES—Heavy T and strap, per 100lb, \$6.25; (\$7.50); light do., 50 per cent; screw hook and hinge, 0 to 10 lb., 5c per lb; 12 lb. up, per lb, 4c.
IRON—Bar iron, 100lb, base price, \$2.40; band iron, 100lb, \$2.05 base; Swedish iron, 100lb, \$4.75 base; sheet, black, 10x20 gauge, \$3.50; 22x20 gauge, \$3.75; 24 gauge, \$4. Galvanized American, 10 gauge, \$4.25; 18x22 gauge, \$4.80; 24 gauge, \$4.75; 26 gauge, \$5; 28 gauge, \$5.45 per 100lb; Queens head, 25c advance on American prices. Canada plates, Galva and Blatta, \$3.25. Imitation Russian sheets, 76c; genuine Russian sheets, lb, 12 1/2c.
KNIVES—1/2, per lb, 6c; sheets, 6 1/2c.
NAILS—Cut—30d up, \$3.00; 20d, \$3.05; 10d, \$3.10; 8d, \$3.15; 4d, \$3.20; 4d, \$3.50; 3d, \$3.65; 2d, \$4.00. Wire Nails—1/2 in. up, \$1.50; 3/4 in., \$3.50; 1 in., \$3.00; 1 1/4 in., \$4.70; 2 in., \$4.75; 1 1/2 in., \$3.00; 1 3/4 in., \$4.10; 1 in., \$4.50.
OAKUM—Navy, \$3.25 bale; U. S. navy, \$3.75; spun, \$4.
PICKS—Clay, 40 dozen; pick mattocks, \$6.50 dozen.
PIPE—Iron, black, per 100 feet, 1/2 in., \$3.55; 3/4 in., \$3.65; 1 in., \$4; 1 1/4 in., \$4.45; 1 in., \$4.30; 1 1/2 in., \$5.50; 2 in., \$10.25; 2 in., \$13.50. Sizes 2 1/2, 3, 4 1/2 per cent discount. Galvanized, 1/2, \$3.50; 3/4 in., \$6.00; 1 in., \$8.00; 1 1/4 in., \$11.00; 1 1/2 in., \$14; 2 in., \$19; lead, 6 1/2c lb.
PIPE—Stove, 3 in., \$8.75; 7 in., \$9.50 per 100 lengths.
PLASTER—1/2 barrel, \$4.50 per barrel.
PLASTER—1/2 barrel, \$5.25.
RIVETS AND BUSHES—Carrilage, section, 37 1/2 per cent; black and tinued, 37 1/2 per cent; copper rivets and burrs, 25c; copper rivets, 20c; cartons, 1c per lb extra net.
ROPE—Cotton, 1/2, 3/4 and larger, 17c lb; deep sea, 10 1/2c; lath yarn, 11c; Manila, per lb, 14c base; sisal, 10 1/2c base.
SCREWS—F. H. bright, discount 57 1/2 per cent; R. H. discount 82 1/2 per cent; F. H. brass, discount 50 per cent; R. H. brass, discount 75 per cent. Bench, wood, dozen, \$1.75; \$1.50; bench, iron, per dozen, \$2.45; 2 1/2 inch screws, 57 1/2 per cent.
SHIELDS—Loaded—17 1/2 x black, 12 gauge, per 100, soft, \$1.50; chilled, \$1.65; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.15; chilled, \$2.30; Eley's smokeless, 12 gauge, soft, \$2.10; chilled, \$2.25; 10 gauge, soft, \$2.00; chilled, \$2.25.
SHOT—Soft, \$6.25 per 100lb; chilled \$6.75; buckshot, \$7.25; ball, 28, \$7.65.
SOLDER—Half and half, per lb, 21c.
SOLDERING IRONS—Per lb, 22c.
SPADES AND SHOVELS—10 per cent.
SPRINGS—Pressed, 1/2, \$4.65; 5-10, \$4.40; 3/4, \$4.15; 7-16 up, \$4.10.
STEEL—Shear, shoe, \$3.00 base; spring, \$3.50 base; machinery, \$3.75 base; share, common, \$3.50 base; share, crucible, \$4.00; too chalk, \$3.50 base; tire steel, \$3.25 base; cast iron steel, lb, 10 1/2c.
STEEL—ROLLING PLATES—3-16 inch, \$1.50; 1/2, 5/8 and thicker, \$3.25.
STAPLES—Galvanized, \$3.00 per 100lb.
TAR—Coal tar, per barrel, \$6.75.
TIN—Lamb and Flagg, 56 and 25lb in-cans, per lb, 32c.
TIN PLATES—1 C, 20x24, \$10.00.
TINWARE—Plain, 75 and 2 1/2 per cent; ornamental, 70 and 10 per cent.
TRAPS—Game, H. & N., No. 0, \$1.92 dozen; No. 1, \$2.25; No. 1 1/2, \$2.55; No. 2, \$2.75; No. 3, \$3.20; No. 4, \$7.42; bear, No. 5, \$7.50.
TUBES—Roller, 2 inch, 16 1/2c per foot; 2 1/2 inch, 21 1/2c; 3 inch, 27c per foot.
VISES—H. S. Wright's, 14c; Sampson, 40, 50lb, \$6.50; 67 each; parallel, \$26.70 each.
WADS—Gray felt, 75c per lb; thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 12 and smaller gauges, 20c per M. thin card wads in boxes of 500 each, 10 gauge, 25c per M. Chemically prepared black edge gray cloth wads, in boxes of 250 each, 11 and smaller gauges, 65c per 1000; 9 and 10 gauges, 75c per 1000; 7 and 8 gauges, \$1 per 1000.
WIRES—Brass and copper wire, 20 per cent advance on the list; clothes line wire, 18 gauge, per 1000 feet, \$3.50. Galvanized, 4 bars, regular, \$3.40; galvanized, plain twist, \$3.40.
ZINC—Sheets, in casks, \$7.50 per 100 lb; broken lots, \$8.



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The money disbursed in Canadian bank dividends on June 1 amounted to more than at any period in the history of the institutions. This due to the fact, in some instances that dividends have been increased, while in others, banks have increased their capital. The total paid up capital of the banks in the two provinces of Quebec and Ontario, which pay dividends in June is now \$18,000,000, against \$13,785,000, and the aggregate sum distributed in dividends amounted to \$1,918,000, against \$1,724,325 last year.

FINANCIAL

THE UNION BANK STATEMENT.

The thirty-sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this institution was held at the Banking House in Quebec on Saturday, June 15th, 1901.

There were present: Messrs Andrew Thomson, Edmond Giroux, Wm. Price, D. C. Thomson, Hon. John Sharples, Messrs. William Shaw, Geo. H. Thomson, C. P. Champlon, John Shaw, R. C. Percival, Robert Brodie, Heber Budden, William Brodie, W. S. Thomas, P. B. Cagrain, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Turnbull, A. J. Messervy, Capt. Wm. H. Carter, Thos. H. Norris, Arthur E. Scott and Sir Adolphe P. Caron.

The President, Andrew Thomson, Esq., took the chair, and requested Mr. J. Glanville Billel to act as Secretary, and Messrs. John Shaw and C. P. Champlon as Scrutineers, which was agreed to.

The Chairman read the report of the Directors, which was as follows: The Directors have the honor to submit a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank at the close of the financial year ending 31st May last; also the following statement of the result of the business of the past year: Profit and Loss Account, May 31st, 1901.

Balance at credit of profit and loss account on May 31st, 1900, \$25,040.38. The net profit for the year, after deducting expenses of management, reserving for interest and exchange, and making appropriations for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to \$193,635.27.

Which has been appropriated as follows: Dividend No. 98, 3 per cent., \$60,000.00. Dividend No. 99, 3 per cent., \$60,000.00. Transferred to reserve fund, \$50,000.00. Balance carried forward, \$23,635.27.

The net profits are fully equal to those of the previous year. An addition of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) has been made to the Heat Account, which now amounts to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$550,000).

The Directors have to record, with much regret, the death during the year of Mr. James King, for many years an esteemed and valuable member of the Board.

The usual inspection of the Head Office and Branches of the Bank has been made during the year.

A. THOMSON, President. Quebec, June 15th, 1901.

GENERAL STATEMENT. Assets. Capital stock \$2,000,000.00. Reserve fund \$250,000.00. Balance of profit and loss account \$23,635.27. Deposits bearing interest \$3,574,286.32. Balances due agents in Great Britain \$186,201.76. Balances due other banks in Canada \$4,841.32. Balances due agents in United States \$4,240.65. Dividends unclaimed \$767.61. Dividend No. 99 \$6,000.00. \$3,507,221.73. \$11,136,276.16.

Liabilities. Specie \$236,349.10. Deposits with Dominion Government for securities in circulation \$6,000.00. Notes of and cheques on other banks \$345,145.45. Balances due by other banks in Canada \$9,000.00. \$456,494.55. \$11,136,276.16.

Balances due by agents in United States \$79,474.36. Municipal and other bonds \$10,843.87. Cash loans and stock \$561,755.08. \$1,750,833.31. Other loans and bills discounted current \$8,967,806.70. Overdue debts (estimated only) \$6,513.74. Real estate, other than bank premises \$6,878.57. Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank \$9,900.08. Bank premises and furniture \$281,125.00. Other assets \$10,100.00. \$9,370,425.00. \$11,136,276.16.

E. E. WEBB, General Manager. Quebec, May 31, 1901.

IC was then moved by Andrew Thomson, Esq., seconded by Hon. John Sharples: "That the report submitted to this meeting be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders."

Moved by Lieut.-Col. J. F. Turnbull, seconded by A. J. Messervy, Esq.: "That the meeting now proceed to the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and that the ballot box for the receipt of votes be kept open until 1 o'clock, or until five minutes have elapsed without a vote being offered, during which time the proceedings be suspended."

The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported that the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year: Messrs. E. J. Hale, Edmond Giroux, William Price, Hon. John Sharples, William Shaw, Andrew Thomson and D. C. Thomson.

Voting of thanks to the Chairman for presiding and to the Scrutineers terminated the proceedings. J. GLANVILLE BILLEL, Secretary.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board of Directors, A. Thomson, Esq., was re-elected President, and Hon. John Sharples, Vice-President.

BANK OF HAMILTON STATEMENT.

The twenty-ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Hamilton was held June 15th. Mr. John Stuart took the chair.

Report of the Directors. The Directors beg to submit their annual report to the shareholders for the year ended May 31st, 1901. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, 31st May, 1901, was \$12,432.10. The profits for the year ended May 31st, 1901, after deducting charges of management and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$291,246.37. The surplus received on new stock (being at the rate of 65 per cent. on the face of the amount paid in to date) is \$182,075.08. \$403,517.44.

