

THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, MAY 16, 1908

No. 86



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Insolvency Legislation

An address delivered by D. M. Stewart, Esq., general manager of the Western Bank of Canada, before the annual branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, on March 1st.

Insolvency is a subject of great practical importance to the manufacturing and commercial community, and affords much interest also to the business man who cares to look into the theoretical aspects. It would be a most interesting and instructive, for instance, to investigate the principal causes of insolvency, to trace the relationship between insolvency and our system of dispensing credit or to study into the proportion of fraud in bankruptcy, while the history of insolvency itself is r.p.t.s with interest.

The particular phase of insolvency legislation I am confined this evening to, is that of present proposals, which too busy making money to trouble themselves about insolvency, and so long as the present satisfactory disposition of business continues, the subject is not likely to receive serious attention. It is a very good thing, however, to be prepared for war "in time of peace," and while I do not look for any serious setback to the progress of our Dominion country, whose future holds out such magnificent prospects to all who adopt sound business principles and strictly adhere to their own legitimate department of trade and commerce—I do think that we are likely to experience a reaction before many seasons past, a curtailment of the enormous business and a general insolvency act since throughout the length and breadth of the land, shall ensue, and against that, should now take steps and make ready.

I need not consider it out of place for me to suggest here that a caution should be exercised in dispensing credit during the coming year, and that great care be taken to prevent your travellers and agents from loading the shelves of small merchants with more goods than they can profitably dispose of in the short period of their possession of which I have referred to in. When that time comes we shall have failures and assignments, and we should be prepared to handle them by the best possible machinery for the administration of insolvent estates.

Insolvency legislation should be based upon the principle that the property of an insolvent belongs to the creditors, and a good bankruptcy law must be so framed as to secure the following four distinct objects: first, to provide a speedy distribution of the debtor's property among the creditors; second, the due satisfaction of a debtor's liabilities and good conduct justified; it is the punishment of fraud, reckless and grossly negligent conduct, the absolute impossibility of a fraudulent debtor benefiting from insolvency.

To secure a law embracing these several points would no doubt be difficult, it involves the mutual consent of many conflicting interests, but it is in nothing impossible to do, and looking to the independent of public interest rather than to the private gain of either the debtor and creditor, there is all reason why such a law should be passed, though it may take time to do it.

The present bankruptcy law of England as there is only secured at some sixty years of experiment, including which time no less than thirty acts were passed and it was left for the master mind of our greatest business legislator, the present secretary of the law, to devise the practical system now in vogue in the motherland. The present system which prevailed in this country for years to free themselves from a system which prevailed in this country by which the various

states operated under different insolvency laws. They finally succeeded in assimilating all the laws of the Dominion, and some two years ago an entire country, this act, after due consideration is now reported to be giving general satisfaction.

Our own position in Canada at the present time is similar to that of the United States prior to the passage of the federal act referred to. We are now operating under a different insolvency law in every province, with the result that the merchant or manufacturer doing an interprovincial trade, has to be familiar with at least seven different acts, in order to properly protect himself in insolvency, and some of our laws place the merchant who resides at a distance unfavorably as against the one who resides in a different province.

I had intended to give you a brief review of these different acts, but found that this would take up too much time, besides which, it is probably unnecessary, from the fact that the need of uniformity in insolvency legislation is now generally conceded, and there is scarcely a commercial

"It is expedient that the acts respecting bankruptcy and insolvency in the several provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia be amended and consolidated, and the law on these subjects assimilated in the several provinces of the Dominion."

This act remained in force until 1875, when a new one was submitted, applicable to "Traders and Trading Co-Partnerships and to Trade Companies, whether incorporated or not, except incorporated banks, insurance, railroad and telegraph companies."

Many attempts have been made to pass a Dominion act since 1880, but without success, and I regret to say that after diligent enquiry as to the real cause of these failures, the conclusions arrived at are not satisfactory.

The main objections to the passage of a federal act appear to have allways centred about the question of discharge and the application of the act to traders or non-traders, or both. In England the bankruptcy law is applicable to non-traders as well as traders, but in Canada there is a wide difference of opinion on this point. In England also, an insolvent can secure discharge without the consent of his creditors, provided he can show to the satisfaction of the bankruptcy trustees that his conduct has been blameless. In Canada, many people think that an insolvent should not obtain discharge under any circumstances without the consent of the majority of his creditors, in both value

and remuneration were all in the creditors' hands, the estate going but very temporarily into the hands of the sheriff. Liquidators were obliged to deposit money received from an estate in the hands of the sheriff in a chartered bank approved by security, and they must also give security as the creditors may require. One of the best features of this bill is a provision that estates valued with estates of \$5,000 or less, by which expenses can be cut down to a minimum.

Many members of parliament representing rural constituencies appear to entertain a prejudice against insolvency act places the Canadian farmer under some unexplained disadvantages, and for the reason, among others, I have been told that it would be impossible to pass any federal insolvency act that is not applicable to non-traders. I understand, however, that the overwhelming number of business men in favor of the Fortin bill would probably have been sufficient to have made it law if it had been introduced as a government measure.

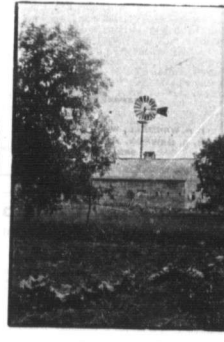
Against the various objections to a uniform insolvency act which I have mentioned in the course of my investigations in the course of my investigations, I consider worthy of serious notice. It has been stated that such a law would deprive British and European merchants on an equal footing with the insolvent of his proceedings, and that this would not be in the interests of Canada. I cannot believe, however, that a majority of the Canadian people would look with favor upon any law regulating business affairs which would give one creditor an unfair advantage over another, simply because he happened to be at a distance. The bankruptcy laws of Great Britain give our merchants and exporters the very same rights in insolvency as are possessed by the British merchant and manufacturer.

Time and again leading commercial bodies in England have made representations to the Dominion Government, and even to the Dominion Government, through the colonial secretary, regarding the injustice of the present system, and the restriction which it tends to place upon the trade of the mother country. I wish Canada, and I am sure I voice the sentiments of the great majority of our business men when I say, that whatever objections some of us may have to a uniform Canadian insolvency act, these objections are not necessary principles of injustice, and it is certainly not our intention to encourage any legislation which would seriously affect this country's reputation for commercial integrity.

The law of England recognizes the principle that bankruptcy is a matter of public interest affecting the country at large. I think we in Canada should also recognize it as a subject of public importance rather than merely confined to the private or individual interests of creditor and debtor. I believe that the general public is affected by the bankruptcy or success of the individuals which comprise the public, precisely on the principle that we can pass through this world without leaving his name in the bad. For these reasons, I think it is a subject apart, altogether from politics, and that it is in the general interest to have the present insolvency laws of the provinces assimilated and one uniform act passed by the parliament of Canada, to whose jurisdiction it properly belongs, and thus ensure the necessary uniformity required throughout the Dominion.

Lake of the Woods Fish.

The fishing industry of the Lake of the Woods gives employment to upwards of 100 men, as well as six steamboats, four barges, and numerous sailboats and yawls. The principal shippers to outside points from Keewatin is the Dominion Fish Company. Last year more than sixty carloads of fish were sent by them to southern markets. The present season is opening for our fish, and there is a good market for all that can be caught profitably. The present season is opening and the local manager, Mr. A. Johnson, is busy completing arrangements for the sale of the fish. Everything will be ready for the appearance of the ice, which is expected within the Fortin bill the day or two.—Keewatin Enterprise.



MANITOBA FARM HOMES—R. H. HORNE, KAWENDE.

body in the Dominion which has not pronounced in favor of a change from the present diversified system.

The last general insolvency act was passed in 1875, and continued in force until 1880, when it was repealed, and we have had no Dominion act since. Now, as a matter of fact, "bankruptcy" is one of the subjects named in the British North America Act, as coming exclusively under the authority of the parliament of Canada, together with "currency and coinage," "banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money," the "regulation of trade and commerce," "navigation and shipping," and other subjects connected with the country's trade.

It is quite proper that "bankruptcy" and insolvency should be regulated by the Dominion parliament, as it is a matter directly connected with trade and commerce, associated with the subject for national rather than provincial legislation. In view of this, and the fact that it is within the jurisdiction of the federal government to provide such legislation, it is difficult to understand why it has in effect abdicated this power to the provinces. It is clear to everyone who reads the history of this subject that the framers of our constitution intended it to be dealt with by the Dominion parliament, and in 1885 a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to enquire and report upon the insolvency laws then in force in the provinces. The following session (1887) a new insolvency law was passed, the preamble of which read as follows:

and number, and unless his estate realizes a certain amount on the liquidation. Others favor the English law, which would grant a debtor unconditional discharge where his failure was due to circumstances beyond his control, and his conduct had been blameless. Every bill that has been introduced since 1880 has had its quota of friends and opponents on these points.

There have also been differences of opinion on such questions as "preference," the rights of secured creditors, and those holding negotiable instruments, on which the debtor was not primarily liable. It seems impossible to bring into harmony all these various and conflicting interests and probably the nearest approach to a mutually satisfactory understanding that has ever been arrived at, was in the case of a bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Thomas Fortin, at the sessions of 1888 and 1889. The bill was passed in Montreal, Toronto and other cities, supported by the "Canadian Bankers' Association, endeavored to have this bill become law, but with the usual result, and no new act has since been introduced.

Mr. Fortin's bill gave the traders only, and grants discharge when the estate pays at least 50 cents on the dollar, but with the consent of the creditors in every case. One great objection to the act of 1875 was the administration of estates under official receivers, who were often supine and incompetent, and almost always costly. Under the Fortin bill the appointment of a liquidator, his sub-

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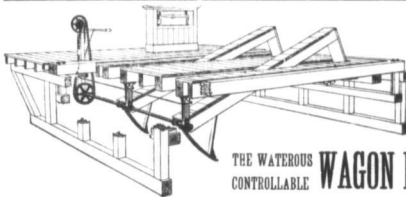
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Dry Goods Trade Notes.

There is a very strong demand for Canadian homespun, and the light goods, such as silvers, white greys and greens, are all selling well.

It is believed that the manilla trade will be affected by the German strike more than the general dry goods trade. In the past immense quantities of manilla have been imported from Germany.

The New York Dry Goods Economic says the Scotch tweed shown at the opening of the season is fully sustained, and during the past week an increased interest in the same has been shown in shipments of average weight appropriate for summer wear.

Men's wear there is a good demand for domestic woolsens in tweeds and flannels. Flannels are selling well, especially those made of fine Botany wool. They keep their shape well when made up, and give altogether better satisfaction for summer wear than the old-fashioned fannel used for suitings. They are selling in neat stripes and over-checks and fancy broken stripes.

There is an excellent demand for broadcloths in navy, blacks and light greys, with a good demand for greens, browns, fawns and greys. Broadcloths and cloths generally of all kinds are in great demand in blues, in bright blues, navys, whites, black and greys, with the other styles following in order, such as greens, brown, greys, etc. But light blues and greys are especially in good demand.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Cable advices report the market on Sully shelled almonds as slightly easier.

Private mail advices from France confirm reports to the effect of the coming prune crop there. Some sections have been seriously injured by adverse weather conditions.

A car of tapioca that had been damaged in transit and refused by the consignee, was sold on Saturday last at Winnipeg for Lloyd's account to one of the wholesalers for 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Cables from Liverpool report the market there as being firm on Egyptian wheat, with brisk demand prevailing and, owing to the high price, shipments to New York have been suspended.

Advices from Greece report the market on currants higher, with an alternating tendency. In some quarters the higher market has been credited to the operations of the English syndicate which is reported to be operating to concentrate stocks now held in Greece.

Owing to the extremely cold and unreasonable weather in Spain the growing crop of Tarragona almonds promises to turn out smaller than usual, and prices for limited quantity of old crop remaining there have lately advanced about 1c per pound. Forwarded advices by cable on walnuts: No more obtainable; stocks entirely exhausted, all walnuts except Grenoble.

It seems to be settled that Iowa will not be a strawberry market this year, the result of the freezing weather of last week, according to which berries have been received by fruit jobbers in St. Louis. It is safe to say, remarked a jobber, that there will be no strawberries for the market north of the Missouri line. Even if the berries were not blossoming, the freeze was sufficient to kill the entire plant. The freeze was general in its scope, and its damage was extensive.

Advices from Portland, Ore., say the Hood River strawberry district will yield 100,175 crates of berries this year, against 57,000 crates last year. If prices are equal to last year's growth, the crop will be worth \$2,500,000 this summer. The Davidson Fruit Company reports that 240 growers have 871 acres in bearing plants and 227 acres in new plants. Thirty growers are yet to report, and their acreage is estimated at 50 acres. In all, a total of 1,218 acres in strawberries in that district.

Further cable from Japan states that the advance of 20 per cent in the price of new crop teas, there is a strong demand. Other advances state that the first crop has been secured for account of American firms. The crop it is expected will be large. May 13 is expected will afford a chance for importers here to secure their quota of the

second crop, which are the principal kinds of Japans consumed in Canada. The local market is very quiet at the moment. Some further advance has been done in Japan teas at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 for good medium sorts. Ceylon greens, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, and Indian teas, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 for good medium sorts. Ceylon greens, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, and Indian teas, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 for good medium sorts. Ceylon greens, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, and Indian teas, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 for good medium sorts.

Hardware Trade Notes.

Paris green declined 1c per pound in the Montreal market last week, making the ruling price for one pound packages 17c.

Lumber Trade Notes.

The contracts for the Hat Portage Lumber Co.'s saw mill to be built in Montreal, opposite Winnipeg, has been let. All the framing for the work will be done at Hat Portage, and everything got in shape for setting up before being shipped.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

A shipment of about 1,200 head of stocker cattle was made on Saturday by Dan Hamilton, of Neepawa, to the Alberta ranches.

Large shipments of stock were made from Moosemin last week to the west. In all about twenty cars were sent. Good prices were realized by the farmers for their young stock.

On Tuesday the Dominion department of agriculture was officially advised by Lord Strathcona of the decision of the British Columbia agriculture with regard to the embargo on cattle from Argentine and Uruguay. The cable news was as follows: "London, May 12.—To Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ottawa.—Board of agriculture issued order operative from Monday, prohibiting importation into Great Britain of animals from Argentine and Uruguay." (Signed) "Strathcona."

Dairy Trade Notes.

The offerings of cheese on the Brockville market last Thursday were 1,628 boxes, 754 white and 874 colored. The best bid was 11 1/4c.

Canadian butter and cheese declined in the English markets last week as a result of increased British supplies and larger imports from Denmark.

Implement Trade.

A dull and quiet market, a handful of sellers, varying prices—that describes the twine situation. There probably never was a season when as in this period of the year there was so little doing in twine. And it is certain that in none of the past twenty years have there been so few active sellers at this season. Many jobbers who would be soliciting orders if they had the time, are not appearing to do so except at fancy prices. Some manufacturers are holding their stocks for better prices, which appear to be confident of obtaining in due time. A few others are attempting and not without some success to sell at advanced prices. The strike at one of the largest mills has encouraged some factories to the belief that demand will outrun the supply and naturally increased the tendency to other advance prices at this time or hold their twine for the late market.

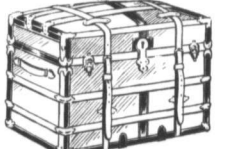
This situation will continue indefinitely unless the international Harvester Company have not resumed selling. Regardless of their attitude on the question of prices—which it is generally believed will be unchanged—some sellers will not be so confident of obtaining orders to the extent of their supply from dealers who have no trade connections with the big concern. They assume that the latter will confine their sales to their machine and implement trade, and the unusual spectacle of the leading concerns maintaining a price of 12 cents which their direct sellers were asking and obtaining 12 1/2 at 13.

The current price is whatever the seller is disposed to demand and ranges from the schedule rate of 10 cents to 1 1/2 cents in standard in small lots, manilla grades being generally at the first price with little offering. Far implement

H. LAMONTAGNE & COY LIMITED

Established 1869.
Wholesale Manufacturers and Exporters of

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



Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
Leather and Saddlery Hardware.

Balmoral Block,
1902 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

YOUR BEST INTERESTS

Will be served if you buy your **F&S**

OF
James Coristine & Co., Ltd.

WAIT FOR THE TRAVELLER

Implement Trade Notes.
A meeting of the Winnipeg Wholesale Implement and Carriage Dealers' Association was held on Friday afternoon in the board of trade room. The business was of a routine character. The cost of sisal fibre has been enhanced by a rise in the value of silver, the money metal of Mexico. This in turn has affected the price of binder twine which is now much firmer. There is at present a spread of 1 1/4c in the United States, the range being from 10 1/4 to 11 1/4c per pound f.o.b. Chicago for carlots.

Tenders.
Tenders will be received up to noon, the 23rd inst, for the erection of a brewery and malt house for F. Shea at Winnipeg.

Tenders will be received up to 4 o'clock p.m., June 3, 1903, for the construction of an addition to the school at Glenboro, Man.

Sealed tenders will be received for a solid brick building for the Oddfellows, Neepawa, up to 5 o'clock Monday, May 18th.

Sealed tenders, endorsed tender for school building, will be received up to 3 o'clock p.m. on Monday, May 18, 1903, for the erection of a brick addition to the school building at Souris, Man.

Tenders will be received by the minister of public works at his office, Winnipeg, till noon on Thursday, the 21st day of May, marked "Tender for new addition to Brandon asylum, Brandon."

The main channels and lateral drains in drainage district No. 2, will be received up to noon on Thursday, the 21st day of May, by the minister of public works at Winnipeg.

Tenders for drains in drainage district No. 13 (which lies on or along Mill Creek near the village of St. Eustache and in the municipalities of St. Francois Xavier) will be received up to Saturday, the 16th of May, for the construction of certain drains. The amount of excavation will be approximately 27,000 cubic yards.

Tenders for drainage in district No. 12 (which lies in the municipalities of Morris, Moctmain and Rhineland), will be received up to Saturday, the 16th of May. The total amount of excavation will be about 900,000 cubic yards. 150,000 cubic yards of which will be dredge work and the balance may be done by scraper and graders.

A London police magistrate set a burglar free not long ago on condition that he emigrate to Canada.

The Newfoundland seal catch this season has been placed at 325,000 skins, which realized an average of 17c 65 per cent.

The tables furnished by Mr. Howley, of Newfoundland's mining operations, are interesting, as showing the variety of mineral products for the calendar year 1902: Copper ore, the quantity raised was 74,608 tons, one-half of which was exported to England and half to the United States; iron ore, 728,721 tons, exported as follows: 167,185 to England, 264,720 to Germany, 238,028 to Nova Scotia, and 1,152,205 tons to the United States; pyrites, 25,000 tons were produced, shipped to the United States; brick, 1,825,000, for home use; paving stones, 5,000 tons; 5,000 tons of limestone, 1,150 tons, and slate, 3,500 tons. Total value, \$1,217,485. This year's output promises a per capita value of \$6.61, while it represents an average earning power of \$67.64 for the number of the United States; iron or in excess of either the fishery or lumber industries. Limestone abundance in districts might be made a

profitable industry.

Now is the time to order for your

24th May Trade

- Oranges
Md. Sweets and Navels
- Bananas
- Strawberries

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO.
LIMITED.
493 Main St., Winnipeg

Write for prices and Catalogue of

KOKOMO
WOVE WIRE FENC'G

Best fence on the market.

MARSHALL-WELLS CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
WINNIPEG.

**THE WESTERN
PACKING COMPANY**

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

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

Abattoir and Offices
ALEXANDER AVENUE, - WINNIPEG

GALVANIZED IRON

"QUEEN'S HEAD" the best in the world.
"FLEUR DE LIS" second only to "Queen's Head."

Every sheet of both brands fully guaranteed

JOHN LYSAGHT Limited
Makers, BRISTOL, ENG.

A. C. LESLIE & CO., Montreal
Managers Canadian Branch

E. H. BISSETT, Agent, Winnipeg.

How is Your Boot and Shoe Stock?

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

87 Princess St.
Winnipeg.

The Kilgour, Rimer Co. Ltd.

When you open that NEW STORE

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

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

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

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

WALTER WOODS & CO.

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

WINNIPEG

Headquarters for

- METAL SHINGLES**
- SIDINGS**
- CEILING**
- FURNACES**
- STOVES**

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

GLARE & BROCKETT
WINNIPEG.

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

GREENSHIELDS LIMITED

Successors to
S. Greenshield,
Son & Co.
MONTREAL

Wholesale . . .

DRY GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CARPETS, ETC.

Winnipeg Sample Rooms:

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

MESSINA LEMONS

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

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

They will arrive about the 10th or 12th of May. Price \$3.00.

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

Gowans, Kent & Co.

Importers and Wholesale
Dealers in all kinds of

**China
Glass and
Earthenware**

358 Main Street.
WINNIPEG.

WANTED

Every Merchant in the West
to see our big range of

Fur Goods

Our Travellers will give you
the opportunity in due season.

EDGAR, CORISTINE & CO

Successors to Greene & Sons Co.
MONTREAL

Senega Root

WANTED

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

North West Hide Company

BOX 615 - 278 RUPERT STREET

MANITOBA.

Dr. T. Carter is opening for practice at Wellwood.

D. C. Wall has opened a grocery store at Grand View.

Ervey Gilmore has opened a dry goods and clothing store at Carberry.

McCampbell is opening a fruit and confectionery store at Dominion City.

Ernie and Ed. Houghton have bought the four mill at S. Gable at Swan River.

Hamilton municipality proposes raising \$20,000 by debentures for road-making.

L. L. Thomas has opened in boots, shoes and gentlemen's furnishings at Hamilton.

Albert Brendley, of Winnipeg, has opened a harness shop at Plum Lake.

W. G. Lang, formerly of Brandon, has opened a drug and stationery store at Wellwood.

Geo. Manson has sold his general store business at Shoal Lake to Teitelbaum & Finklestein.

J. Tritt and M. H. Strangge have bought the general store business of T. Finklestein at Neepawa.

Harvey & Sons, grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

Ed. Jamnon & Clark have purchased the bakery and confectionery business at Neepawa.

Hough & Crowe have opened a general store at Solitaire.

W. A. Fraser, proprietor of the wool-mill at Morden, has announced the idle felt factory at Brandon and will convert it into a woolen mill.

N. Herman and H. AdJman, who have been carrying on business as general merchants at Neepawa.

The latest report of the superintendent of Winnipeg schools shows that the number of pupils enrolled is 7,250.

H. W. Hutchison has acquired the stock in the Fairchild company, Winnipeg, held by Mrs. Fairchild.

Charles Genie, Ruthenian interpreter, is making arrangements for the publication of a newspaper in Winnipeg.

Edging and John Negreza were doing considerable damage in being Mountain last week.

The fire which broke out on Thursday morning. This plant was almost a new one as the enterprise had only been in existence a little over two years.

The organization meeting of the Carberry Machine and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held this week.

The new board of trade at Dauphin, Man., is now fully organized.

The city of Winnipeg has failed in its attempt to obtain a contract for the construction of the Carnegie library.

ASSINIBOIA.

A. Duncan is opening a drug store at Regina.

W. A. Eaton is opening a tailor shop at Oxbow.

The Grosvenor hotel at Moosomin has been sold to R. B. Clark.

Mr. Wilson, who has been in charge of Magee Thompson's furniture store at Sinitulata, has taken over the business.

Thos. McCurdy has sold his butcher shop at Oxbow to McCormick & Hornung.

ALBERTA.

A. T. Chambers is opening a hardware store at Port Saskatchewan.

Miss Scott, of Lethbridge, is opening a tailors and fancy goods store at Raymond.

It is said that the Canadian Grocery Company, of Hamilton, Ont., will erect a warehouse at Calgary.

Campbell & Gray, hardware dealers, Strathcona, have dissolved partnership.

The town of Frank which was deserted two years ago and which has been recaptured as the government officials think there will be no serious slides will occur.

The Bank of Nova Scotia will open an office in Edmonton in the near future.

There are four banks in Edmonton and one at Carberry.