From which has been declared: Dividend 4 per cent. \$49,728.30. Dividend 5 per cent. \$70,620.50. Dividend 5 per cent. payable, no doubt, receive this report with entire satisfaction. Some time ago the shareholders approved of the establishment of a pension fund for the benefit of the staff, and the directors have the pleasure of

announcing that the proposal will be carried into effect at an early date. JOHN STUART, President. Hamilton, June 10th, 1901.

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GENERAL STATEMENT

Assets. Gold and silver \$257,076.51. Dominion Government securities \$51,571.00. Deposit with the Dominion Government as security for note circulation \$90,000.00. Notes of and cheques on other banks \$237,796.27. Balances due from other banks in Canada and the United States \$393,348.41. Balances due from British Government, municipal, railway and other securities \$1,549,240.82. Loans at call or short call, on negotiable securities \$1,794,226.45. \$5,063,350.46. Notes discounted and advances current \$11,455,780.83. Cash discounted \$29,346.03. Excess (estimated loss provided for) \$412,737.74. Real estate (other than bank premises), mortgages, etc. \$2,192.82. Other assets \$3,322.32. \$17,011,750.00.

To the shareholders: Capital stock paid up (average of 1877, 1900 and 1901) \$1,965,750.00. Reserve fund \$1,500,000.00. Amount reserved for interest on current bills discounted \$50,000.00. Balance of profits carried forward \$47,001.96. \$3,562,751.96. \$17,011,750.00.

J. TURNBULL, Cashier. Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, May 31, 1901.

Mr. Stuart presented the annual report, and in moving its adoption, said: "I may be allowed to express the great pleasure I have in being able to lay before you one of such excellence. It is highly satisfactory in all respects. Never before have the Directors had the privilege of appearing before you under such favorable circumstances, and to know that you have had many good reports in former years. When our statement is examined by shareholders and compared with previous reports there will be no difference of opinion as to the remarkable growth and prosperity we have enjoyed of late years."

The City of Hamilton, in common with the country at large, has been prospering greatly, and the Bank of Hamilton has had its full share. If any shareholders care to look back to five years ago they will see very decided evidence of growth in the record of each succeeding year.

The capital of the bank has about doubled in that time. The reserve has grown to \$1,500,000, or 75 per cent of the capital. The deposits and profits equally show advancement. The total figures are no over \$17,000,000, whilst the profits have reached the percentage of 15 1/2 on the paid-up capital.

Mr. A. G. Ramsay, seconded by Mr. Hendrie moved, seconded by Mr. John A. Bruce, the customary vote of thanks to the Directors, which was duly carried.

Mr. F. W. Gates moved, seconded by Mr. E. Martin, K. C., a similar vote to the officers of the bank, which was also carried.

A by-law to increase the capital stock of the bank from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 if and when the Directors found it the same to be necessary, was unanimously carried. The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen elected as Directors for the ensuing year: John Stuart, A. G. Ramsay, Geo. Roach, John Froese, Hon. A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee and Wm. Gibson. At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. John Stuart was elected President, and Mr. A. G. Ramsay Vice-President.

WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS. Returns for the Winnipeg Clearing House for the week ending Thursday, show as follows: Week ending June 29, 1901... \$1,872,419. Corresponding week, 1900... \$2,362,550. Corresponding week, 1899... \$1,905,560. The monthly totals are as follows: 1901, 1900, 1899. Jan. \$9,622,488, \$9,904,671, \$7,683,022. Feb. 7,737,647, 6,702,647, 6,824,417. Mar. 7,889,008, 7,330,923, 6,756,121. Apr. 7,234,234, 7,081,159, 6,910,431. May. 8,861,057, 8,752,379, 7,472,522. June. 9,812,084, 9,812,084, 9,812,084. July. 9,392,428, 9,180,295, 8,965,291. Aug. 8,172,088, 7,986,291, 7,825,111. Sep. 7,234,234, 7,081,159, 6,910,431. Oct. 8,172,084, 8,172,084, 8,172,084. Nov. 11,618,923, 11,618,923, 11,618,923. Dec. 10,500,223, 12,906,245. Totals \$106,966,702, \$107,790,914.

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FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. H. Hogg, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Regina, Assa., has been transferred to Peterborough, Ontario. The citizens of Regina presented him before leaving with an address and a handsome travelling dressing bag.

The statement presented to the shareholders of the Imperial Bank at their meeting in Toronto on Wednesday last in the history of the bank. Two dividends amounting to 1 1/2 per cent were declared during the year, \$150,000 added to rest account \$20,000 written off the premises account and \$104,037.98 carried forward.

The Bank of England rate of interest was reduced to 3 per cent on Friday last to the great surprise of financiers. The reasons given for the reduction were improvement in reserves and conditions of the money markets. Business on the stock markets is high and there is not much demand for money. The commercial situation is influenced by the war in South Africa. When this over there will be removed activity.

At a meeting of the Toronto clearing house held on Friday last Mr. Stanger, who is retiring from the management of the Bank of British North America and the secretaryship of the clearing house was presented with a cheque for \$1,000 as a mark of appreciation for his services at the clearing house during a number of years. Mr. Stanger has occupied responsible positions in the Bank of British North America for thirty years and is retiring because of ill health.

Railway and Traffic Matters.

Premier Roblin and R. Rogers of the Manitoba cabinet, arrived at Montreal, on June 10th, and held a conference with President Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R. At noon Mr. Roblin announced that the Government of a cash bonus of \$75,000 paid by his government to the C. P. R. that road would build the following branch lines: Forty-two miles northwest from Brandon. Eighteen miles west from Waskana. Ten miles east from Snowfall. Ten miles west from Wellwood to the MacGregor branch.

Implement Trade Notes.

Winnipeg wholesalers men are experiencing a good demand for plows for summer work now that the weather is more settled and crop prospects good.

Implement manufacturers reported to have been very heavily ordered for iron and steel during the past few weeks, especially in the United States, where there has been a decline in iron prices, which, it is thought, encouraged the buying. Mills are mostly away behind with their orders and not anxious to sell at low prices.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

Special to The Commercial.
 Toronto, June 22.
Dry Goods—Rather quiet. Better feeling in cotton goods and prices steadier. Lot of ginghams costing 4 1/2 at mill last year retelling here at 5 this week, but few other job lots in hands of mills. Fall orders fair, sorting trade better.
Hardware—Less active than a week ago, but sorting demand is good, especially from Northwest. Prices in leather belting are being cut a great deal. Metals are quiet. Stocks of tin plates, tinned sheets and galvanized sheets are very low. Iron pipe has been advanced 5c by jobbers and makers. One inch, black \$5.40, one inch galvanized, \$7.00. Pig tin is 1/2c lower. Turpentine 2c higher.
Groceries—Quiet. Sugars are in better demand. Apples are expected to be higher owing to poor crop outlook. Canned goods firm.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.

Special to The Commercial.
 Toronto, June 22.
Hog products are in good demand. Lard is 1/2c dearer. Other lines the same.
Pork—Canada short cut, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess, \$19 to \$19.50.
Smoked and dry salted meats—Long clear, tons and cases, 10 1/2 to 11c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 15c; hams, 13 1/2c; rolls, 11 1/2 to 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 14 to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.
Lard—Tilcees 10 1/2c, tubs 11c, and pails 11 1/2c.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial.
 Toronto, June 22.
Grain prices are lower. Wheat has declined 2 to 3c for Ontario and even more for Manitoba. Oats have declined 1 1/2 to 2c. Butter is easier on unexpectedly large receipts. Potatoes are lower, as the new crop is beginning to come in. For new potatoes \$1.35 per bushel is being asked.
Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$4.25. Manitoba bakers, \$3.95 for carlots at Toronto; Ontario patent, \$2.90 to \$2.62 1/2 per barrel for 100 per cent patents, middle freights.
Wheat—Ontario red and white wheat 64 to 65c, middle freights; Ontario spring, 67c; No. 1 hard, 55c; No. 2 hard, 53c; No. 3 hard, 77c, grinding in drams.
Oats—No. 1 white, 30 1/2 to 31c east; No. 2 white, 30c, middle freights.
Barley—42c for No. 3 extra at country points west.
Millfeed—Shorts, \$12.50 to \$13.50 per ton for cars west; bran, \$11.50.
Oatmeal—\$3.65 for cars of bags, and \$1.75 in wood for car lots, Toronto.
Hay—Carlots on track, \$9.50 to \$10.00 per ton.
Eggs—11 1/2 to 12c for fresh, in case lots; seconds, 10 to 10 1/2c.
Butter—Best rolls and packages, 14 to 16c; medium, 12 to 14c; low grades, 10 to 13c; creamery, 19 to 20c for prints and tubs.
Cheese—3/4 for job lots of new cheese.
Hides—4 1/2c for No. 1 cows; No. 1 steers, 7c; country hides, 3/4c under these prices; calfskins, 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2; deakins, 65 to 70c; sheepskins, 80c to \$1.00 each; tallow, 5 to 5 1/2c.
Wool—Washed fleece, 13c for new clip; unwashed, 8c.
Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.65 per bushel for handpicked, job lots.
Dried Apples—3/4 to 4 1/2c for round lots; evaporated, 5 1/2c.
Maple Syrup—New is quoted here at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tins.
Honey—9 1/2 to 10 1/2c per pound.
Poultry—Spring chickens, 80c to \$1 per pair; turkeys, 10c per pound.
Potatoes—40 to 5c for carlots old, new, \$1.35 per bushel.

MONTREAL GRAIN & PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial.
 Montreal, June 22.
Grain prices are lower in sympathy with other markets. Flour is unchanged. Rolled oats are 5 to 10c higher. Butter is 1/2 to 5/8c higher. Cheese is unexpectedly higher owing to short contracts made with British houses at 4 1/2 for June western, and also to the falling off in exports from Canada.
Wheat—No. 1 spring wheat, 77c; white, 75 to 75 1/2c; red, 75 to 75 1/2c.
Barley—33 to 33 1/2c for No. 2.
Oats—No. 1 oats are offering at 35 to 35 1/2c; No. 2, 35 to 35 1/2c; No. 3, 35 to 35 1/2c.
Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10 to \$4.15.

30; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.25 to \$3.40; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.85.
Rolled Oatmeal—\$3.70 to \$1.75 per barrel, and \$1.77 1/2 to \$1.82 1/2 for bags.
Feed—Manitoba bran, bags, \$14 to \$14.50; shorts, \$15 to \$15.50.
Baled Hay—Choice, \$11.50 to \$12.00; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.00.
Cheese—Eastern, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; Western, 8 1/2c.
Butter—Finest creamery, 20 1/2c to 20 3/4c; seconds, 19 to 19 1/2c; fresh made dairy, 10 1/2 to 17c; medium, 15 1/2 to 16c.
Eggs—Choice—11 to 11 1/2c; seconds, 9 1/2 to 10c.
Maple Syrup—6 1/2 to 7c in wood; tins, 65 to 75c per wine gallon; sugar, 9 to 10c for new.
Hides—No. 1, 6 1/2 to 7c; No. 2, 5 1/2 to 6c; No. 3, 4 1/2 to 5c; calfskins, 1 1/2 and 8c; sheepskins, 80c to \$1.00, for good fresh skins.
Vegetables—Potatoes, carlots, 38c to 40c; onions, \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel.
Poultry—Turkeys, 10 to 12c; chickens, 8 to 10c; fowls, 4 to 6c; ducks, 7 to 8c; geese, 5 to 7c.
Meats—Beef, 7c to 8c; veal, 2c to 6c; fresh lamb, 40 to 7c; mutton, 5c to 6c; fresh killed hogs, \$9 to \$9.50.
Provisions—Mess pork, \$19.50 to \$20; pure lard in tierces, 11 1/2c per lb.; pails, 12c; compound, 7 1/2c; hams, 12 1/2c to 14c; bacon, 14 to 15c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.
 Montreal, June 18.
Receipts of live stock at the east end abattoir yesterday were 800 cattle and 400 sheep and lambs.
The increased supply of cattle depressed values 1/4c per pound. The offerings consisted chiefly of butchers' stock. A few very choice steers sold as high as 5 1/2c, but the general run of sales of choice stock were made at 5c to 5 1/2c. Good cattle sold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c; fair at 3 1/2 to 4c, and common at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c per pound. A fair trade was done in sheep and prices ruled about steady. Good shipping stock in lots sold at 3 1/2c, and the butchers paid 3 1/2 to 4c per pound. The demand for spring lambs was good and prices were higher at \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Calves met with a fair sale at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3 each, as to quality. The market for live hogs was stronger and prices ruled higher under a good demand at \$4.50 to \$7.15 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, June 22.
Receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir on Thursday included 1400 cattle and 1,600 sheep and lambs. Prime stall fed steers brought 5 to 5 1/2c; good grass cattle, 4 to 4 1/2c; large export sheep, 3 1/2c; butchers' grades, 3 to 3 1/2c; lambs are lower at \$2 to \$3, and fat hogs, select, 7 1/2c; ordinary, 6 1/2c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.
 Toronto, June 19.
Receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 84 carloads, including 1,491 cattle, 548 sheep and lambs, and 300 hogs.
Export Cattle—The demand was light, several buyers being unwilling to take cattle at the prices asked. The purchasing was confined to a few dealers and the aggregate was rather small. Choice cattle were quoted easier at \$5 to \$5.25, while medium, including light weights, were unchanged at \$4.75 to \$5. Cows were quiet but steady at \$4 to \$4.75.
Butchers' Cattle—The tendency is towards lower figures, but the range of quotations is still unchanged. Good to select cattle are in steady demand, and for the best buyers are prepared to pay up to \$5. But there are heavy offerings of poor to medium cattle. Some of these are grass-fed and holders ask as much for them as for stable fed stock. The majority of the butchers are hard to sell; only the best lots move at all freely.
Feeders and Stockers—Offerings were scanty and there was little business. Prices at present are too low to induce heavy shipments to this market, but the outlet is so poor that a higher range of figures is not warranted.
Hogs—Prices have advanced 1 1/2c per cwt. Selects of 160 to 200 lbs., natural weight, are quoted at \$7.12 1/2, corn-fed at \$6.87 1/2, and lights and fats at \$6.62 1/2.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, June 22.
Receipts at the semi-weekly markets

yesterday were 50 cars, including 600 sheep and lambs, and 2,000 hogs. Export cattle are quiet and rather easier. Top paid \$5.30 for a few choice, and ruling prices, 4c to 5c. Butchers' cattle offerings were a poor lot. Best held firm at \$4.50 to \$4.80. Sheep were quiet. Export ewes are lower, at \$3.50 to \$3.70. Hogs steady.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, June 17.—Wheat, July open 76 1/2c, close 76 1/2c a. Sept. open 68 1/2c, close 68 1/2c b. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c b. Sept. open 44 1/2c, close 44 1/2c a. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Sept. open 26 1/2c, close 26 1/2c. Lard, Sept. open \$8.00, close \$8.00 (\$8.02).
 Chicago, June 18.—Wheat, July open 76 1/2c, close 76 1/2c a. Sept. open 68 1/2c, close 68 1/2c b. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c a. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Sept. open 26 1/2c, close 26 1/2c. Lard, July open \$8.00, close \$8.00 (\$8.02).
 Chicago, June 20.—Wheat, July open 76 1/2c, close 76 1/2c a. Sept. open 68 1/2c, close 68 1/2c b. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c a. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Sept. open 26 1/2c, close 26 1/2c. Lard, July open \$8.00, close \$8.00 (\$8.02).
 Chicago, June 21.—Wheat, July open 76 1/2c, close 76 1/2c a. Sept. open 68 1/2c, close 68 1/2c b. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c a. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Sept. open 26 1/2c, close 26 1/2c. Lard, July open \$8.00, close \$8.00 (\$8.02).
 Chicago, June 22.—Wheat, July open 76 1/2c, close 76 1/2c a. Sept. open 68 1/2c, close 68 1/2c b. Corn, July open 43 1/2c, close 43 1/2c a. Oats, July open 28 1/2c, close 28 1/2c. Sept. open 26 1/2c, close 26 1/2c. Lard, July open \$8.00, close \$8.00 (\$8.02).
 A week ago July option closed at 88c; a year ago July option closed at 73c; two years ago at 71c; three years ago at 71c; four years ago at 71c; five years ago at 70c.

New York Wheat.

New York, June 17.—Wheat, July open 77 1/2c, close 77 1/2c. Sept. open 74 1/2c, close 74 1/2c.
 New York, June 18.—Wheat, July open 77c, close 77c. Sept. open 74 1/2c, close 74 1/2c.
 New York, June 19.—Wheat, July open 76 1/2c, close 76 1/2c.
 New York, June 20.—Wheat, July open 76c, close 76c. Sept. open 74 1/2c, close 74 1/2c.
 New York, June 21.—Wheat, July open 75c, close 75c. Sept. open 73 1/2c, close 73 1/2c.
 New York, June 22.—Wheat, July open 75c, close 75c. Sept. open 73 1/2c, close 73 1/2c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, June 17.—Wheat, July open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. Sept. open 63 1/2c, close 63 1/2c. No. 1 hard 66 1/2c. No. 1 northern 67c.
 Minneapolis, June 18.—Wheat, July open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. Sept. open 63 1/2c, close 63 1/2c.
 Minneapolis, June 19.—Wheat, July open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c.
 Minneapolis, June 20.—Wheat, July open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c.
 Minneapolis, June 21.—Wheat, Sept. open 63 1/2c, close 63 1/2c. July open 63 1/2c, close 63 1/2c.
 Minneapolis, June 22.—Wheat closed at 63 1/2c for July option, September at 64 1/2c. Cash No. 1 hard wheat closed at 63 1/2c; No. 1 northern at 64 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, June 17.—Wheat, July open 69 1/2c, close 69 1/2c. Sept. open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. No. 1 hard 72c. No. 1 northern 69c.
 Duluth, June 18.—Wheat, July open 69 1/2c, close 69 1/2c. Sept. open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. No. 1 hard 72c. No. 1 northern 69c.
 Duluth, June 19.—Wheat, July open 69 1/2c, close 69 1/2c. Sept. open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. No. 1 hard 72c. No. 1 northern 69c.
 Duluth, June 20.—Wheat, July open 69 1/2c, close 69 1/2c. Sept. open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. No. 1 hard 72c. No. 1 northern 69c.
 Duluth, June 21.—Wheat, July open 69 1/2c, close 69 1/2c. Sept. open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. No. 1 hard 72c. No. 1 northern 69c.
 Duluth, June 22.—Wheat, July open 69 1/2c, close 69 1/2c. Sept. open 66 1/2c, close 66 1/2c. No. 1 hard 72c. No. 1 northern 69c.

Duluth, June 21.—Wheat, July open 67 1/2c, close 67 1/2c. Sept. open 64 1/2c, close 64 1/2c. No. 1 hard 69c. No. 1 northern 66c.
 Duluth, June 22.—Wheat, July option closed at 66 1/2c for No. 1 northern wheat, September at 67 1/2c. Cash No. 1 hard closed to-day at 69 1/2c, and cash No. 1 northern at 66 1/2c.
 A week ago July option closed at 68 1/2c. A year ago July wheat closed at 58c; two years ago at 73c; three years ago at 72c; four years ago at 71 1/2c; five years ago at 69 1/2c.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.
 Liverpool, June 21.
Cattle steady at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c, estimated dressed weight.
 Liverpool, June 17.—The trade in cattle was firm and choice Canadian stock sold at 12c.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.
 London, June 21.
Beet sugar unchanged at 19 1/2d.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.
 Liverpool, June 21.
Cheese steady at 4 1/2 for colored and 4 1/4 for white. New colored is selling at 4 1/2.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

London, June 17.—Owing to smaller offerings the trade in cattle was firm but prices show no actual change compared with a week ago. Choice States sold at 12 1/2c and Canadians at 12c. American sheep sold at 11 1/2c, and lambs at 16c.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

Sellers are not disposed to operate at present prices. No. 1 hard is worth 71 1/2c Fort William, No. 2 hard 69 1/2c, and No. 3 hard 64c.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 18.—Offerings to-day, 510 colored and 100 white. No sales on board; 9 1/2c bid all round, which salesmen stiffly refused, some asking 10 cents.
 Campbellford, Ont., June 18.—The cheese board met to-day; 1,655 boxes offered. Brenton bought 200 at 9 1/2c; Alexander, 525 at 9 1/2c; Magrath, 200 at 9 1/2c; Magrath, 400 at 9 7/16c; balance refused. The same week last year 1,600 were offered and sold at 10 1/2c to 10 5/16c.

Liverpool Prices.

Liverpool, June 22.—Wheat closed to-day 1/4 to 1 1/2 d lower at 5s 6 3/4d for July option.

Weather and Crops.

The weather leaves nothing to be desired. Reports from all parts of the country state that conditions are practically perfect for the crops, which are making great progress.

C. N. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg board of trade, left on Thursday for Nelson, B. C.

THE STRIKE.

The C. P. R. trackmen are now out on strike for higher wages. The strike affects the whole system and the order of the union has been obeyed wherever received. The strike has been inaugurated without any disorder and there seems to be good feeling on both sides. The contention is for higher wages.

Moore & Davis have sold out their general store business at Prince Albert, Sask., to T. Noble and J. G. Philion.

A. D. Rankin & Co. have sold out their furniture and undertaking business at Brandon to Vincent & Macpherson.

Peter Govier has opened in the fruit and confectionery business at Manitou, Man.