The C. P. R. hotel at Banff is now open for the season under the management of W. L. Matthews.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Louis Roback, formerly of Regina, Man., is opening a tinshop at Rosethorn.

Theodore Arthur Burrows, land commissioner; Wm. Cowan, lumberman; Prince Albert, Manitoba.

The Prince Albert Advocate gives the following list on buildings now under construction or projected in that town.

The movement of a large body of German Catholics from Minnesota to Saskatchewan began in the last few days of April.

McCarthy & Kennedy are opening in boots, shoes and gent's furnishings at Fort William.

The Ontario druggists during a recent convention expressed the opinion that narcotics and other obnoxious drugs and stimulants are increasing in use.

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

Canada's Greatest Seed House.

TO THE TRADE LOOK

over this list. It should interest the man who handles seeds.

GRASSES. Per 100 lbs. BROME CRASS \$10.00 WESTERN RYE GRASS 6.00

These should be found on every wheat and stock farm in this western country.

Canadian Blue Grass, Fancy, 12.00 Orchard Grass (Special mixture), 15.00 Lawn Grass (Special mixture), 20.00

CLOVERS. Per 100 lbs. Red Fency 12.00 Alsike Fancy 17.00

SEED CORN. (Flint Varieties.) Per bush, 56 lbs. North Dakota White Flint 1.50

FOODER CORN. (Flint Varieties.) Per bush, 56 lbs. Giant Prolific Ensilage 1.50

FLAX SEED

GOOD CLEAN SEED, per bus, 56lb. 1.50

SEED GRAIN. Barley, 6-rowed, per bus, 60lbs. 6.00

PEAS. Golden Vins, per bus, 60lbs 1.50

RAPE (for Sowing). Broad Leaf Swart, per 100lbs 8.50

ONIONS (for Planting). Yellow Dutch Sets, per 100lbs 10.00

MISCELLANEOUS. Linned Malt, pure, 100 lbs. Oil Cake, fine ground, ton \$28 1.50

RHUBARB ROOTS. Per doz. 1.50

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia
OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

VANCOUVER BUSINESS REVIEW.

Vanouver, May 11.
Last week has been almost a prosperous business week in British Columbia coast centres. The bank reports in Vancouver have advanced a million and a quarter, which is well in advance of the corresponding week last year, while the position in the lumber trade is such that the mill and land revenue returns for the month show a handsome increase. In the general wholesale trade, there has been a great activity. There were 93 special \$100 license to cut timber off government land applied for during the month of April, and 23 for the first week in May. The wholesalers report business good and money fairly easy. The market contains few changes. In the flour and feed markets have advanced a little. This is a natural advance for this time of year. In fact in May oats are usually \$29. He is buying holding in oats at the advanced price. Owing to the abundance of fresh laid local eggs, the Manitoba eggs are not good sellers the price quoted being 12c and 18c, but they sometimes sell lower. The eggs which they can be bought in any quantity at 25c in N. W. T., at 12 1/2c. It costs 2 1/2c to put them in boxes in Vancouver, regard to creamery butter, there is a tendency towards lower prices. The cleaning process is still going on, although at present no heavy stocks are arriving in Northwest creamery is arriving in small lots, but it is being held as it could not be sold at an advance price present in competition with other lines. Eggs and butter rule lower than they would if it were not for the fact, that shippers of fruit to Manitoba have been making the round trip as it were, by the coast, but butter and eggs for sale to the trade, or to wholesalers.

PRICES AT VANCOUVER.

Special to the Commercial.
Vanouver, May 11.
Oats advanced 1/2 per ton; Manitoba dairy butter 1/2c lower; Manitoba eggs 2c lower.
FLOUR—National Mills chop, 37 per ton; bran, 23c; shorts, 25c; oil cake meal, 22 per ton. To B. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.
MEAL—Manitoba 25 per ton, United States 22c.
LARD—\$2 per ton.
LARD—Manitoba 25 per barrel, \$4.80; strong bakers, \$4.50; Enderby patent, \$4.75; O. K., \$4.75.
HAY—\$2 per ton; straw per bale, 65¢.
MEAL—Rolled oats, 90lb sack, \$3.00; two 45 lb sacks, \$3.10; four 22 1/2 lb sacks, \$2.90; ten 7 lb sacks, \$2.90; oatmeal in 10lb sacks per 100lb, \$1.50; in 50lb sacks, \$2.25 per 100lb.
LIVE STOCK—Steers, \$5.50 per 100lb.; sheep, \$6 per 100lb.; hogs, \$7.00 per 100lb.
PORK—SUGAR—Beef, 96c; mutton, 120 1/2c; pork, 95 1/2c; lard, 10 1/2c.
CURED MEATS—Hams, 12c; bacon, 16c; long clear, 12 1/2c.
LARD—Tubs, 15 1/2c; pails, 13c; tubs, 12 1/2c.
LARD—Local creamery, 26 1/2c; extra, 26 1/2c; Manitoba eggs, dairy, 15 1/2c.
EGGS—Fresh local, 25c; Manitoba eggs, 17 1/2c.
EGGS—Ontario cheese, 15c.
EGGS—Potatoes—Local, \$5.08 per ton; Ashcroft, \$5.08 per ton; cabbage, 25 per lb.; cauliflower, \$1.50; rhubarb, 25c per lb.
FRUIT—Flour, 5c; apples, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 5c; soles, 5c; halibut, 5c; salmon, 8c; cod, 8c; crabs, 10c; per dozen; smoked salmon, 15c; smoked halibut, 10c per lb.
FRUIT—LEMONS—Lemons, \$2.50 per 100lb.; oranges, navel, \$2.75 per 100lb.; seedling oranges, \$2.50 per 100lb.; cherries, \$1.50; strawberries, \$2.00 per 100lb.
GARRS—Powdered, 10c and bar, 8 1/2c; Paris lump, 6c, granulated, 5c; extra, 4c; yellow, 4c.
SUGAR—30 gal. barrels, 25c lb.; 10 gal. keg, 28c; 5 gal. can, 31c; 1 1/2 gal. tin, \$4.50 case of 10; 5/8 gal. tin, \$5.25 per 100 lb.
HARDWARE—Bar iron, base, \$2.00. Horse shoe nails, discount 50 and 10 per cent. wire, \$3.50; lead, \$3.50; Manila 10c; white lead, \$1.50; barbed wire, \$4.00 per 100 lb.; glass, first break, 75 per 100 lb.

B. C. Business Notes.

C. T. Diamond has opened a general store at Goldfields with a general store at Goldfields with a general store in charge.

M. A. Wilson has succeeded his brother R. S. Wilson in the tailoring business at Revelstoke.
W. H. Higgins has sold an interest in his lumber limits at Toba river up to the B. C. coast to eastern people. The Despatch is the name of a new weekly paper which has been started at Morrissey. J. R. Wallace is manager.
Jacob Dover has sold his jewelry business at Nelson to Ewart Frost. This firm is also in business at Rossland and Trail.
Aster Bault, dealer in musical instruments, of Granville street, Vancouver, has assigned to the Western Corporation, Ltd., the business of illuminating oil lamp Morrissey.
The Cunningham Electric Co., has sold its Greenwood electrical supplies business to E. G. Warren, manager of the Greenwood Electric Company.
B. L. Wood, formerly in the tailoring business at Greenwood and now residing recently at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, has resumed business at Greenwood.
At the Nelson customs house the duties collected for the month of April amounted to \$4,147.02. Free import values, \$5,777; dutiable import values, \$23,552; total import values, \$31,729.
The Nelson News learns that the firm in Grand Forks sold during the past winter 10,000 potato sacks. This gives an idea of the large quantity of potatoes raised in this British Columbia valley. Kettle value tubers are marketed throughout the interior.
H. Hood has been appointed permanent local manager for the Kootenays for the J. Y. Griffin Co., of Winnipeg. Mr. Hood first entered the service of the company four years ago as clerk, and his promotion has been well earned by merit and hard work—Nelson News.
At the annual meeting of the Wholesale Grocers Exchange, held at Victoria, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, H. Seabrook; Vice-president, Robert

Kelly; treasurer, P. Wollaston; secretary, F. Elworthy; assistant secretary, J. W. Weart; executive for Victoria.
The Yale-Columbia Co. has ceased cutting logs at its Deadwood sawmill and has paid off most of its men there. The local trade will be supplied from the coast and other mills.
Further advances have been made in the mining industry of the Rossland district. The Kootenay has been added to the shipping list, and the Jumbo and Spitzee are on the working list. A new and important announcement respecting the White Bear points to unusual activity in that project this summer.
Ten thousand tons of steam coal from Japan will be landed in Vancouver within thirty days for the use of the steamships operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The importance of this coal is rendered necessary by the strike of the Pennsylvania miners. The coal will last three C. P. R. steamers will continue to be brought across the Pacific.
Fred L. Young, agent of the Mercantile Register Company of San Francisco, was arrested by the Victoria police last week, charged with obtaining money by false pretences. It is said that he pretended to have a circulation of 20,000 for a directory for which he took advertisements, while in reality the circulation was restricted to the agent's copy. It is further charged by the police that there was some manipulation of the contracts.
The B. C. Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of the Geo. Yack Tong Benevolent Society, the McMillan Gold Mines, Ltd., with a capital of \$90,000; the Northwestern Smelting and Refining Company, capital \$250,000. Among the objects for which this company has been incorporated is the purchase of the smelting and sampling works at Crofton, Somers district, together with all plant, machinery, fixtures, fittings and effects in, upon or belonging to the same. The Vancouver Business College has also been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

**Have You Seen
Your Metallic
Ceilings and Walls?**

They are the ideal finish for all kinds of buildings—because they combine both beauty and utility.
We have an almost countless assortment of artistic designs—the plates fitting accurately, the joints imperceptible, and the pattern continuous in perfect precision throughout.
Their sanitary superiority, fire-proof protection, handsome effect, and moderate cost appeal to all progressive people.
These are the reliable goods made by The Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto.
Let us give you an estimate.

THOS. BLACK
131 BANNATYNE AVE. - - WINNIPEG

ing districts, especially Southeastern Manitoba, where the Galliana has been a factor in the root murrain. It is likely that they will be this year, especially if the conditions up. So far as we have seen, no new root has been marketed, and the position of the murrain seems to be about to arrive any day. It is likely that at the probable price, but the market will be open a few weeks here between 4 and 5, and is very much above the average.
LIVE STOCK.
ATTLE—Choice beef cattle are not so plentiful as they used to be, probably on account of the pasture in country is poor as yet. There is a shortage of calves a week ago. Choice: Best steers, 4 1/2c; butcher's, 3 1/2c; 3 1/2c. Stockers, 3 1/2c. Cows, \$1.25 to 2.00, two-year-olds, \$1.25.
HORSES—There are a few muttons offering at 4 1/2 to 5c per pound now. Spring lambs are also being sold in slow, but are mostly of quality. These are worth 3 1/2c each here.
SHEEP—Receipts are liberal, and the market is at 1 1/2c per pound off for hogs weighing from 40 to 60 pounds. Heavy hogs, 3 to 4c. Packers regard present price for choice hogs as a fair one, and think that there is a reduction of 1/4c per pound in a few days.
COWS—Cows are in good demand at from \$30 to \$50 each, according to quality.
There has been an exceptional good demand for horses lately, and all offerings have been readily disposed of. Several contracts have been large purchasers. Good horses of the right age, and sound, are selling at \$450 per head.

THE TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.