Wm. Cannon, general merchant, Beresford, Man., has added lumber to his business.

J. L. Smith & Co., grocers, Greenwood, B. C., have assigned.
 Wodlinger & Finkleman bought the bankrupt stocks of J. J. Boese, Rosthern, Sask., and James Dresser, Winnipeg, from the assignees, on Friday, the former at 53c on the dollar and the latter at 65 1/2c. Dresser's book accounts brought 41c.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Hardware Trade Notes.

Bessemer pig iron is now quoted at \$17.75 to \$18.00 per ton at Pittsburg. This week's advices from Pittsburg are to the effect that pig iron is in better demand. A good many orders are being received on the lower price basis which was established two weeks ago, and continued weakness in the market has made buyers more ready to do business.

American iron production during May, as indicated by the returns to The Iron Age, again break all records. Weekly production, as of June 1, shows increase of 13,380 tons over the May 1 figures, which were themselves in excess of any previous month.

The window glass manufacturers of the United States are reported to have made some very large profits out of their business for the past season. They have forced the price of glass to such a point that on a basis of ordinary expenses they should have a very material margin.

Lumber Trade Notes.

The improved crop outlook has improved the demand for lumber in the Northwestern States.

White pine lumber millers at Minneapolis broke all previous records for cut during the months of April and May.

The season's lumber cut in New Brunswick is estimated by A. E. Hanson at 150,000,000 feet. The greatest quantity of lumber cut on the River St. John and its tributaries in one year was 140,000,000 feet.

On Sunday afternoon last a terrific lumber fire destroyed all the lumber in the yard of the Ontario Lumber company, at French River, on Georgian Bay, amounting to fifteen million feet, valued at over \$200,000. The fire started from some unknown cause and worked against the wind across the whole yard, consuming every board. Two schooners lying at the dock had a narrow escape. The loss is nearly covered by insurance in thirty companies. The mills, which were saved, have again started cutting timber for the tramways and work will be resumed.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE STOCK BOOM.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "I see th' 'tians an' P-I-nance has clutched each other by th' throat an' engaged in a death struggle. Glory be whin business gets above sellin' tinpliny nails in a brown paper cornucopy. 'tis hard to till it fr'm murder."

"'Twas a fine spree while it lasted, Hinnissy. Niver before in th' history iv th' wurld has so many barbers an' waiters been on th' verge iv a private yacht. Th' capitalist that thind to th' wants iv th' Inner Jawm W. Gates lost his job at th' Waldorf-Astoriae fr' lettin' his diamond studs fall into a bowl iv soup that he was carryin' to a former member iv th' chambermaid staff that had found a tip on Northern Passyell on the flure iv Jim Keene's room, an' on retelin' offered to match th' proprietor fr' sh' hot-l. Th' barber in th' third chair cut of par iv th' nose iv th' president iv the Can an' Founder whin A. P. wint up fourteen pins. He compromised with his victim be takin' a place on th' board iv th' company. Th' effect iv th' boom on th' necessities iv life, like champagne an' race horses and chorus girls, common an' preferred, was threemjenous. It look'd fr' awhile as though most iv th' meenyl wuruk iv th' country would have to be done be old-lin' millyonalers, wh'd made their money sellin' four em's' worth iv stove-polish fr' a nickle. But it's all past now. Th' waiter has returned to his muckton, an' th' barber to his plowshare. Th' chorus girl has raysuned th' position fr' which nature intinded her, an' the usual yachtin' will be done on th' cable cars at S. a. m. an' G. p. m., as before. Th' 'g is over. Manny a man that look'd like a powder pigeon a month ago looks like a hunchback to-day."

Mrs. E. Paul, milliner, Winnipeg, has made an assignment.

WANTED—THRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old 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.

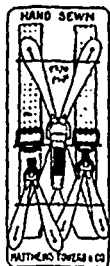
Table with columns: GROCERIES, Dried Fruits, Teas, CURED MEATS, ETC., and DRUGS. Includes various food items and their prices.

See Our Fruit Prices

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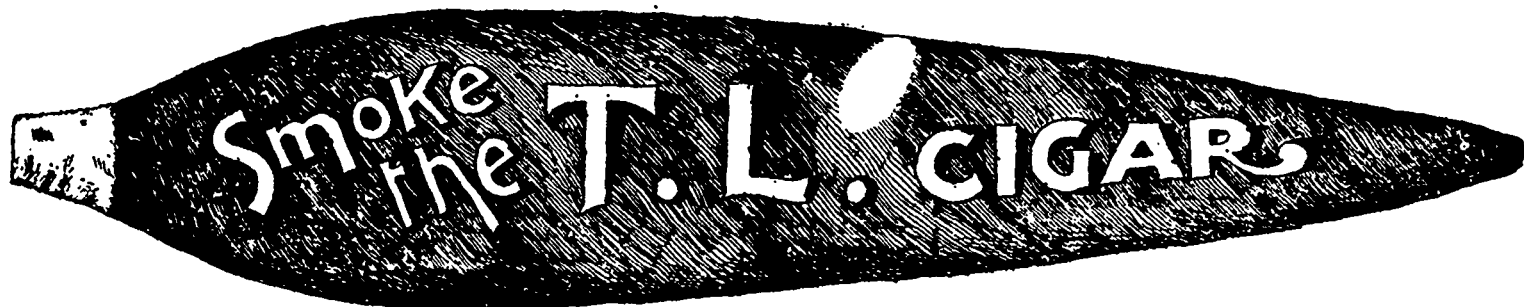
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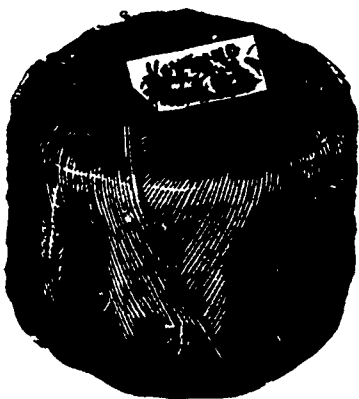
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Montreal Hardware Market.

Montreal, June 22, 1901.

Pig Iron—Canadian pig iron 12 works \$18.50, and Summerlee \$20.00@22.1. Bar Iron—Hull price \$1.75@1.82. Black Sheet—\$2.50@2.50 for 8 to 10 gauge.

Forge Plate—\$7.50. Lead—\$3.70@3.80 per 100 lb. Lead Pipe—7c for ordinary and 7 1/2c for composition waste, with 25 per cent off. Iron Pipe—Black pipe, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 144, 180, 216, 270, 324, 360, 432, 480, 540, 600, 720, 840, 960, 1080, 1260, 1440, 1620, 1800, 2160, 2520, 2880, 3240, 3600, 4080, 4560, 5040, 5400, 5760, 6120, 6480, 6840, 7200, 7560, 7920, 8280, 8640, 9000, 9360, 9720, 10080, 10440, 10800, 11160, 11520, 11880, 12240, 12600, 12960, 13320, 13680, 14040, 14400, 14760, 15120, 15480, 15840, 16200, 16560, 16920, 17280, 17640, 18000, 18360, 18720, 19080, 19440, 19800, 20160, 20520, 20880, 21240, 21600, 21960, 22320, 22680, 23040, 23400, 23760, 24120, 24480, 24840, 25200, 25560, 25920, 26280, 26640, 27000, 27360, 27720, 28080, 28440, 28800, 29160, 29520, 29880, 30240, 30600, 30960, 31320, 31680, 32040, 32400, 32760, 33120, 33480, 33840, 34200, 34560, 34920, 35280, 35640, 36000, 36360, 36720, 37080, 37440, 37800, 38160, 38520, 38880, 39240, 39600, 39960, 40320, 40680, 41040, 41400, 41760, 42120, 42480, 42840, 43200, 43560, 43920, 44280, 44640, 45000, 45360, 45720, 46080, 46440, 46800, 47160, 47520, 47880, 48240, 48600, 48960, 49320, 49680, 50040, 50400, 50760, 51120, 51480, 51840, 52200, 52560, 52920, 53280, 53640, 54000, 54360, 54720, 55080, 55440, 55800, 56160, 56520, 56880, 57240, 57600, 57960, 58320, 58680, 59040, 59400, 59760, 60120, 60480, 60840, 61200, 61560, 61920, 62280, 62640, 63000, 63360, 63720, 64080, 64440, 64800, 65160, 65520, 65880, 66240, 66600, 66960, 67320, 67680, 68040, 68400, 68760, 69120, 69480, 69840, 70200, 70560, 70920, 71280, 71640, 72000, 72360, 72720, 73080, 73440, 73800, 74160, 74520, 74880, 75240, 75600, 75960, 76320, 76680, 77040, 77400, 77760, 78120, 78480, 78840, 79200, 79560, 79920, 80280, 80640, 81000, 81360, 81720, 82080, 82440, 82800, 83160, 83520, 83880, 84240, 84600, 84960, 85320, 85680, 86040, 86400, 86760, 87120, 87480, 87840, 88200, 88560, 88920, 89280, 89640, 90000, 90360, 90720, 91080, 91440, 91800, 92160, 92520, 92880, 93240, 93600, 93960, 94320, 94680, 95040, 95400, 95760, 96120, 96480, 96840, 97200, 97560, 97920, 98280, 98640, 99000, 99360, 99720, 100080, 100440, 100800, 101160, 101520, 101880, 102240, 102600, 102960, 103320, 103680, 104040, 104400, 104760, 105120, 105480, 105840, 106200, 106560, 106920, 107280, 107640, 108000, 108360, 108720, 109080, 109440, 109800, 110160, 110520, 110880, 111240, 111600, 111960, 112320, 112680, 113040, 113400, 113760, 114120, 114480, 114840, 115200, 115560, 115920, 116280, 116640, 117000, 117360, 117720, 118080, 118440, 118800, 119160, 119520, 119880, 120240, 120600, 120960, 121320, 121680, 122040, 122400, 122760, 123120, 123480, 123840, 124200, 124560, 124920, 125280, 125640, 126000, 126360, 126720, 127080, 127440, 127800, 128160, 128520, 128880, 129240, 129600, 129960, 130320, 130680, 131040, 131400, 131760, 132120, 132480, 132840, 133200, 133560, 133920, 134280, 134640, 135000, 135360, 135720, 136080, 136440, 136800, 137160, 137520, 137880, 138240, 138600, 138960, 139320, 139680, 140040, 140400, 140760, 141120, 141480, 141840, 142200, 142560, 142920, 143280, 143640, 144000, 144360, 144720, 145080, 145440, 145800, 146160, 146520, 146880, 147240, 147600, 147960, 148320, 148680, 149040, 149400, 149760, 150120, 150480, 150840, 151200, 151560, 151920, 152280, 152640, 153000, 153360, 153720, 154080, 154440, 154800, 155160, 155520, 155880, 156240, 156600, 156960, 157320, 157680, 158040, 158400, 158760, 159120, 159480, 159840, 160200, 160560, 160920, 161280, 161640, 162000, 162360, 162720, 163080, 163440, 163800, 164160, 164520, 164880, 165240, 165600, 165960, 166320, 166680, 167040, 167400, 167760, 168120, 168480, 168840, 169200, 169560, 169920, 170280, 170640, 171000, 171360, 171720, 172080, 172440, 172800, 173160, 173520, 173880, 174240, 174600, 174960, 175320, 175680, 176040, 176400, 176760, 177120, 177480, 177840, 178200, 178560, 178920, 179280, 179640, 180000, 180360, 180720, 181080, 181440, 181800, 182160, 182520, 182880, 183240, 183600, 183960, 184320, 184680, 185040, 185400, 185760, 186120, 186480, 186840, 187200, 187560, 187920, 188280, 188640, 189000, 189360, 189720, 190080, 190440, 190800, 191160, 191520, 191880, 192240, 192600, 192960, 193320, 193680, 194040, 194400, 194760, 195120, 195480, 195840, 196200, 196560, 196920, 197280, 197640, 198000, 198360, 198720, 199080, 199440, 199800, 200160, 200520, 200880, 201240, 201600, 201960, 202320, 202680, 203040, 203400, 203760, 204120, 204480, 204840, 205200, 205560, 205920, 206280, 206640, 207000, 207360, 207720, 208080, 208440, 208800, 209160, 209520, 209880, 210240, 210600, 210960, 211320, 211680, 212040, 212400, 212760, 213120, 213480, 213840, 214200, 214560, 214920, 215280, 215640, 216000, 216360, 216720, 217080, 217440, 217800, 218160, 218520, 218880, 219240, 219600, 219960, 220320, 220680, 221040, 221400, 221760, 222120, 222480, 222840, 223200, 223560, 223920, 224280, 224640, 225000, 225360, 225720, 226080, 226440, 226800, 227160, 227520, 227880, 228240, 228600, 228960, 229320, 229680, 230040, 230400, 230760, 231120, 231480, 231840, 232200, 232560, 232920, 233280, 233640, 234000, 234360, 234720, 235080, 235440, 235800, 236160, 236520, 236880, 237240, 237600, 237960, 238320, 238680, 239040, 239400, 239760, 240120, 240480, 240840, 241200, 241560, 241920, 242280, 242640, 243000, 243360, 243720, 244080, 244440, 244800, 245160, 245520, 245880, 246240, 246600, 246960, 247320, 247680, 248040, 248400, 248760, 249120, 249480, 249840, 250200, 250560, 250920, 251280, 251640, 252000, 252360, 252720, 253080, 253440, 253800, 254160, 254520, 254880, 255240, 255600, 255960, 256320, 256680, 257040, 257400, 257760, 258120, 258480, 258840, 259200, 259560, 259920, 260280, 260640, 261000, 261360, 261720, 262080, 262440, 262800, 263160, 263520, 263880, 264240, 264600, 264960, 265320, 265680, 266040, 266400, 266760, 267120, 267480, 267840, 268200, 268560, 268920, 269280, 269640, 270000, 270360, 270720, 271080, 271440, 271800, 272160, 272520, 272880, 273240, 273600, 273960, 274320, 274680, 275040, 275400, 275760, 276120, 276480, 276840, 277200, 277560, 277920, 278280, 278640, 279000, 279360, 279720, 280080, 280440, 280800, 281160, 281520, 281880, 282240, 282600, 282960, 283320, 283680, 284040, 284400, 284760, 285120, 285480, 285840, 286200, 286560, 286920, 287280, 287640, 288000, 288360, 288720, 289080, 289440, 289800, 290160, 290520, 290880, 291240, 291600, 291960, 292320, 292680, 293040, 293400, 293760, 294120, 294480, 294840, 295200, 295560, 295920, 296280, 296640, 297000, 297360, 297720, 298080, 298440, 298800, 299160, 299520, 299880, 300240, 300600, 300960, 301320, 301680, 302040, 302400, 302760, 303120, 303480, 303840, 304200, 304560, 304920, 305280, 305640, 306000, 306360, 306720, 307080, 307440, 307800, 308160, 308520, 308880, 309240, 309600, 309960, 310320, 310680, 311040, 311400, 311760, 312120, 312480, 312840, 313200, 313560, 313920, 314280, 314640, 315000, 315360, 315720, 316080, 316440, 316800, 317160, 317520, 317880, 318240, 318600, 318960, 319320, 319680, 320040, 320400, 320760, 321120, 321480, 321840, 322200, 322560, 322920, 323280, 323640, 324000, 324360, 324720, 325080, 325440, 325800, 326160, 326520, 326880, 327240, 327600, 327960, 328320, 328680, 329040, 329400, 329760, 330120, 330480, 330840, 331200, 331560, 331920, 332280, 332640, 333000, 333360, 333720, 334080, 334440, 334800, 335160, 335520, 335880, 336240, 336600, 336960, 337320, 337680, 338040, 338400, 338760, 339120, 339480, 339840, 340200, 340560, 340920, 341280, 341640, 342000, 342360, 342720, 343080, 343440, 343800, 344160, 344520, 344880, 345240, 345600, 345960, 346320, 346680, 347040, 347400, 347760, 348120, 348480, 348840, 349200, 349560, 349920, 350280, 350640, 351000, 351360, 351720, 352080, 352440, 352800, 353160, 353520, 353880, 354240, 354600, 354960, 355320, 355680, 356040, 356400, 356760, 357120, 357480, 357840, 358200, 358560, 358920, 359280, 359640, 360000, 360360, 360720, 361080, 361440, 361800, 362160, 362520, 362880, 363240, 363600, 363960, 364320, 364680, 365040, 365400, 365760, 366120, 366480, 366840, 367200, 367560, 367920, 368280, 368640, 369000, 369360, 369720, 370080, 370440, 370800, 371160, 371520, 371880, 372240, 372600, 372960, 373320, 373680, 374040, 374400, 374760, 375120, 375480, 375840, 376200, 376560, 376920, 377280, 377640, 378000, 378360, 378720, 379080, 379440, 379800, 380160, 380520, 380880, 381240, 381600, 381960, 382320, 382680, 383040, 383400, 383760, 384120, 384480, 384840, 385200, 385560, 385920, 386280, 386640, 387000, 387360, 387720, 388080, 388440, 388800, 389160, 389520, 389880, 390240, 390600, 390960, 391320, 391680, 392040, 392400, 392760, 393120, 393480, 393840, 394200, 394560, 394920, 395280, 395640, 396000, 396360, 396720, 397080, 397440, 397800, 398160, 398520, 398880, 399240, 399600, 399960, 400320, 400680, 401040, 401400, 401760, 402120, 402480, 402840, 403200, 403560, 403920, 404280, 404640, 405000, 405360, 405720, 406080, 406440, 406800, 407160, 407520, 407880, 408240, 408600, 408960, 409320, 409680, 410040, 410400, 410760, 411120, 411480, 411840, 412200, 412560, 412920, 413280, 413640, 414000, 414360, 414720, 415080, 415440, 415800, 416160, 416520, 416880, 417240, 417600, 417960, 418320, 418680, 419040, 419400, 419760, 420120, 420480, 420840, 421200, 421560, 421920, 422280, 422640, 423000, 423360, 423720, 424080, 424440, 424800, 425160, 425520, 425880, 426240, 426600, 426960, 427320, 427680, 428040, 428400, 428760, 429120, 429480, 429840, 430200, 430560, 430920, 431280, 431640, 432000, 432360, 432720, 433080, 433440, 433800, 434160, 434520, 434880, 435240, 435600, 435960, 436320, 436680, 437040, 437400, 437760, 438120, 438480, 438840, 439200, 439560, 439920, 440280, 440640, 441000, 441360, 441720, 442080, 442440, 442800, 443160, 443520, 443880, 444240, 444600, 444960, 445320, 445680, 446040, 446400, 446760, 447120, 447480, 447840, 448200, 448560, 448920, 449280, 449640, 450000, 450360, 450720, 451080, 451440, 451800, 452160, 452520, 452880, 453240, 453600, 453960, 454320, 454680, 455040, 455400, 455760, 456120, 456480, 456840, 457200, 457560, 457920, 458280, 458640, 459000, 459360, 459720, 460080, 460440, 460800, 461160, 461520, 461880, 462240, 462600, 462960, 463320, 463680, 464040, 464400, 464760, 465120, 465480, 465840, 466200, 466560, 466920, 467280, 467640, 468000, 468360, 468720, 469080, 469440, 469800, 470160, 470520, 470880, 471240, 471600, 471960, 472320, 472680, 473040, 473400, 473760, 474120, 474480, 474840, 475200, 475560, 475920, 476280, 476640, 477000, 477360, 477720, 478080, 478440, 478800, 479160, 479520, 479880, 480240, 480600, 480960, 481320, 481680, 482040, 482400, 482760, 483120, 483480, 483840, 484200, 484560, 484920, 485280, 485640, 486000, 486360, 486720, 487080, 487440, 487800, 488160, 488520, 488880, 489240, 489600, 489960, 490320, 490680, 491040, 491400, 491760, 492120, 492480, 492840, 493200, 493560, 493920, 494280, 494640, 495000, 495360, 495720, 496080, 496440, 496800, 497160, 497520, 497880, 498240, 498600, 498960, 499320, 499680, 500040, 500400, 500760, 501120, 501480, 501840, 502200, 502560, 502920, 503280, 503640, 504000, 504360, 504720, 505080, 505440, 505800, 506160, 506520, 506880, 507240, 507600, 507960, 508320, 508680, 509040, 509400, 509760, 510120, 510480, 510840, 511200, 511560, 511920, 512280, 512640, 513000, 513360, 513720, 514080, 514440, 514800, 515160, 515520, 515880, 516240, 516600, 516960, 517320, 517680, 518040, 518400, 518760, 519120, 519480, 519840, 520200, 520560, 520920, 521280, 521640, 522000, 522360, 522720, 523080, 523440, 523800, 524160, 524520, 524880, 525240, 525600, 525960, 526320, 526680, 527040, 527400, 527760, 528120, 528480, 528840, 529200, 529560, 529920, 530280, 530640, 531000, 531360, 531720, 532080, 532440, 532800, 533160, 533520, 533880, 534240, 534600, 534960, 535320, 535680, 536040, 536400, 536760, 537120, 537480, 537840, 538200, 538560, 538920, 539280, 539640, 540000, 540360, 540720, 541080, 541440, 541800, 542160, 542520, 542880, 543240, 543600, 543960, 544320, 544680, 545040, 545400, 545760, 546120, 546480, 546840

INSURANCE

CAPITAL STOCK IN LIFE INSURANCE.