During the last session of the Chilcombes, which closed in February, a bill was passed providing for the construction of a railway over the route from Chill to Valparaiso, to connect Buenos with Santiago and Valparaiso. This will be the first line to cross the Andes.
South America.
This way was projected twenty years ago, and since that time some serious dealing with the question has been before each session of congress, but each in its turn failed to carry the other branch of the same body until on February 12th, when the above mentioned bill was passed. A railway extending from Buenos Ayres to the Cumbre de Cordillera, at Lepallata Pass, to be built by the line from Valparaiso, being constructed by the Argentine Government. Work on the new road was pushed forward on both sides of the mountains, and prospects are bright for direct railway connections, in a few years, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, over the Andes, by a line extending through the heart of Chili and Argentina. This will shorten the time between Santiago and Chill by six or eight days. It is now via the straits via the Strait of Magellan. The railway from Buenos is completed as far as Puente de la Cruz, the distance from the straits, and the line in course of construction in Chili is completed as far as Salgado, also near the base of the Andes, and during the next months—November to April—will be completed over the mountains along the route of the proposed line, by mule caravans. It requires ten days to make the trip between railway terminals. The pass is used at an elevation of 13,000 feet above sea level, but the route as a whole for the railway provides for a grade through the mountains, which is not the altitude of the high-point reached by the railroad to naturally below that of the Comodoro, the mule transports cross the top of India.
According to a recent cable dispatch from the market for Canada, the market was weak and lower, the market therefor being the Argentine market. Russia seems to be a great shipper of oats, as she exported since Aug. 1, 40,844,800 bushels, against 40,833,300 bushels for the same period the year previous, an increase of 8,081,440 bushels. The exports from the United States since last August were 5,000,000 bushels.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE, Special to The Commercial.

Dry Goods—Better demand for sorting, owing to warmer weather. The announcement that two leading cotton mills in the east will refuse to book orders for delivery after September 1st is made and has imparted a stronger tone to the market. Hardware—Demand generally is less than expected. Orders are being more widely distributed. The pipe and fittings discount is 5 per cent lower. Hinges, brass and lead are firmer in sympathy with the advance in the States. There is talk of a rise here. Dry goods are easier. Scrap copper, yellow brass and lead are all 1/2c lower. Turpentine is easier, 72 to 74c. Groceries—Fairly active. Sugars are firm, but there is no advance here yet. Teas are quiet. Canned goods firm; peas firmer.

MONTREAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE, Special to The Commercial.

Oats—Montreal, May 16. The oats market is a little easier. Cheese is meeting with a little more enquiry and is 1/2c higher, but is quiet and easier. Potatoes are 20c per bushel lower. Oats—Export, 1c for No. 2, May delivery, ex-store, 2 white, 27c. Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.10. Manitoba—strong markets, \$3.40. Straight rollers, \$3.35 to \$3.50. Winter patents, \$3.75 to \$3.80. Rolled Oats—\$3.60 to \$3.65 per barrel, and \$1.70 to \$1.75 for bags. Feed—Manitoba, bags included, \$18; shorts, \$20 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17.50; shorts, \$18.50. Baled Hay—No. 2, 88 to \$85.00 per ton. Cheese—11 1/2c to 11 3/4c for best milk. Butter—Creamery, 18c to 19c for finest fresh; dairy, 18 to 19c. Eggs—New York, 12 1/2c to 13c per dozen. Maple Syrup—70 to 75c for large tins; sugar, 8c to 8 1/2c. Hay—White clover comb, in large sections, 12 to 14c. Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 14 to 15c; chickens, 14 to 15c; geese, 10 to 11c; ducks, 12 to 13c. Hogs—Fresh killed, \$9 to \$9.25 for best weights of abattoir stock. Potatoes—Carrots, \$1.15 for choice varieties. Hides—No. 1 beef hide, 8c; No. 2, 7c; No. 3, 6c, with extra for tanners at 8 1/2c for No. 1, buff, sheepskins, 7c; lambskins, 10c; calves, 11c; No. 1 and 2, 1c and 2c.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE, Special to The Commercial.

Wheat is firmer and 1/2c to 1c higher than a week ago. Flour is in better demand and firmer. Oats steady. The market for dairy butter has weakened and prices are 1/4c to 1/2c lower than last week. Creamery is lower. Eggs are easier and dealers making efforts to get the market down. Cheese is 1/2c lower than a week ago. Wheat—72c for red and white, middle weights, spring wheat, 68c to 70c; No. 2, 67c; Manitoba No. 1, 67c, 2c; No. 1 Northern, 1 1/2c; lake ports, 67c; No. 1 white, 67c; No. 2, 67c; No. 3, 67c; No. 4, 67c; No. 5, 67c; No. 6, 67c; No. 7, 67c; No. 8, 67c; No. 9, 67c; No. 10, 67c; No. 11, 67c; No. 12, 67c; No. 13, 67c; No. 14, 67c; No. 15, 67c; No. 16, 67c; No. 17, 67c; No. 18, 67c; No. 19, 67c; No. 20, 67c; No. 21, 67c; No. 22, 67c; No. 23, 67c; No. 24, 67c; No. 25, 67c; No. 26, 67c; No. 27, 67c; No. 28, 67c; No. 29, 67c; No. 30, 67c; No. 31, 67c; No. 32, 67c; No. 33, 67c; No. 34, 67c; No. 35, 67c; No. 36, 67c; No. 37, 67c; No. 38, 67c; No. 39, 67c; No. 40, 67c; No. 41, 67c; No. 42, 67c; No. 43, 67c; No. 44, 67c; No. 45, 67c; No. 46, 67c; No. 47, 67c; No. 48, 67c; No. 49, 67c; No. 50, 67c; No. 51, 67c; No. 52, 67c; No. 53, 67c; No. 54, 67c; No. 55, 67c; No. 56, 67c; No. 57, 67c; No. 58, 67c; No. 59, 67c; No. 60, 67c; No. 61, 67c; No. 62, 67c; No. 63, 67c; No. 64, 67c; No. 65, 67c; No. 66, 67c; No. 67, 67c; No. 68, 67c; No. 69, 67c; No. 70, 67c; No. 71, 67c; No. 72, 67c; No. 73, 67c; No. 74, 67c; No. 75, 67c; No. 76, 67c; No. 77, 67c; No. 78, 67c; No. 79, 67c; No. 80, 67c; No. 81, 67c; No. 82, 67c; No. 83, 67c; No. 84, 67c; No. 85, 67c; No. 86, 67c; No. 87, 67c; No. 88, 67c; No. 89, 67c; No. 90, 67c; No. 91, 67c; No. 92, 67c; No. 93, 67c; No. 94, 67c; No. 95, 67c; No. 96, 67c; No. 97, 67c; No. 98, 67c; No. 99, 67c; No. 100, 67c.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS, Toronto, May 16.

Receipts at the stock yards yesterday amounted to 66 cars, including 350 sheep and lambs and 460 hogs. Export cattle were dear at \$3.50 and prices were easier. Some local dealers are buying quite largely in day week and prices from Montreal Butchers' cattle are in good demand and offerings are rather light. Prices at other points for Canadian are unchanged at 11 1/2c. The market for choice Argentine sheep is steady at 12 1/2c. Liverpool, May 11—A stronger feeling has prevailed in this market for Canadian cattle, and prices have advanced 1/2c, with sales at 12 to 12 1/2c. FRIDAY'S CATTLE, Special to The Commercial, Toronto, May 15. Canadian cattle, 10 1/2 to 12c; United States, 12 1/2 to 13c; estimated dressed weights.

Beans—\$2 per bushel for Job lots of hand picked, and \$1.75 to \$1.80 for unpicked. Apples—Evaporated, 6 to 6 1/2c; dried 3 1/2c. Maple Syrup—\$1.10 per imperial gallon, in bulk or gallon tin, in frames, 11 1/2c. Potatoes—Are, \$1.00 to \$1.05 for choice Ontario receipts. Potatoes—No receipts.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK, Special to The Commercial.

Receipts were 700 cattle and 175 hogs. At the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles, the trade in cattle was quiet, at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per pound. The demand for sheep was good at 3 1/2 to 4c per lb. The supply of live hogs was small, and sales were made at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c per lb. At the East End Abattoir market the butchers were out strong, and the prices of cattle were higher all round. Sheep sold at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. good Prime sold at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. good calves at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c, and the common stock at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. Calves sold from \$1 to \$10 each. Sheep sold at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c per lb. Spring lambs sold from \$2.10 to \$4.50 each.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS, Montreal, May 15.

At the East End Abattoir on Thursday receipts included 600 cattle, 1,000 calves and 350 lambs and sheep. Butchers' cattle were in good demand and firm. Prime, 10 to 11c; calves, \$1 to \$5 each. Large export raising, 10 to 12c; cutters, 7 to 8c. Lambs, \$1 to \$4 each. Fat hogs, \$3.40 to \$3.75.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK, Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, May 13. The run of cattle on Tuesday amounted to 91 cars, including 1,706 cattle, 94 sheep and lambs, and 553 hogs. Export cattle—With the conclusion of the Montreal fair the buying here was fairly active. Prices for the best cattle are about 10 to 15c higher, choice sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt., and medium to half finished at \$4.60 to \$4.85.

Sheep and lambs—There was a good demand for butchers' cattle. Best sold at about \$4.50 to \$4.75. Medium and lower sold about \$4.10 to \$4.40, to mixed cwt. \$4 to \$4.25. Feeders and feeders—Short keep calves are in excellent demand. Feeders, short keep, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do. light, \$3 to \$3.50; stockers, choice, \$2.50 to \$2.75; do. common, \$2.75 to \$3.

Sheep and lambs—good sheep and lambs are wanted; light sheep, \$4.50 to \$5; heavy sheep, \$2.75 to \$4.25; export bucks, per cwt., \$3 to \$4.5; grain fed ewes, wethers, \$5.50 to \$5; grain fed bucks, \$3 to \$5.50; barnyard lambs, \$3 to \$4; spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Hogs—The long promised drop in hog prices came to-day, and quotations here are \$4.00 per cwt. for select sows, \$3.85 for lights and fats, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for sows.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS, Toronto, May 16.

Receipts at the stock yards yesterday amounted to 66 cars, including 350 sheep and lambs and 460 hogs. Export cattle were dear at \$3.50 and prices were easier. Some local dealers are buying quite largely in day week and prices from Montreal Butchers' cattle are in good demand and offerings are rather light. Prices at other points for Canadian are unchanged at 11 1/2c. The market for choice Argentine sheep is steady at 12 1/2c. Liverpool, May 11—A stronger feeling has prevailed in this market for Canadian cattle, and prices have advanced 1/2c, with sales at 12 to 12 1/2c. FRIDAY'S CATTLE, Special to The Commercial, Toronto, May 15. Canadian cattle, 10 1/2 to 12c; United States, 12 1/2 to 13c; estimated dressed weights.

HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS, Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, May 16. Hogs are unchanged. Products in good demand and steady. Dressed hogs—farmers' lots, dressed, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$22.50 to \$23.00; heavy mess, \$21.00 to \$21.50; clear, \$18 to \$19. Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long crack bacon, tons and cases, 10c to 12c; hams, 13c to 13 1/2c; rolls, 11 1/2 to 12c; shoulders, 11c to 11 1/2c; backs, 14 1/2 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 14 1/2 to 15c; green meats out of pickles are quoted at 1c less than smoked. Lard—Turces, 10 1/2c; tubs, 10 1/2c, and packs 11c.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE PRICES.

Table with columns for date (Saturday May 9, Sunday May 10, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and rows for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Pork, Lard, etc. with prices in cents and fractions.

New York Wheat.

Table with columns for date (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and rows for various wheat grades with prices in cents and fractions.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Table with columns for date (Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and rows for various wheat grades with prices in cents and fractions.

Duluth Wheat.

Table with columns for date (Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and rows for various wheat grades with prices in cents and fractions.

London Sugar Market.

Best sugar is quoted at 8s 3 1/4d for the May option.

British Live Stock Markets.

London, May 11.—The tone of the market for American and Argentine cattle has been stronger since this day week and prices have advanced 1/2c per lb. with sales of choice Americans at 12 1/2c, and Argentines at 11 1/2c. The market for Canadian are unchanged at 11 1/2c. The market for choice Argentine sheep is steady at 12 1/2c. Liverpool, May 11—A stronger feeling has prevailed in this market for Canadian cattle, and prices have advanced 1/2c, with sales at 12 to 12 1/2c.

FRIDAY'S CATTLE, Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, May 15. Canadian cattle, 10 1/2 to 12c; United States, 12 1/2 to 13c; estimated dressed weights.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The crops are all in now and growth has commenced in many sections. The good deal of the wheat is up and with

favorable weather growth should be rapid. Rain is needed to start the grain in many sections, but the crop is generally good. The wheat is in good condition and will not only be good for the crop but will put out the best quality of grain. The numerous pastures are in excellent condition and have been doing well since the winter. The numerous pastures are in excellent condition and have been doing well since the winter. The numerous pastures are in excellent condition and have been doing well since the winter.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Thursday afternoon, at which a resolution was adopted by some of the members in favor of the Dominion government granting aid to the proposed trunk Pacific route was debated after considerable discussion and the council for report.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, May 11.—The offering of the wool auction sales today consisted of a superior selection of the sold at high rates. The offerings of Tasmanian were large, and they a strong demand for greasy. An considerable several parcels of cross-breeds.

Late Western Business Items.

J. N. Merrill is opening a grocery store at Brandon, Man. R. C. Smyth has opened a grocery store at Great Bend, Sask. The Chicago stock market is quiet. The market for wool is steady. The market for grain is steady. The market for sugar is steady.

World's News.

The following are the latest news items from various parts of the world. The market for wool is steady. The market for grain is steady. The market for sugar is steady.

Advertisements.

Advertisements for various businesses and services. The market for wool is steady. The market for grain is steady. The market for sugar is steady.

STATISTICAL WHEAT REPORT.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Winnipeg	62,000
Port Arthur	21,000
Port Arthur and	230,000
Winnipeg	5,000
Port Arthur	27,000
Winnipeg	4,920,000
Port Arthur	150,000
Winnipeg	8,000,000
Total May 2	14,081,000
Total previous week	15,200,000
Decrease a year ago	1,117,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS
 Total stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's survey, were 52,260,000 bushels, as against 50,000,000 bushels the previous week. Total stocks in the United States and Canada, a year ago were 54,000,000 bushels according to Bradstreet's report. Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports in May 1 were 3,688,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement for stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending May 2, 1914, was 1,010,000 bushels, being a decrease of 1,010,000 bushels from the previous week. The visible supply was 3,302,000 bushels, two years ago, 4,801,000 bushels, three years ago, 4,243,000 bushels, four years ago, 4,200,000 bushels; five years ago 2,904,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.
 The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending May 2, 1914, was 2,517,000 bushels a year ago, the visible supply in the United States compared with 3,497,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

United States	108,000,000
Canada	126,000,000
Europe	150,000,000
Asia	117,000,000
Africa	5,000,000
Australia	367,000,000
Total	146,000,000

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat for the four principal United States spring wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, Aug. 1, 1913, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

This Crop, Last Crop.	
Minneapolis	78,619,409 74,967,728
St. Louis	7,701,174 9,391,600
Chicago	32,940,868 40,264,488
Des Moines	32,939,123 36,364,258
Total	152,127,366 161,867,914

The following table gives the receipts of wheat for the four principal United States winter wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, July 1, 1913, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

This Crop, Last Crop.	
Minneapolis	11,522,321 6,474,898
St. Louis	31,224,530 16,949,956
Chicago	2,511,015 2,882,631
Des Moines	26,198,279 18,066,968
Total	71,461,226 41,255,373

WESTERN GRAIN STOCKS.

Stocks of grain at Fort William and Port Arthur on Saturday, May 9, were follows:

Fort William.	
Wheat	651,609
Barley	352,852
Oats	280,804
Northern	726,478
Winnipeg	273,418
Total	2,310,860
Wheat	574,660
Barley	4,460
Oats	7,000,000

Stocks at Port Arthur.

Port Arthur.	
Wheat	798,252
Northern	329,223
Winnipeg	42,736
Northern	144,183
Winnipeg	358,981
Total	1,715,088
Wheat	69,896
Northern	29,477
Winnipeg	30,002

These figures show a total quantity of 4,400,000 bushels a year ago the total quantity was 3,253,967 bushels. Receipts for the week at these terminal points were 1,159 bushels, and shipments 1,000 bushels. Wheat in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Winnipeg, and other county points are approximately 13,079,000 bushels, against 10,138,000 bushels a year ago; 4,800,000 bushels two years ago; and 10,000,000 bushels four years ago. The report of Manitoba wheat stored at Duluth in bond for the week ending May 2 was as follows:

Previously reported	Bushels.
Shipping during week	129,020
Balance in store	76,485

WINNIPEG GRAIN INSPECTION.

During the week ending May 7 there were inspected at Winnipeg 147 cars of grain, comprising the following:

Wheat.	
1 Hard	422
1 Northern	309
1 Southern	100
2 Northern	179
1 Feed	67
1 Rejected 1	7
No grade	3
1 Rejected 2	1
Condemned	1
Total	1,086

Oats.	
No. 1	0
No. 2	0
No. 3	2
No. 4	2
Feed	2
Rejected	1
Barley—	0
No. 3 extra	0
No. 3	0
No. 4	3
Feed	2
Rejected	2
Flaxseed—	0
No. 1	6
No. 2	2
Rejected	0

The total number of cars of grain inspected as above was 117, of which 82 were on the C. P. R. and 23 on the C. N. R. Roads.

In the corresponding week of last year the total inspections were 1,085, of which 1,062 cars were inspected.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The freight rate on grain and grain products from the Missouri river points to the Atlantic seaboard have been reduced 2 1/2¢ per hundred.

The Farmers' Elevator Company, at Underhill, Minn., is building a 200,000-bushel elevator at that station, and the Farmers' Company of Hartney will build one of 100,000 bushels capacity at that point.

Gage & Anderson, the Minneapolis elevator firm, is building a 200,000-bushel elevator at that station, and the Farmers' Company of Hartney will build one of 100,000 bushels capacity at that point.

The C. P. R. weekly grain reports show that there was in store at the interior elevators on Saturday last, 3,500,000 bushels, and at the Fort William elevators, 2,708,000 bushels. The figures for the preceding week were respectively 6,542,438 bushels and 2,840,922 bushels. On Saturday 110 cars of grain were shipped east, of which contained 101,000 bushels of grain.

Leitch Bros., millers, of Oake Lake, Manitoba, have issued a writ against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Soo Ferry Company and the Northwest Transportation Company, claiming damages for breach of duty by the defendants in failing to make proper provision for moving of the mill shafts and four of the planters' cars as they were bound to do as common carriers.

The rate on a bushel of grain from Duluth to Buffalo is 2 cents; Buffalo to New York (via Erie canal), 3.78 cents; Chicago, etc., 1.50 cents per bushel, making a total of 6.68 cents per bushel from Duluth to New York. The rate on a bushel of grain from Fort William to Montreal has been 6.31 cents, including .33 of a cent for canal tolls. The taking off of this toll means that the rate will be 5.98 cents per bushel, or 70 cents cheaper than via New York.

McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS,
 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID LIBERAL ADVANCES
 References: The Canadian Bank of Commerce; Commercial Agencies.

THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED
 GRAIN.
 HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG.
 Branch Offices: Montreal, New York, London, Eng.

ROBT. MUIR & CO.
 Grain Dealers and Millers.
 Shippers of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Flour, Bran, Shorts, Chop.
 Buy or sell on commission. Before buying or selling grain in car lots write or wire us for quotations. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded.
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

ALEX. MCFEE & CO.
 GRAIN EXPORTERS.
 MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG.
 C. A. YOUNG, Manager.

THE DOMINION ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED
 GRAIN EXPORTERS.
 Office: WINNIPEG.
 GRAIN EXCHANGE - WINNIPEG.

MANITOBA COMMISSION CO. LTD.
 (Licensed and Bonded.)
 GRAIN DEALERS
 Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Clearing House. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Telephone 1545. 251 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.
 H. S. Paterson, Manager.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 Winnipeg and Brandon.
WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLOUR.
 Correspondence Solicited.

ALEX. CAVANAGH
 GRAIN
 Grain Exchange, Board of Trade, Winnipeg, Toronto.
 Consignments Solicited
 LICENSED AND BONDED
 Reference - Bank of Hamilton.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.
 GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 WINNIPEG - - MAN.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE
 F. PHILLIPS, President.
 A. R. HARGRAFT, CHAS. N. BELL, Vice-President. Sec'y-Treas.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON
 MONTREAL.
 Consignments of Grain and Country Produce solicited.
 F.O.B. Offers of Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc. requested.
 Established 1860, Manitoba Grain Code used.

THE WINNIPEG ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED
 GRAIN EXPORTERS.
 Office: Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

W. GIBBINS & CO.
 (Licensed and Bonded.)
 GRAIN BROKERS AND DEALERS.
 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.
 Wheat, oats, barley, Flaxseed, Futures handled for local or United States markets. Correspondence invited. Liberal advances on consignments.

E. O'REILLY
 Of Jas. Richardson & Sons.
 GRAIN EXPORTERS.
 Offices: Kingston, Toronto and Grain Exchange Winnipeg.
 Cars or block lots. Please ask for quotations. References, Merchants Bank.

JAS. CARRUTHERS & CO.
 Limited.
 GRAIN EXPORTERS.
 MONTREAL TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

Sell your Grain through a Strictly Commission House. Highest prices obtained. Quick Returns.
 Consignments and Correspondence Solicited. Farmers need not wire for track bids.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

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

FOR SALE.

A well assorted Stock of Groceries in the prosperous city of Vernon. B. C. For particulars, address F. O. Box 381, Vernon, B. C.

FOR SALE.

A well assorted stock of general merchandise in the best town on the M. and W. Ry. A splendid chance for the right person. It is healthful, profitable and retiring. Apply to A.E.T. care of The Commercial.

THE HILTON GIBBS CO., MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

The Hiltons Gibb's Co., manufacturers' agents, Winnipeg are open for agencies, particularly for lines which are in demand during the summer months and which can be sold on mail orders, through liberal advertising.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between... the undersigned as merchants and general storekeepers in the city of Winnipeg... and Starbuck, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent...

N. HERMAN.

628 Main St. Winnipeg.
H. ADLIMAN.
77 Main St. Winnipeg.
Witness—H. Turner.



PANTS, SOCKS, OVERALLS, SHIRTS

Our stock includes every size. We can ship your order same day as received.

Write for price list. THE HOOPER MANUF'G. CO. LTD WINNIPEG.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 28th May next, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, beginning times per week each way between St. Boniface and Winnipeg, from the 1st of July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of proposed contract, may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of St. Boniface and Winnipeg, and at the office of the post office inspector.

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, April 5, 1906.

TRAVELLERS AT DULUTH.

Duluth, May 12.—The tenth annual convention of the United Commercial Travelers of America... Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana will be held in Duluth Friday and Saturday, June 12 and 13. It is expected that it will bring nearly 1000 people to the city...

GROCERIES.

Prices to retail dealers for ordinary lots, with usual quantities for cash or for 30 days.

CANNED GOODS.

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

T. Upton & Co.

Jan., July and August macaroni, in 1 lb. wood pulp, per 100 lbs. 1.45. Do. in 1 lb. glass, per dozen 1.80.

MATCHES.

Table listing various match brands like Telegraph, Pioneer, Victoria, King Edward, etc., with prices per case.

NUTS.

Table listing various nuts such as Brazil, Peanuts, French walnuts, etc., with prices per bushel.

SYRUP.

Table listing various syrups like Extra bright, Maple, etc., with prices per bushel.

SOAP.

Table listing various soaps such as Extra standard granulated, Rock salt, etc., with prices per bushel.

BAIT.

Table listing various baits like Common, Common coarse, Duff, etc., with prices per bushel.

SICHTES.

Table listing various sightes like Assorted herbs, etc., with prices per bushel.

CANNED MEATS.

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

COFFEE.

Table listing various coffee types like Green Rio, Split peas, Pearl barley, etc., with prices per bushel.

CEREALS.

Table listing various cereals like Rolled oatmeal, Standard oatmeal, etc., with prices per bushel.

ICE.

Table listing various ice types like River, Ice, Sago, Japan, etc., with prices per bushel.

CIGARETTES.

Table listing various cigarette brands like Old Judge, Alhambra, Sweet Sixteen, etc., with prices per 1000.

CURED FISH.

Table listing various cured fish products like Finnan Haddie, Scotch salmon, etc., with prices per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS.

Table listing various dried fruit products like Currants, Filtrats, Currants, etc., with prices per bushel.

FRUITS.

Table listing various fruit products like Apples, Peaches, Applesauce, etc., with prices per bushel.

FRUITS.

Table listing various fruit products like Peaches, Apples, Applesauce, etc., with prices per bushel.