A life insurance company, says the Toronto Bulletin, may be constituted as a purely stock organization, in which shareholders alone enjoy the profits arising out of the business, as a purely mutual one, in which the policyholders reap all the benefits of the profits, or as a mixed one, in which the policyholders and shareholders mutually enjoy the benefits of the gains resulting from the conduct of the business.

Much can be said in favor of each one of the systems, and all have their advocates in our midst.

The strictly proprietary companies offer insurance at the lowest rates consistent with safety, and which will provide shareholders with dividends on their capital. The contract of insurance granted by such companies is one of guarantees only, it does not contain options or benefits based on surplus to be earned. It is, practically, impossible to mislead an applicant in respect of this form of policy, in addition to which he always knows how much he has to pay each year, and the period for which he has to pay it. There is no purely stock company organized under a Canadian charter. There are, however, two United States companies operating here of this character. The one has a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and paid last year 5 per cent. dividend; the other has a capital of \$2,000,000, and paid a 7 per cent. dividend. Both are getting a fair share of business; although one is better known as a writer of industrial insurance rather than as a writer of ordinary insurance.

Of the 17 Canadian companies deriving their power from the Dominion government, 16 are mixed companies, and one is a mutual company.

The 16 mixed companies have a total authorized capitalization of 15,200,000; their subscribed capital amounts to \$9,728,700, while their total paid-up capital amounts to \$2,402,215. The paid-up capital in individual companies run from \$50,000 to \$450,000. While it is absolutely impossible to comply with government requirements, viz.—to deposit \$50,000 before commencing business, without having a capital stock, the capital itself, as a means of guarantee to policyholders, after a company has successfully got under way, plays an unimportant part, as the capital each year becomes a smaller fraction of the company's total funds, and, therefore, in the interests of policyholders, it would be advantageous if the right existed, and the company were prosperous, to secure the retirement of the capital.

There is, however, another very important part which a capital stock plays in connection with life insurance, and that is, it secures stable, sound and strong management.

An investor, who has his money invested in the capital stock of any enterprise, is, of course, always anxious for that enterprise to succeed, and to secure competent and efficient management for it, and all the weight of his influence will be directed towards those ends, because it will assist to strengthen the security of the investment and make it more valuable. The votes of the shareholders, very properly, determine the character of the board of directors and management; and as is the case in all our prosperous and progressive banking institutions, the directors naturally cast around for the manager who will best improve the property for policyholders and shareholders.

Thus by the happy combination of shareholders' and policyholders' interests, good management is usually secured, and further continuous management, which latter is most valuable in order to retain the confidence and good will of the public.

As an investment for shareholders it can generally be said that life insurance shares have not been altogether satisfactory, and this remark especially applies to the stock of recently formed life insurance companies. The charters of several of our mixed companies provide that 90 per cent. of all profits arising out of participating insurance shall be credited to policyholders, and the remaining 10 per cent. to shareholders. It is quite true that in 1900 two companies paid a 15 per cent. dividend on their paid-up capital, two a 10 per cent. dividend, two more 8 per cent. dividend, but in the case of four companies, dividends of less than

8 per cent. were paid, while no less than six companies paid no dividend whatever.

The total dividends paid by all the Canadian life companies amounted in 1900 to \$2,311,700, or less than 3 1/2 per cent. (to be exact, 3.43 per cent.) on the total paid-up capital of \$2,402,215. It is true that one or two of the companies increased their paid-up capital during 1900, upon which either no dividend or only a partial dividend was paid, which would have the effect of slightly increasing the average dividends paid. On the other hand, as a security to policyholders, the capital stock in a new company forms a very substantial guarantee.

The average rate of interest earned by life companies in 1899 was 4.57 per cent., and in the calculation of this rate the interest on the invested capital of the companies has been included; it will, therefore, be seen that the average dividend paid in 1900 fell short of the average interest earned in 1899 by 4.57—3.43—1.14. This points to the fact that the policyholders in several companies are receiving not only the benefit of the guarantee afforded by the capital without cost, but also a substantial benefit, also without cost, from the interest income which the invested capital is yielding.

It is greatly to be feared that many who have in late years been induced to invest in life insurance stock, with the expectation of receiving dividends in the near future similar to those which some of our oldest and wealthiest companies have only been able to pay after years and years of active business enterprise, will be grievously disappointed, and it is urged that those who are promoting new life companies, and who are being paid for the sale of stock in them, should be frank and candid to tell the whole story, and not simply refer to what has been done many years ago, when competition was not nearly so rife as it is to-day and when commissions were 40 per cent. less than what prevail now. It is scarcely possible for a life insurance company, starting to-day in the ordinary way, to venture to hope to make any return to shareholders until after five or six years' operation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

President Georgeson and a good representation of members attended the board of trade council meeting Tuesday afternoon.

A report was read from the committee on insurance appointed at the last meeting to take up with the board of fire underwriters the matter of the increase in fire insurance rates. The report stated that the committee had been in communication with the Canadian board of fire underwriters through the Manitoba fire underwriters and had made representations that Winnipeg should be promptly rated after an inspection of the whole city by a thoroughly competent man to be appointed for that purpose.

It was also reported to the council that the C. P. R. is not purchasing as large an amount of goods in this city, for use on the western division as it is thought Winnipeg should be able to supply. It was decided to take this matter up with the company.

The resignation of W. R. Baker as a member of the board was received and accepted with a motion of regret that the board is compelled to forego his services and hopes for his success in his new sphere of duty. W. R. Molnes was elected to fill the vacancy on the council caused by Mr. Baker's retirement.

C. O. Breach, of Boise City, Idaho, waited on the council and urged the appointment of a delegation interested in mining matters to attend the mining congress to be held in Boise City next month. The president was authorized to name a delegation of members of the board whom he found desirous of attending the congress.

SIGNS OF WEAKNESS.

John Wannamaker, or some equally good authority, has said that the cessation of an advertisement in a popular and well circulated journal indicates to the public:

1. Either that the firm has quit business or is closing it up.
2. Or have found their goods unsalable in competition with better advertised and better pushed goods, and therefore withdrawn from the general market.
3. Or the firm has lost enterprise or got into a rut, any of which causes diminished public confidence and also makes buyers distrustful of liberal or prompt treatment.

Winnipeg City Council.

The Winnipeg city council met in fortnightly session on Monday night. A motion to dismiss the city engineer was brought up and created a hot discussion. It was finally put to a vote by the mayor and declared lost. A deputation of grocers was present to urge that the early closing by-law be changed so as to permit stores to remain open until 6.30 on all business days but Saturday. A report was read from the water and light commissioner, stating that the cost of operating 6,428 arc electric lamps during May averaged 17.84c per night. The committee on works presented a report recommending a long list of public improvements including side-

walks, sewers, pavements, boulevards, etc. The fire, water and light committee recommended that the tender of W. J. Hammond for supply of 40 caps for fire department at \$1.50 each be accepted, also tenders of Miller, Morse & Co., J. H. Ashdown, Jas Robertson & Co., G. D. Wood & Co., R. McNeill & Co., and Keith & Fitzsimons Co. for supplies for water department be accepted where each tender is lowest and where the same that the orders be equally divided, that the tender of the Vulcan Iron Company for supply of hydrants be accepted. The city estimates for the current year were presented by the finance committee. These reports were all adopted with a few minor amendments. A summary of the estimates is given herewith.

	Estimated.	1900-1901 Expended.	1901-1902 Estimated.
Committee—			
Finance	\$218,815.58	\$244,044.98	\$215,303.67
Works and property	62,442.14	70,023.35	72,110.00
Elec. water and light	70,830.01	67,003.91	74,401.12
Waterworks operation	74,000.75	74,000.75	94,000.10
Market, license and health	48,258.31	60,473.73	38,595.00
Board of police commissioners	29,000.00	30,030.77	32,025.50
Board public school trustees	120,555.00	120,555.00	120,075.00
Board public parks	12,500.00	12,600.00	13,000.00
Brookside cemetery	3,500.00	4,062.30	3,500.00
Sinking Funds—			
City's share local improvement d'tures..	17,171.31	17,171.31	22,321.22
General debentures	4,703.08	4,703.08	7,016.52
Smallpox quarantine	862.34	862.34	1,204.00
City hall square improvements			2,595.00
Pensioners			1,580.00
Net debit "appropriation balances" (being for last year, over expenditure \$41,211.75, less excess receipts, \$3,169.83).....	25,717.20	25,717.20	38,101.93
Total	\$710,466.05	\$760,077.81	\$704,402.12
Revenue other than from taxation	\$148,203.75	\$161,031.58	\$105,684.16
To be raised by taxation	\$571,172.30	\$609,274.23	\$623,767.96
Business tax	\$ 4,050,170, at 20 mills		\$ 81,003.40
Realty	22,355,000, at 24.50 mills		5,177,122.20
	\$26,405,170		\$628,715.60
Estimates in excess of levy, 52.36.			

Color Combinations in Store Windows.

(The Commercial Travellers' Record.)

No window can be considered a success which violates in its color scheme those laws laid down by nature and exemplified in all her works. There are certain color combinations which are repulsive to every person, and therefore likewise other color combinations which everyone instinctively pronounce beautiful whenever they are seen. Consequently the trimmer of a window, in order to be pleasing, must take account of these limitations that are laid on us by nature and must endeavor to produce such a harmony of color sense as will be satisfying to everyone whose color sense is normal.

It is possible by experiment to evolve new color combinations, for, as different fabrics have insensible gradations of color, a man with a keen color sense will be able to produce color combinations that, to a man without such sense, would be impossible. But the fundamental laws of color combination are one and the same for every man, and it is important that he should have them at his finger ends. For this reason we give once more a statement of the fundamental laws of color combination. At this time of the year, when windows of unusual excellence are the desire of every window trimmer, this re-statement may be particularly helpful.

The three primary colors are blue, yellow and red. The three secondary colors (so-called because they are formed by a combination of the primary colors) are green, formed by a combination of blue and yellow, purple, formed by a combination of blue and red, and orange, formed by a combination of yellow and red. Red contrasts with green, yellow contrasts with purple, blue contrasts with orange. The three primary colors also contrast with each other. The various shades of a color are produced by its greater or less admixture with white, and it is for this reason that the various shades of the color harmonize with it. Black and white are, properly speaking, no colors but the absence of color, but speaking of them in the ordinary way, black and white contrast with each other.

Purple harmonizes with red and blue. Red harmonizes with orange and purple. Blue harmonizes with purple or green. Yellow harmonizes with green and orange. In each case the nearer the tone of the secondary color is to the tone of the primary color the better is the harmony. The further removed the tone of the secondary color from the primary color with which it harmonizes the worse is the

harmony. It is well to be on the safe side in general work, and therefore it is desirable to have the contrasts definite and unmistakable, and harmonies equally strong and forceful. It must, however, be remembered that when goods of different colors are seen together, each undergoes a change of color that subtly alters its original tone. For instance, a window with red and white will have its red appear lighter than it is because of the presence of the white, and its white will take on a pinkish tone. When colors are massed the tendency is to deepen and intensify the tone. When they are scattered the tendency is to weaken it.

Consequently the window trimmer has to take account of the mutual modification that colors exercise upon one another, and also the modification that they exercise in certain lights or shadows. A window will sometimes have a very different appearance on a day when the light is good from what it has on a day when the light is bad, and therefore it goes without saying that the trimmer who is best able to calculate the probable influence of the colors in a window with reference to the degree of light, and with reference to each other, is the trimmer who will be able to produce the best effects. While the primary laws of color combination are very simple, the influence that colors exercise on each other which becomes more complex as the number of colors increases, and the influence that they exert in different lights, make the study of color combinations one that always has something new and valuable in it for the man who is intelligent enough to see the things that are before him.

A man of normal color sense knows instinctively that certain color combinations are unpleasant. He does not need any rule of thumb by which to govern his taste. It is easily possible to say that a color combination is wrong when it is very bold, simple and striking in its misuse of color. But when it comes to the proper appreciation of a window with many different colors and shades in it, it is difficult to point out exactly which of the colors is wrongly placed or in the wrong proportion. Sometimes the removal or the introduction of a single colored piece will make all the difference between beauty and ugliness in a window, and the ability to detect just that redundancy or deficiency cannot be had except at the cost of a painstaking study of the principles of color combination, to govern his taste.

Shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal last week to Great Britain numbered 2,971 cattle, 1,829 sheep and 31 horses.

Milk.

Science and common sense make a strong team. Science demonstrated the fact that milk possesses great affinity for disease germs, sensible observations have suggested a preventive. By observation, farmers and those accustomed to handle milk, learned that it kept longer in cold weather and that the ratio was in direct proportion to temperature down to a certain point, provided other conditions were equal. It was but a step to apply ice as a cooling medium in warm weather and it assisted materially in preventing the souring of milk. The fact was noticed that the sooner the milk was cooled after being drawn from the udder, the better would be the flavor and the longer it would keep sweet. There is a scientific reason for this which affects the flavor that is not well understood by the best men in the business and is not understood at all by the average farmer. Milk is pure only as secreted by nature in the glands of a healthy cow. By the time it reaches the milk pail in the ordinary slovenly manner in which the cows are kept and the milking done—it is permeated with bacteria. Some of these germs are harmless, some are even beneficial, but many are disease germs that are floating about merely awaiting a lodgment in diseased tissue or a weakened organ to threaten the life of some human being.

Again has scientific research discovered a remedy in pasteurization. By heating new milk to a temperature made necessary by existing conditions the disease germs are killed while the temperature is not sufficiently high to impart a "billed" flavor or to alter its digestible constituents.

Scientific practice has rendered this unnecessary in our best dairies where there is proper care and cleanliness. Milk from cows which are well fed and comfortably housed is pure and wholesome. Intelligent, conscientious dairymen keep it so by keeping the stable clean, comfortable and airy. Sunlight and fresh air are fatal to disease germs. In warm weather flies are driven out by keeping the stable dark when not in use; flies will not remain in a dark room. The Model Dairy Stables at the Pan-American exposition are provided with good fly screens, dark blinds, and double doors. Fresh air and sunlight is admitted freely after milking time in the morning. After being thoroughly swept, washed down and dried by proper airing, the dark blinds are closed but the doors left open to admit plenty of fresh air. Proper ventilation is provided for by air shafts which may be opened or closed according to the direction of the wind or temperature. Each cow is kept clean by being curried, brushed and washed when necessary. Each animal will be watched very closely, as the health of the cow is indicated by her manner of eating, drinking, and the manner in which she chews her cud. The cow's actions are studied in order to interpret her wants, likes and dislikes, for she certainly has individual peculiarities to which it pays to cater. Cleanliness in regard to utensils and the apparel of those who do the milking is an important factor. Instead of wearing their "old clothes" to milk in, they are required to wear clean white jackets and trousers and to have their hands clean and practice cleanliness in all their habits. Only one cow can be milked before straining the milk. This is to prevent the propagation of bacteria which are absorbed very readily by warm milk if allowed to cool when exposed even under the cleanest and most favorable conditions. The sooner milk is strained and cooled after being drawn from the cow, the less will bacteria develop. This is especially noticeable in the form of bacteria which cause milk to sour. These germs are harmless in causing disease, but are detrimental to its selling value. A low temperature will, however, retard the development of all bacteria and prolong the saleable period, thereby benefitting both the producer and consumer.

Anything so important as our milk supply is well worth the best and most intelligent care that is possible to bestow upon it. Nothing else in food production is so easily contaminated, nor is anything we consume so beneficial when it is in a wholesome condition. It is certainly very dangerous to health, or even life itself, when the product has been per-

mitted to absorb all kinds of disease germs.

It is arranged to show at the exposition, the various improved methods for taking care of milk from the time of its production until it is ready for the consumer.

The superintendent of the live stock and dairy divisions of the exposition, Frank A. Converse, has planned a model dairy which will embody all important practical scientific improvements. Accurate tabulated data will be kept giving an accurate account of the food consumption and product, not only of each animal but each classified breed. The object is to obtain accurate information which will be of practical value both to the dairy man and the small producer. All results will be published in order to render them a national benefit.

Boer Leather Work.

(From the Leather Trades' Review, London, England)

[The following interesting article was written by an English resident in the Transvaal, who was forced to leave Johannesburg at the beginning of the war. He was practically ruined by the outbreak of hostilities, but is still of the opinion that the war was inevitable, and should be fought to a finish if British supremacy is to be respected and maintained.—Ed L. T. R.]

When a Boer has killed a beast and skinned it, the hide will be well "braided" (scraped) to remove the fat, and will then be soaked in a solution of salt and water, after which it will be pegged down to the ground to dry in the sun. This is in case it is to be sold to the store keeper. If, however, it is intended to be used for home necessities, it will go through a further process. In this case, after the sun has played on it for a day, it will be taken up and buried in the cattle kraal for a few hours. When it is taken out it will be, for the time being, as pliable as a kid glove, and can be, consequently, easily handled during the subsequent dressing processes, which consist of greasing, stretching, twisting, etc. The Boer provides all his own riding and driving gear. He will cut up the hide into strips to mend his traces or other harness, or to make reins, for since the "buck" have been driven farther north he has to fall back on the bullock to supply this most necessary item in a Boer household. These reins are now simply strips of hide about 2 inches in width and are used for all purposes. If the harness breaks on a journey it is fastened up with a rein. If anything happens to the wagon the rein again comes into use to repair the break; besides this every bullock in a wagon span has his own especial rein, which in the day time is knotted around his horns, but at night is used to fasten the beast to the wagon chain. The Boer is honest enough in most things, but there is one exception to this rule. It is said that the man has not yet been discovered who would not steal a better umbrella than the one he owns if he got the chance, and the same, though in a far more literal sense, may be said of the Boer as regards his rein. A really good rein that has been worn pliable is worth its weight in silver. In fact, silver would not purchase it. The Boer does not believe in show, and it is a good thing this is the case, for some of his handiwork is ghastly to look upon, but he does believe in durability, and the harness he turns out will stand a lot of usage. His reins will be made of the ubiquitous reins, but instead of fastening or buckling at the ends each will have a small knob of tough skin doubled over at their extremities to prevent them slipping through the fingers.

His saddle will, as a rule, be made out of the groundwork of an old military saddle, thousands of which were at one time sold in the Transvaal trading stores. His leathers will be home made and his bridle will be fashioned somewhat after the style of a stable headstall. His "numnah" (saddle cloth), however, will be of the most up-to-date pattern. For the Boer prides himself on this article. As a rule, it will be of a red or blue pattern, with flaring colored stripes running down it. Every trading store keeps a large supply of these variegated saddle cloths on hand, and it is by no means uncommon for a young Boer to possess a dozen of them. When seen in juxtaposition to a pair of rusty stirrup leathers and a curb bit, black with the grimes of ages, the contrast is startling. But the Boer does not realize this, and when he mounts his "kop spelling" (literally head playing of spirited) horse, and rides over to visit the girl

of his choice, or starts off for the dorp to attend market, he is perfectly satisfied with his tout ensemble if his numnah shines out in bold relief, no matter whether his boots are clean or whether he has washed or brushed his hair since the last naachtmoed (quarterly prayer meeting).

New Products in the Glass Industry.

M. Leon Appert has lately read an interesting paper before the Societe des Ingenieurs Civils, relating to the progress of the glass industry as shown at the Paris exhibition. After describing the different processes of manufacture, he mentions several new products which have lately been brought out. One of these is called glass stone by its inventor, M. Garcey. It has been found that when certain kinds of glass are cooled, and then slowly reheated, a kind of precipitation takes place in the mass. The inventor uses a glass rich in lime, such as bottle-glass, for this purpose. The glass, cooled to a point somewhat below fusion, is submitted to a temperature of 1,200 deg. C., and the plastic mass then undergoes a strong pressure by means of powerful hydraulic presses. The piece, after it comes out of the press, is annealed in the usual way. This product is said to possess remarkable qualities of hardness, inalterability and resistance to wear. It is more elastic than ordinary glass, and is thus much less fragile. Its properties render it well adapted for paving blocks or tiling, and it may be used to advantage on the outside of buildings. The author mentions also the "strengthened glass" which has come into use, this being a flat glass plate containing a metallic network in the centre which renders it far superior to ordinary glass as regards solidity and resistance. In case of fire it will stand the highest temperature without bending. This glass may be obtained in two different ways. The French process, due to M. Appert, differs from the American, in which the rigid metal network is forced into the glass sheet, in the French process, two separate sheets of glass are rolled, and the network is introduced between them, the whole being pressed together in the rolls. Another glass which may be considered as new, although known for some years past, is that known as "opaline." This glass, of a milk-white or greenish hue, has come into use of late for tile-work, and it may in a great many cases replace ordinary tiles at a less cost. The underground stations of the Paris Metropolitan are entirely lined with these "opaline" tiles, which produce an agreeable effect. The St. Gobain glass works had an important exhibit of opaline glass at the exhibition. The author mentions also the perforated glass, which facilitates the ventilation of dwellings, and thus renders great service from a hygienic point of view. Plates of glass for buildings, roofs, etc., are now being made of a very large size, up to 15 and 18 feet in length, and glass tubes are made as large as 20 inches in diameter—Scientific American.

Demonstration with Liquefied Air.