WOODEN WARE.

Table listing various wooden ware items like Pails, Tubs, Buckets, etc., with prices per unit.

WATER WOODS & CO.'S BROS.

Table listing various items from Water Woods & Co.'s Bros. like Extra O. K. parlor brooms, etc., with prices per unit.

DRUGS.

Table listing various drug items like Following are prices for packed lots, Alcohol, Glycerine, etc., with prices per unit.

TEAR.

Table listing various tear products like Choice, Medium, Common, etc., with prices per bushel.

TOBACCO.

Table listing various tobacco products like T. and B. 2s, etc., with prices per bushel.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Table listing various chewing tobacco products like Choice, Medium, Common, etc., with prices per bushel.

LEATHER.

Table listing various leather products like Harness, Unlon oak, etc., with prices per bushel.

FISH.

Table listing various fish products like Whitefish, Trout, British Columbia salmon, etc., with prices per bushel.

TOBACCO.

Table listing various tobacco products like T. and B. 2s, etc., with prices per bushel.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Table listing various chewing tobacco products like Choice, Medium, Common, etc., with prices per bushel.

SMOKING.

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

TOBACCO.

Table listing various tobacco products like Choice, Medium, Common, etc., with prices per bushel.

THE B. C. TIMBER SITUATION.

(Special Correspondence.)
 Thirty-four special licenses to cut timber on government lands were approved this week. The average annual yield rate is 125 a month. Since the start of the year there have been some 200 special licenses for Alaskan timber. It has been estimated that all the timber west of the Cascades would be cut in about three years. There are now but 4,500 square miles of timber in Vancouver Island north and south of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the west coast of British Columbia. These figures are said to be official. The situation in the timber business will be before Vancouver opens to a shipping point for lumber and shingles. The great activity in the lumber and shingle business is rapidly exhausting the timber, and if all the limits tributary to Vancouver are to be operated upon in twenty years some of our school boys will amend the time when the retrograde movement will start in Vancouver. Long before that time the mills will have cut the timber, saving it for foreign shipment only timber will advance greatly in price. The lumber will be able to afford to pay the advanced price. North of the Cascade no timber has been cut except a small amount near the Charlotte Sound. Thus it will be seen that the timber of British Columbia will look for her base supplies in the timber line in the United States. The timber line is not so fixed, but can certainly be utilized. The provincial government is still likely will amend the time when the retrograde movement will start in Vancouver. It has been ascertained from one of the prominent members of the loggers' association that the concessions asked for by the loggers will all be granted with one exception, and that is that the licenses will be doubled in price. In other words the government will charge \$200 a year instead of \$100 to cut timber of a square mile of government land. This price, however, is not to be paid according to the regulations of the government to those operating east of the Cascades. The loggers are going into the province to excuse why they should be treated more leniently than coast lumbermen. The timber line is not so fixed as it was west of the Cascades and was smaller in size. The loggers and the dealers, however, say that they are nearer the overland markets east of the Cascades. In the province they are going into the government from mill men and loggers protesting against discrimination was made and requesting, on the basis of loggers, that the license be not increased. The government have decided to grant the license renewable and transferable. At a meeting of the shingle manufacturers held this week, it was decided that owing to better conditions resulting that it would not be necessary to close the shingle mills of the province to curtail the output. The variety of cuts is not so serious and the quantity of lumber cut so small as a handicamp as formerly as laborers were coming in daily from the coast and the Eastern States. Connected to the province by the accounts in the press of the scarcity of labor and high wages.

COFFEE.

Henry Nordlinger & Co., of 81 Front street, New York, say in their latest bulletin:
 "The statistical position has been improving steadily and without interruption since November last, last week, when the coffee harvest (the visible supply of 1,000,000 bags), there has been an uninterrupted decline in prices, especially in the one made good in the coffee market. Liquidation of futures on the exchange on the bill of tired lungs, as well as free importation of certain large quantities, brought about by the fear of an excessive crop coming, have a direct effect on the present situation. When we compare the present situation with those existing a year ago, we must say that we do not see sufficient cause for the present depression of the market. Comparing the receipts at Rio and Santos up to the first period of last year with those of the same period of this year, we find that of almost three million bags. Besides, the consumption during the same period shows an increase of

about 500,000 bags, and it looks as if the deliveries in Europe and the United States would reach 16,000,000 bags for the crop year, against the previous highest total of 15,000,000 bags reached last year. In other words, consumption this crop year will be about equal to the total of the visible supply on July 1st, 1903, will be very little, if any larger than that of last year. It is not usually large quantity of new crop reaches shipping ports during June. In view of the present situation, and regard the prospective, a condition of the market is to be feared. To a cheerful one to holders of coffee here, and that, unless some radical measures are taken, it is to be feared, it means ruination to Brazilian financial interests. All reports unite in advising us of an enormous crop on the trees, a crop largely in excess of the demand. Should this crop be harvested in its entirety, what has Brazil to expect? Let us see. The visible supply on hand is sufficient for all requirements for the next ten months, and until we have good reason to expect a large reduction of that supply, the market for coffee growers is dark indeed. With a crop largely in excess of requirements however, it is not probable that the growers are going to do about it? Sao Paulo has made a feeble attempt at reducing the supply, but without the co-operation of the other coffee producing states, the result will be but a flash in the pan. The prohibitive tax on new trees is a good thing. It is an attempt to be applied likewise to Sao Paulo alone and no considerable good can come of it, unless it is an attempt to be applied by the other states.

A faint ray of intelligent appreciation of the situation is perceptible in the suggestion made in the "Brazilian Review" under the date of March 14th, which advises the destruction of a considerable part, not of the product but of the trees, and of the growers themselves. This is a radical measure, it is true, but its absolute and immediate effect on the market for coffee growers cannot be questioned. The sooner it is done, the better for the future well-being of the coffee interests connected with the coffee trade. From the grower to the investor and the dealer, however, say that Brazil's financial interests are seriously impaired. An operation, immediate and important, is necessary. Cut out the impaired tissue, and after the short period necessary for convalescence in all serious operations, we predict that a healthy and vigorous Brazil will arise from the sickbed of which it is now convalescing. In consequence of its past folly of over-production run mad. It is true that over-production in any article always has in the past and always will in the future work out to the injury of the producer and to the benefit of the consumer. But the convalescing process in this way is necessarily a slow one, and the more extensive the over-production, the slower the cure. The effect of a radical measure, like the one referred to above, is to cut away the cancerous and desiccate. It cuts away at one stroke months and perhaps years of vacillating hope and uncertainty.

We are afraid, however, that such a suggestion is useless, because a planter who is unable to take care of taking care and nursing the offspring of his labor, may not be inclined to even attempt to do so. It is him in the face, to destroy wilfully that which it has taken him years to create. It is not the planter's fault that they have never known any other occupation than the raising of coffee, and that they have not introduced modern ideas into their system. They are well aware of the difficulties they have to overcome, and they, like, they look to their government for help in the shape of loans with interest being able to pay the maturity. The government itself is unable to offer such financial aid, unless it first succeeds in the task of stabilizing the currency and turning backwards to a renewal of the inflation period. Let the Brazilians wake up to the necessities of the situation, then, and follow the examples of other nations, and they will be benefited by similar difficulties. As an instance, the current retelling law of Greece, or the voluntary pulling up of the poppy in the Turkish coast Indies.

If not, then there may be a remedy found in the United States under the "community of interest" principle. Should concerted action on the part of the planters and the investors, then the banks and bankers who hold plantation mortgages may, for their own protection, find it expedient to take the helm, and by some drastic means steer the ship through the difficulty. It is not probable that the creation of kindred interest can accomplish a great deal, so may combination of the interests of the men in our own country. There is an opportunity offered to Brazilians right now, by out-and-out purchasers, and then by reducing the production so as to bring it within the limit of the requirements of consuming markets.

Receipts at Rio and Santos during last month were 100,000 bags smaller than expected. We estimate those for May at 500,000 bags against \$77,000 in 1902, and 488,000 in 1901. Mild frosts are still on too high a basis to allow active trading. The stock of these in the United States is about the same as last year, but we look for further additions in the course of this and next month, when the market of the United States will be weight of these supplies more severely than is the case at present.

IRON ORE SHIPMENTS.

Conservative estimates of the shipment of iron ore from the Great Lakes this season place the minimum output for the year at last year's level, at 31,000,000 tons, with 30,000,000 tons figured as the probable output of the five ranges, located in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and employed during the busiest season of the year the largest fleet of vessels in the world. The most important item of freight on the Great Lakes and the fact that the 3,200 vessels probably take 60 per cent participate in the ore traffic, how financially successful the shipping is continued prosperity of the iron and steel trade of the United States.

In its ore carrying trade the United States Steel corporation employs a fleet of 114 vessels, the fourth largest fleet in the world. It is exceeded in the number of ships only by the great International Mercantile Marine Co., the North German Lloyd's and the Hamburg American line.

The two iron ranges of Minnesota, the Mesaba and Vermilion, in which the interests of the Steel Corporation are predominant, will this year produce, it is estimated, nearly 17,000,000 tons of iron which is over one-half the total production of the Superior region, in excess of two-thirds of the production of the United States, and as the world's output of ore for the year is estimated at 80,000,000 tons, it is more than one-fifth of the whole. There has been an increase of approximately 10 per cent in the carrying charges for the year, so that the 114 vessels of the Pittsburgh Steamship Co. owned by the United States Steel Corporation will earn this year gross earnings largely in excess of last year.

In 1902, from April to December, the Steel Corporation fleet carried 10,777,175 tons of iron ore and 1,217 tons of miscellaneous freight, a grand total of 10,656,853 tons. Its gross earnings were \$10,500,000. During the season now in full swing the fleet is expected to carry 14,000,000 tons with the enhanced freight rate, which will bring a gross income of nearly \$10,000,000.

Last year the Steel Corporation mined iron ores as follows:

Marquette Range	1,872,578
Minnesota Range	1,755,734
Gogebic Range	2,064,825
Iron Range	1,725,000
Mesaba Range	7,778,000
Total	16,601,137

In line with its outlined policy of ultimately selling no ore and purchasing no pig iron, the corporation may hold down somewhat the output of ore from its principal holdings, but this plan will have little, if any effect during the present year. The Minnesota ore lands of the

Northern Securities Company, regarded by President James J. Hill as one of the most valuable assets of Great Northern railroad, are ultimately necessarily the property of the Steel Corporation. For the present the bargaining for them is off. The price asked by President Hill coincides with the proviso that his roads should receive not less than 6,000,000 tons of ore to be bought by the corporation to wait a little longer.

Meantime the independent steel companies have turned their attention to the ore lands of the south. Development in that section within the next few months are likely to be most important.

It is known that the Steel Corporation has made valuable explorations on large ore and coal tracts throughout the south, and in the near future may enter actively the southern field.—Wall Street Journal.

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.

According to Dockhams' Report and Directory of the Textile Manufacture and Dry Goods Trade, there were approximately 23,230,866 cotton spindles and 348,412,320 spindles in operation in the United States at the close of an increase of 1903 spindles and 39,222 looms during 1902. The greater part of this increase, however, was in the United States. In 1902, for example, 291,121 spindles and 4,494 looms were reported installed during 1902. The approximate number of spindles in operation at the close of 1902 was 7,844, of which 1,005, a decrease of 297 cards and an increase of 714 cards over 1900. When it is considered that there were only 3,257,727 cotton cardies and 2,249,919 cards in operation at the beginning of the civil war, this growth is truly marvelous. Of the 1,005,375,939 spindles added during the two years, 1901-02, 1,051,525 were in the twelve southern states, leaving 325,407 for the balance of the country. The south had at the close of 1902 approximately 7,270,817 spindles and 170,577 looms, distributed as follows:

Alabama	Spindles	Looms
Arkansas	20,968	209
Georgia	1,029,600	1,029
Kentucky	82,731	1,831
Mississippi	1,029,600	1,029
Maryland	153,022	2,022
North Carolina	1,823,213	6,313
South Carolina	1,823,213	6,313
Tennessee	24,278	434
Virginia	379,880	4,578
Totals	7,270,817	19,047

South Carolina still leads all the southern states and ranks second in the Union, with 2,529,846 spindles, an increase of 208,164 spindles during the last two years. This table, prepared by the Textile World, shows distribution of the world's spindles:

Country	No.	Per Cent
United States, north	1,005,375	13.8
Great Britain	4,400,000	5.9
France	1,000,000	1.3
India	24,000,000	32.2
Japan	1,000,000	1.3
Other	1,823,213	24.2
Totals	10,700,000	100

PRICES A YEAR AGO.

Following were Winnipeg prices this date last year:
 Wheat—No. 1 hard wheat closed at 77 1/2 in store port William.
 Flour—Jobbing 90¢ per sack; Patent, \$2.15; best bakers', 92.
 Butter—Dairy, 16¢ per lb net for 100 lbs; Creamery, 16 1/2¢.
 Lard—Carroll's, 22¢ per lb; white, 41¢ per lb; black, 38¢.
 Pork—Butter, 16¢ per lb net for 100 lbs; Lard, 16 1/2¢ per lb net for 100 lbs; fresh candied, commission basis.
 Potatoes—Farmers' local, 5¢ per bush; 1902, 4 1/2¢ per bush.
 Dressed country lard under these figures: York, 16¢ per cwt; creamery, 16 1/2¢ per cwt; best, 17¢ per cwt.
 Pork—Dressed chickens, 12¢ per lb; turkeys, 12 1/2¢ per lb.
 Wool—Washed Manitoba, fleece, 60¢ delivered here.
 Senses Root—Market nominal.
 Live Stock—Cattle, 12¢ per cwt; hogs, 10¢ per cwt; sheep, 10¢ per cwt; best; stockers, yearlings, 10¢ per cwt; best; 10¢ per cwt; best; packers' prices, for best weights.



Wholesale Millinery

This week we would speak of hats for general store trade.
SAILORS to retail \$2c to \$1.00.
READY TO WEAR HATS to retail \$1 to \$2.00.
TRIMMED HATS to retail \$1.25 to \$6.00.
"EVERYTHING IN MILLINERY."
 Prices, styles and terms right. Send a trial order.

The D. McCall Co., Limited

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

The Bicycles WE MAKE:



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

MASSEY-HARRIS
PERFECT
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Also a full line of BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

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FLINTKOTE ROOFING
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 J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., BOSTON
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FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE
MACKENZIE BROS. - WINNIPEG
 "THE FLINTKOTE FOLKS."



TO THE TRADE

We have just received a full stock of Refrigerators, viz:—
 The **LEONARD CLEANABLE** zinc and porcelain lined, the best made; having many new and exciting features: **THE CHAMPION**, equal to the best Canadian make but a little cheaper than the Leonard; **THE MODEL**, our own make.

We guarantee the above Refrigerators to be the best value on the market.
 The **WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZER** has no equal anywhere; all sizes from 1 to 25 quarts. Send for Catalogues.

The McClary Mfg. Co.
 183-185-187 Bannatyne East.
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Don't be ...Hasty



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

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

The C. Turnbull Co. OF GALT Limited

J. M. COOMBS, Winnipeg. JOS. W. MAY, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

Page Metal Ornamental Fence
 Handmade, durable and low priced. Specially suitable for fruit and division fences in lawns, cemeteries, orchards, etc. Retail for **25 CENTS PER RUNNING FOOT**. Just about the cheapest fence you can put up. Write for full particulars. Use Page Fence and Poultry Netting.
 The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ontario.
 Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Stocks of anthracite coal at storage points in the United States are not yet back to normal proportions, but they soon will be if present rate of production is maintained. Last month five million tons were mined. On the other hand consumption is heavy.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company has been honoured to the extent of \$350,000 to establish a shipyard at Sydney, Cape Breton; \$100,000 of this is from the government of Nova Scotia and \$250,000 from the city of Sydney. The Dominion government is offering the company a bonus to establish a dry dock.

According to the New York Herald the new theaters now in progress of construction in the United States will cost in the aggregate about \$3,000,000. New York is to have one of 2,000 seats, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Menominee, Mich., are all building \$1,000,000 theaters, while 1 is to have \$500,000 houses. A large number of other cities are to have theaters costing \$100,000 or more.

The Canadian Paper Industry

An Industry Which Has Shown Marked Improvement During the Last Few Years.

In a few months the paper mills of Canada will be able to produce in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 pounds of paper every 24 hours. This total will include not only news print, book paper, and ledger, book and writing paper, but the coarser grades of paper, such as wrapping, felt, building and millila paper.

At the first glance this daily output appears immense, but a moment's reflection will suffice to show how and it is when contrasted with the stupendous demand of the world at large. Stand for a moment before the whirling cylinders of a modern sextuple printing press and watch how the monster devours reel after reel of paper in an incredibly short space of time; then multiply this one instance by many thousands and the mind quite fails to grasp the extent of the supply of paper that must be daily fed to these voracious machines.

But the printing press is by no means the sole consumer of the product of the paper mill. To visit to any large post-office service to give an approximate idea at least of the enormous demand for paper, and the habit of correspondence. To such an extent has this usage grown, that the post office authorities in all countries are the greatest business corporations within their borders.

In thousands of directions the demand for paper is observable, varying from its use in the manufacture of car wheels to the medium of exchange. With truth it may be said that not only has the advance of civilization been marked by the increasing use of paper, but to which iron has been put, but it has also been distinguished by the increased demand for paper.

All this is but preliminary to the contention that the Canadian paper-making industry is rapidly growing and as important as circumstances would warrant. A reference to a few of the elements contained in the report of the Bureau of Statistics in regard to the Canadian wood pulp industry is sufficient to prove that the attention on earth has been blessed with such a magnificent supply of the most important raw material for the manufacture of paper, that no other nation possesses such facilities for transforming pulp into paper, and that no other nation is more favorably situated to supply the demands of Europe, Africa, Australia and America for paper.

Granting that Canada does possess these advantages, the question naturally arises: "Is she making the best use of them?" Consider for a moment the world's consumption of news print, which is in the neighborhood of two thousand million pounds per annum, and ask how that consumption is supplied by Canadian production. The answer simply is that this production is five times as great as the total possible output of Canadian paper mills for all purposes. In fact, apart from supplying her own newspaper press, Canada exports news print to other countries as well as to receive mention in the trade reports of the country. Almost the same figures are applicable to the paper consumption of the British Isles. Two thousand million pounds of paper of all kinds, it is estimated, are consumed annually in Great Britain and, of this amount, some nine-tenths are produced at home.

While no one can be oblivious to the fact that the Canadian paper-making industry has shown a most wonderful growth of late years, yet it must be admitted that the resources of the country are not being used to the extent they should be. Canada is indeed taking annually a larger share in the paper production of the world, but in the direction that her well-wishers desire. Both British and United States paper mills are competing for the raw material. In fact, the world has begun to recognize the worth of Canadian forests and streams, and to help itself for a mere song. Canada, oblivious to her loss, not only sends her wood and pulp to other countries, but likewise sends her sons to work

in these mills, and eventually despatches her money to buy paper made in foreign country from her own pulp.

In Canada to remain merely a convenient source of supply for the raw materials will be forthcoming continuously and freely in order to supply thousands of foreign citizens, living on foreign soil and patronizing foreign tradesmen; or is she to make use of her own resources, build paper mills, draw in population, and give increased business to her merchants? The paper has to be made, and why should it not be made in Canada?

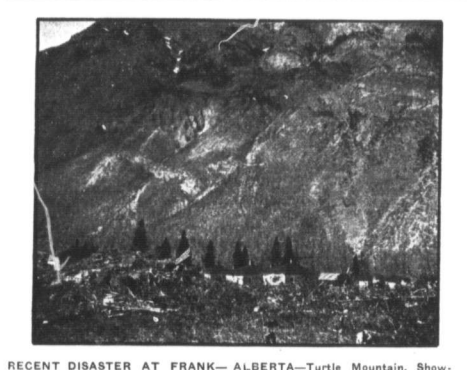
Uncertainty hovers about the early history of paper making in Canada. If any historical data exists as to the beginning and subsequent career, it is hidden away in some dark corner. Probably when the father of the Hon. Adam Crooks received the bounty of \$500 from the government about the year 1820 for having introduced the first paper in the country, the industry had its birth. There may have

very trick. If it may be so called, is being performed day and night in Canadian paper mills, so dextrously and so rapidly that the change surpasses belief.

The whole art of paper-making may be explained in a few words as a process by means of which vegetable fibres removed from their natural environment and aggregated in a form more suitable to the requirements of the mill are made into paper almost exclusively in Canada are rags and wood. Of the former linen and cotton rags are the desirable material, wood is used either in the form of mechanical wood pulp or chemical wood pulp.

The rags on their arrival at the mill are first sorted up with special reference to their material and color, and then passed through a machine which cuts them up into convenient pieces. They then move along a trough into a machine in which sharp teeth remove, the purpose being to set free the fibres from the matter. A second machine consisting of a long cylinder made of wire gauze, revolving in a cage, serves further to shake out the dust.

The second process to which the rags are subjected is a chemical one. They are boiled for a considerable time in a mixture of alkali and water. This boiling is intended to dissolve out all the residual dirt and the coloring matter. A thorough washing fol-



RECENT DISASTER AT FRANK—ALBERTA—Turtle Mountain, Showing Cottages of Miners Which Were Buried Beneath the Slide.

been paper made before that, but the mill at Crook's Hollow, near Dundas, evidently received the first government recognition.

During the three-quarters of a century that have since elapsed, mills have sprung up in various sections of the country and there are to-day about forty in operation, principally in Ontario and Quebec. The quality of their product has of late years exhibited a remarkable improvement. Not so long since, many newspaper publishers of the Dominion would on no account use Canadian news print. To-day there is scarcely one who does not purchase from home mills. As regards the finer grades of paper, such as book paper, cover paper, note paper and the like, the same may be said. It is not so long ago since the demand was entirely for foreign-made goods. Indeed, Canadian mills made no attempt to capture the market. To-day, through the energy and perseverance of the manufacturers, excellent paper is turned out, which can well hold its own with the imported article.

The interior of a paper mill, it is safe to say, forms a realm of mystery to most people, and for many ideas are held regarding the actual process of making paper. The merest child knows of the fact that paper comes from rags, and Canadian children are doubtless taught that paper can also be made from wood, but how dirty rags and sticks of wood can be metamorphosed into clean, smooth, white paper is even more dark and mysterious than a magician's trick. Yet, this

paper would result. The pulp in ways supplies an excess which is carried off by overflow.

The machine which performs this apparently incredible feat of conveying a fluid stream of pulp into a dry, smooth and finished paper, is the work of a manufacturer, the name was bestowed upon it in recognition of the part played in its invention by a British inventor, who thought they were not the inventors, yet did much to perfect the machine. The first machine was made by Didot purchased Robert's right and France being in a state of turmoil crossed to England and secured a machine. Assisted by a mechanical engineer he began to manufacture it into working material and secured the English patent in 1801. Two years later he started to manufacture it at Frogmore by machine, shortly afterwards selling out to the Fourmiers. These brothers, Henry and Stacy, spent \$80,000 in perfecting the machine and finally gave their name to it.

In its modern form the Fourmiers occupies a considerable space. It is a long machine, and is infinitely simple in principle. The liquid pulp after being strained to remove the coarsest particles, is run on to a wire gauze which is covered with a series of rollers, adjusting the level for a desired thickness. The object is to get rid of as much water as possible, and secure a uniformity, and probably 60 per cent of the water in the pulp drips through to the perforations in the mill. The second division of the machine is applied to the bearings which serve to shake the fibres together.

The thin sheet of pulp is now carried on to a belt of wooden rollers which runs around a series of rollers. A gentle pressure is applied, which is calculated to remove still more of the water. The sheet of pulp now begins to bear some resemblance to paper, though there is still a considerable amount of moisture in it. This is removed by heat. The sheet of damp paper is run over a series of rollers, adjusting the level for a desired thickness. The object is to get rid of as much water as possible, and secure a uniformity, and probably 60 per cent of the water in the pulp drips through to the perforations in the mill. The second division of the machine is applied to the bearings which serve to shake the fibres together.