M. d'Arsonval made some astonishing demonstrations with liquefied air the other day in the Paris Museum of Natural History. By enormous pressures he reached a temperature of minus 180 centigrade. The liquefied air was contained in a double sided silver covered bottle, and did not

evaporate. Experiments with India rubber bottles showed that, under the influence of the intense cold, they became as hard and brittle as glass. The rubber could be pulverized, but became elastic again when the air was evaporated. Similar results were shown in the case of butcher's meat. M. d'Arsonval exhibited a beefsteak dipped in liquefied air and then let it fall on the floor, where it sounded like a stone and broke to pieces. It was eventually reduced to a pink powder, easy to masticate and assimilate, and likely to be of important service in hospitals. Ice dipped in liquefied air cut glass like a diamond, mercury became hard as antimony. Metals, said M. d'Arsonval, especially steel, had their qualities increased tenfold by the application of liquefied air. Conducting wires could be reduced to a hair's breadth in thickness and remain as strong as enormous cables. It cannot, however, do anything to preserve meat, he declared, as it is in no way an antiseptic and will not kill microbes. Moreover, it is now five times dearer than ice. It cannot be used for motor carriages or submarine boats, because, when heated it is such a powerful explosive that no metal yet known could resist its shocks. M. d'Arsonval warned the French public against schemes for preserving meat or propelling motors by liquefied air.—London Times

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Canadian Wagon Makers Combine.

The manufacturers of farm wagons met in Toronto last month, and it is reported decided upon an important line of action. They made an agreement to combine on prices to dealers and agents, to stop advertising of every kind, to dictate credits and passed regulations making a fairly strong and firm combination. To his credit one manufacturer refused to submit to dictation and stepped out. It might be well for the farm wagon manufacturers, the dealers in farm wagons and the general public to reflect upon the action just taken. The result of this combination will work an important change in the trade, and may go so far as to revolutionize it. It will at once make the close cash buyer pay for the slow buyers' time, and will produce other features objectionable to the general public which in the United States have become a grave burden, and which are already being felt on this side of the line. But the wagon makers themselves might well consider where this action will end before adopting all the clauses of the agreement. Upon the statute books of the Dominion there are regulations which touch with no light hand upon combinations of this kind. These regulations were placed there for the purpose of preventing the kind of agreement which has just been made. When applied to the case in point, this particular clause in the tariff laws means that as soon as notice is brought to the government of the agreement of the wagon makers, that the government is bound to remove the duty on wagons. Is that what the wagon maker desires? Do they wish to enter into competition with the large companies in the United States? They know full well that the removal of the duty would mean perhaps death to them, and certainly great disaster. They cannot compete with the firms across the line and they do not wish to try—Canadian Implement Trade.

Credit Associations.

The Winnipeg Fruit and Produce Exchange quote the following letter from the Credit Association of Cleveland, Ohio, as embodying the experience which they have had with the system of collecting accounts every week. This letter was addressed to the Fruit Trade Journal:

Cleveland, June 4, 1901.

We are getting so many inquiries regarding the Credit Association recently organized here that a few words on the subject in your columns would likely be interesting. We are glad to say that we meet with success away beyond our expectations. We had for many years felt the need of such an organization; in fact, had been suffering for it, and it was only recently that a few of the larger dealers here worked up nerve enough to make the venture. We are all wondering now how we got along all these years without such an organization. There is really some satisfaction in doing business now, and the members of this Association all feel that the Wholesale Fruit and Produce business is not the "worst business under the sun" after all. For the benefit of our brothers who are not fortunate enough to be enjoying the advantages of a credit association, we will enumerate some of the benefits that we are receiving.

In the old go-as-you-please or catch-as-catch-can plan, invariably the bulk of our working capital, and oftentimes all we could borrow besides, was tied up in 20 to 30 day book accounts, at least 50 per cent. of which were uncollectable, should the debtor choose to "lay down" on us. Now, under the new sensible system, it is rather a rare thing to have an account over ten days old, and the major portion of our accounts are paid in less than seven days.

We do not now make drafts, and this item alone is a big saving. We do not now have to spend all our profits on slow paying customers, mailing them statements and writing them diplomatic letters; in fact, we do not have to bother our heads about our collections at all. The money simply comes to us without the least exertion on our part.

It has been a source of much gratification to us to watch the gradual expansion of our bank accounts; and best of all, we have that feeling now of security and independence which alone is worth ten times the expense of our organization, and it is also putting meat on our withered frames sus-

ter on our worried countenances, and ironing out the wrinkles and crow's feet.

While our own condition is being so greatly bettered, that of our customers and our customers' customers is being improved in the same proportion. We are gradually lifting them out of the rut of long and unsystematic credits, which is a stronger retarding force to the progress of any community. By exacting payment of our bills within a limited short time, naturally the same rule must be enforced all down the line to the consumer, and business is at once put on a firmer and safer basis, and careless and shiftless dealers are forced to adopt business-like methods.

Those who were loudest in denunciation of our organization on the start, are now highest in praise of it, realizing that as much benefit has accrued to them as to us.

It was predicted that such an organization could not succeed in this market, that the members of it would lose a large amount of business; but we have demonstrated that twelve good firms, out of about fifty of greater or less importance engaged in this business here, can and did make a success beyond our most sanguine expectation and without the loss of a single dollar's worth of business. In fact we are increasing our business, and we can now solicit trade that before we were afraid to sell except for spot cash, and those who are in the habit of "falling" periodically can now catch us for only one week's bills, for we know that in order to "stick" us now they must retire permanently from business or move elsewhere, as their credit could never be re-established here unless old accounts were paid up.

We have also been enabled to collect a lot of long standing accounts which under the whole way would have been a sure loss some day. Our books are clean now; we feel better and our customers feel better because they do not owe us, and they can now look us straight in the eye and have no more hard luck stories to relate.

Take it all around, we consider it "the best thing that ever happened," and we urge upon our co-laborers and sufferers in other markets, where such blessings are not enjoyed, to get together at once and organize a credit and collection system. If no other advantages were to be gained, the time and expense would be more than repaid by the harmonious action and mutual feelings that would thereafter be experienced among the members.

If any information is wanted as to our manner of organizing, our rules and regulations, etc., same will be gladly furnished on request.
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Packers of Britannia, Beaver and Buffalo Blend of Packet Teas and Sole Agents for Thea. Lipton's Package Teas for Manitoba, N. W. Territories and British Columbia.

244 Princess St., Winnipeg

JOHN E. BROWN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Consignments Solicited.
HAMILTON, - ONTARIO

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE—	From Montreal	June 22
Tunislan..	..	June 22
Sumblan..	..	June 23
BEAVER LINE—	From Montreal.	
Lake Superior..	..	June 21
Lake Ontario..	..	June 28
DOMINION LINE—	From Portland.	
Vancouver..	..	June 20
Dominion..	..	July 6
DOMINION LINE—	From Boston.	
New England..	..	June 10
Commonwealth..	..	July 3
CUNARD LINE—	From Boston.	
Altona..	..	June 20
Ivonia..	..	July 6
CUNARD LINE	From New York	
Umbria..	..	June 22
Lucania..	..	June 29
WHITE STAR LINE—	From New York	
Oceanic..	..	June 19
Teutonic..	..	June 29
AMERICAN LINE—	From New York	
St. Paul..	..	June 19
St. Louis..	..	June 24
RED STAR LINE—	From New York	
Southark..	..	June 19
Vaderland..	..	June 24
ALLAN STATE LINE—	New York.	
Sardinian..	..	June 19
State of Nebraska..	..	June 23
ANCHOR LINE—	From New York	
Ethiopia..	..	June 22
City of Rome..	..	June 29
RATES—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40, and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26 and upwards.		

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to W. P. GUMMINGS, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

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CONSIGNMENTS OF DAIRY BUTTER
SOLICITED. HIGHEST PRICES
REALIZED. PROMPT RETURNS
MADE.

137 Water St., - VANCOUVER, B.C.

ACETYLENE

THE 20TH CENTURY LIGHT



The Ontario Double Generator made in all sizes from ten lights up. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold on trial Shaffer Burners for sale.

Northwest Acetylene Gas Co.
312 Princess St., WINNIPEG



Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Saturday, June 22nd, 1901, inclusively, for the supply of coal for the public buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

JOS. R. ROY, Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 14th, 1901.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department, will not be paid for it.



TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies, Northwest Territories," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on Monday, 8th July.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantity required, may be had on application at any of the mounted police posts in the Northwest, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque or draft for an amount equal to five per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE,
Comptroller N.W.M. Police.
Ottawa, 8th June, 1901.

Barnes—There's a good deal of truth in the statement that the poorer a family is the more dogs it usually keeps.

Howes—Yes; I suppose the dogs are needed to keep the wolf from the door.

Neptune Considers the Boom.—Neptune looked at the tape long and thoughtfully.

"This boom in Wall Street stocks," he observed at length, "completely upsets the theory that water can't rise higher than its source."

Thereupon he hastily scribbled an order to buy a hundred Universe Plow Co. common at the market.—Marine Journal.

Chattel Mortgage Renewal Blanks

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

All kinds of Forms and Notes printed to order.

Franklin Press Ltd. 293 Market St., Opp. Grain Ex., Winnipeg

BOX 883.

"ON TOP"

KEEWATIN FLOUR

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. Ltd.

OFFICES AT MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, KEEWATIN AND PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF . .

**LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES,
SASH,
DOORS**

AND ALL KINDS
OF WOODWORK

Head Office and Mills at RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Branch: Point Douglas Avenue, WINNIPEG

AMBER CASTOR

A heavy body, Castor Oil base. Dealers handling this oil will be doing their customers a great favor by stocking it. Put up in bbls. and 8 gallon cans. Prices lower than any other lubricating Castor Oil made.

THE BOLE DRUG CO.

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The Finest
Agricultural
Machine Oil
On the
Market

R. B. HUTCHISON & CO.

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Jobbers in Woolens

A fine assortment of Canadian and Imported Tweeds and Worsteds—all at job prices.

Samples with
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Oak Lake

"Anchor Brand" **Flours**

FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

Bran, Shorts and all kinds of Chopped Feed and Grain.

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General Manager

JAS. McCREADY & CO. LIMITED

WHOLESALE . .

Boot and Shoe
Manufacturers

MONTREAL, QUE.

W. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Fire Works and Flags

For Dominion Day we offer you Flags, Fire Crackers, Roman Candles, Rockets, and Fireworks generally. Toy Pistols, Pistol Caps, Cannons, Base Balls, Bats, etc. Order at once from the

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO. LIMITED
McDERMOTT AVENUE, WINNIPEG

T & B PLUG AND CUT TOBACCO

Try the new fours. They are giving us tire satisfaction. Pays the retailer a hard some profit.

THE GEO. E TUCKETT & SON CO., LTD.
HAMILTON

Sole & Persec. Agents, Winnipeg.