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The great bulk of the paper made in Canada is used in the shape of news print, which is one of the other products still further fit it for the complete requirements of mankind. There is for instance, the manufacture of such paper as is known as coated paper. This material is that beautiful, smooth, heavy paper on which many magazines and catalogues are printed, a paper of such even texture that printers are enabled to produce the most beautiful work of fine illustrations and beautiful typography.

The process of coated paper is made by itself, and it too presents many characteristics which are not ordinary paper. With very little exception, it is made by a machine which receives its supply of paper from one end and discharges the finished product at the other. The material, which has clay as its principal ingredient, is applied to the paper by means of a brush, which passes through a trough, in which the coating is contained. Naturally the paper is applied unevenly in order to work it smoothly into the texture of the paper, the latter is then passed through a series of large metal drums or cylinders, which serve to brush on the coating in a regular manner from side to side. This is done so steadily and smoothly that the brush leaves a perfectly uniform coating, as the paper passes from the cylinders.

The paper must now be dried, and in order to accomplish this, it is carried on to a machine carrying a series of paper down the extreme ends of a hot room and back again, the paper being dried by the heat of the steam from the furnaces. The paper is then carried slowly along a delivery table, which carries it back to the reeling machine, the coating is perfectly dry. The process, however, has not yet obtained

the best distinguishes his work by the upright pressure carefully perfect

The first to produce Canada. The first to produce Canada. The first to produce Canada.

of so many of their companies. The first to produce Canada. The first to produce Canada.

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the beautiful glossy appearance that distinguishes the finished product. It is made to pass through the calendar machine. This is simply a tall upright system of cylinders between which the paper is carried to be pressed. The adjustments are so carefully regulated that just the right amount of moisture is secured to give the most perfect results.

The first coated paper that appears to have been made in Canada was produced about the year 1886 by the Canada Paper Company of St. Johns, N. B., and by the Canadian manufacturers of that paper for a time. Part of their plant, it seems, is now in the possession of the Ward & Pappe Company, of Montreal. Ritchie & Company, who make coated paper in Toronto, established their factory in 1880.

Still another use to which the product of Canadian paper mills is put, is the manufacture of wall paper. Ever since the late Moses Stanton, grandfather of the members of the present firm of Stanton, Limited, Toronto, established a factory on Queen street east in that city in the year 1856, the making of wall paper has been one of the important industries of Canadian industries.

Three well-equipped factories are now in existence, the Montreal factory owned by the Montreal factory, established in that city in 1878. This partnership was formed by Messrs. Watson and McArthur in 1878. This partnership was formed by Messrs. Watson and McArthur in 1878. This partnership was formed by Messrs. Watson and McArthur in 1878.

Ever since the late Moses Stanton, grandfather of the members of the present firm of Stanton, Limited, Toronto, established a factory on Queen street east in that city in the year 1856, the making of wall paper has been one of the important industries of Canadian industries. Three well-equipped factories are now in existence, the Montreal factory owned by the Montreal factory, established in that city in 1878. This partnership was formed by Messrs. Watson and McArthur in 1878. This partnership was formed by Messrs. Watson and McArthur in 1878. This partnership was formed by Messrs. Watson and McArthur in 1878.

Before the printing machines are made ready with the rollers, the paper is coated with a color for a background. The coloring for the pattern in the printing is prepared in the coloring department by trained experts. In this department the various colors previously manufactured articles such as dextrine, clays, pulp, colors, etc., are combined in large quantities. The coloring is done on a special machine, similar in principle to the one that is being used in the manufacture of coated paper.

The main printing machine consists of a huge drum or cylinder, around the lower portion of which are ranged the rollers and the rollers. The particular pattern required. These rollers are supplied with the coloring mixture by means of "color" wheels, which are arranged in such a way that the colorings which pass through troughs for by the marks on the package, etc. As no doubt you are aware, it is equally as impossible for wholesalers or retail merchants who buy in good faith, to examine each and every package on arrival, or indeed, to be for the inspector to do so; I admit that the examination of the total shipment would mean a greater amount of work for the inspector than the individual purchases of wholesalers or retailers would mean to them, but considering crowded premises and

lengths for commercial purposes. Other effects, such as embossing, are secured on specially constructed machines.

The present outlook for this industry in Canada is fairly satisfactory, but proper protection is needed against the slaughtering of job goods in this market. An increasing appreciation of better grade goods is being shown and the loyalty of dealers to the "Made in Canada" idea is encouraging. Outside of Canada, it is especially in the sister colonies, Canadian goods are coming in greater demand and an export trade is slowly being built up. But on the other hand, the imports of wall-paper is slowly increasing and far exceed the comparatively small amount that is exported. Taken all in all the Canadian paper industry is in a fairly satisfactory condition. Growth, while not rapid, has been steady, and there is apparently but little doubt that the industry will hold the position it has gained. There is room, however, for improvement in several directions. Canadians still persist in purchasing an immense amount of foreign wall paper. A few years ago there might have been excuse for this course, but not under present circumstances, for Canadian manufacturers have demonstrated their ability to make as good paper as the best. Notwithstanding, we import steadily advanced. In 1898 a total of \$1,355,780 was imported, and in 1902, \$1,945,780, the great bulk com-

ing season when apples, particularly, arrive it is an utter impossibility for those men to make a thorough examination, and yet the act holds them responsible for the quality of the fruit which they purchase in good faith. Fruit is a cash article and usually is paid for before or promptly on arrival. Should the wholesaler or retailer pass a car into stock upon a superficial examination, they cannot give more than a "vis and tuit" test that a quantity of the fruit is not up to the standard, he has no way of getting even with the shipper, except through litigation, which would doubtless cost more than the rebate would amount to, and under the act the retailer or wholesaler in whose possession the fraudulent packed fruit is found is liable to be fined, even though he is perfectly innocent of all blame. This to my mind is a great injustice. I am strongly in favor of an act that will stop fraudulent packing or handling.

I do not consider the present act works out as it should. The packer of the fruit, or the retailer who pays the penalty (as he is the man who commits the offence), and not the innocent dealer, is held responsible in the working out of what is intended to be a good act. I think they can do something better. Justice is all. Probably the best way of enforcing the act with justice to all would be by way of an amendment.

RECENT DISASTER AT FRANK, Another View of Turtle Mountain, Showing Frank Entrance to Mine.

prising papereries, pads, printing paper and wall paper.—Industrial Canada.

THE FRUIT PACKING QUESTION AGAIN.

Editor Commercial,
I have an editorial on "Fraudulent Fruit-Packing." The object of this article is to convince you, however, in the best interests of honest packers, handlers and the consumers. It is my opinion that in the working out of the act there are defects, and there will frequently, under the present act, be a question done to innocent and perfectly honest dealers. You intimate that much of the fruit undergoes only superficial examination by the inspector. Under existing circumstances it cannot be otherwise. It is the duty of those who finally receive these goods for consumption to decide as to whether they come up to the standard called for by the marks on the package, etc. As no doubt you are aware, it is equally as impossible for wholesalers or retail merchants who buy in good faith, to examine each and every package on arrival, or indeed, to be for the inspector to do so; I admit that the examination of the total shipment would mean a greater amount of work for the inspector than the individual purchases of wholesalers or retailers would mean to them, but considering crowded premises and

evidently been careful to make the innocent a little careful in their dealing, with the end in view of rendering it impossible for dishonest packers to find purchasers.

FEWER FAILURES.

In April failures, says Bradstreet's, were the smallest in two years reported in any month for two years past, but liabilities were heavier than those of February and March and little less than those of January. An exception of January this year and December last. In fact, April liabilities were the largest of four years past. Assets show an almost corresponding increase, being the largest reported since December, and with that exception, the heaviest reported in any month since February, 1892.

There were 765 suspensions reported in April, a decrease of 75 per cent. in number as compared with the month of March, and a decrease of nearly 11 per cent. from April, 1899. Failure damage was, however, larger, as shown by the total of \$10,218,785, over March and of 44 per cent. over April a year ago. This excess was due to a large number of failures in the manufacturing states group because of large failures of Cleveland and twin manufacturers in Cleveland, and tin manufacturers and railway supply houses in Chicago. It was also due, in part, to those of contractors, clothing and general stores, etc., in Maryland, Texas and Virginia, swollen to more than 100 times in all, not much more than fifteen failures with liabilities exceeding \$100,000 were reported. There were fewer failures in all parts of the country, except the northwest and the territories, where trifling decreases in number were noted, but there were larger liabilities in every group except the middle states. There were fewer failures in New York city as a whole, but large liabilities in the old city this year.

Failures in Canada numbered 62, with assets of \$20,418 and liabilities of \$481,705, a decrease of 20 per cent. in number and of 31 per cent. in liabilities from April a year ago.

IRON BOUNTIES.

An act to provide for bounties on iron and steel made in Newfoundland has just been passed by the parliament of the island colony. The act provides that, if the government will authorize the payment of the following bounties on pig iron, puddled iron bars, and steel billets made in Newfoundland:

- (1) A bounty of \$1.00 per ton on pig iron made in Newfoundland from ore, fuel and flux; the products of Newfoundland.
 - (2) A bounty of \$1.90 per ton on pig iron made in Newfoundland from ore and flux, the products of Newfoundland.
 - (3) A bounty of \$1 per ton on puddled iron bars manufactured from pig iron made in Newfoundland from Newfoundland.
 - (4) A bounty of \$1.00 per ton on pig iron made in Newfoundland from pig iron (made in Newfoundland) and such other ingredients as are necessary and usual in the manufacture of steel.
- The amount of such bounties to be regulated by order of the governor-in-council. Provision is made that the bounty on payment shall be made with the iron or metal produced in the products herein mentioned.
- The bounties will be applicable until June 30, 1910, and shall be payable and graduated as follows: (a) From the first of July, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1906, both inclusive, the bounties shall be fifty-five per cent. of the amount fixed by section one; (b) from the first day of July, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1907, both inclusive, the bounties shall be 75 per cent. of the amount fixed by section one; (c) from the first day of July, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1908, both inclusive, the bounties shall be 55 per cent. of the amount fixed by section one; (d) from the first day of July, 1908, to Dec. 31, 1909, both inclusive, the bounties shall be 50 per cent. of the amount fixed by section one; (e) from the first day of July, 1909, to June 30, 1910, both inclusive, the bounties shall be 20 per cent. of the amount fixed by section one.
- The governor-in-council may, for the purposes and to carry out the intention of this act, make regulations with relation to the payment of said bounties.

J. HUNTER.

Editorial Note.—We very gladly give space to Mr. Hunter's remarks on fruit inspection, more especially as they are evidently prompted by the spirit of fairness and impartiality. His point concerning the infliction of penalties is well taken, but we do not think that the case against the act is so bad as our correspondent would make out. There is the power, in the reach of even the consumer of having the punishment for fraudulent packing inflicted upon the packer, and the trouble and expense in connection therewith should not be great either. If evidence of the fraud is furnished the nearest inspector he will do the rest. It is of course quite true that the innocent may suffer with the guilty, but this clause has

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

Altogether more than 41,000 immigrants came to the Canadian West during the first four months of the present year. This is more than 3,000 greater than the whole immigration of 1901, when 38,043 arrivals were recorded. The hope that in the present fiscal year 75,000 settlers will locate in the West is already more than realized, for 55,595 have arrived in the ten months that have already elapsed of the Dominion year. The months of May and June are always amongst the heaviest for number of arrivals. More than 18,000 immigrants landed in the West in those months last year, and, with the general increase in immigration, there is reason to believe that the newcomers this year will number 25,000. This will bring the total for the year up to the 100,000 mark.

An analysis of the April immigration reveals some interesting facts. Of the total, 8,578 were either English, Scotch, Welsh or Irish, and 7,058 were Americans. Thus 15,638 out of 23,320—just about two-thirds—are Anglo-Saxon stock. Next in point of numerical importance are the Germans, of whom 2,411 arrived. The Italians (Galicians) were next in number with 2,110 settlers, and the Scandinavians—Icelandic, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish—close up with 2,051.

As is usual, there was a great disproportion between the sexes in April's immigration. There were 15,111 men to 3,570 women. The children under 12 numbered 4,622—2,495 boys and 2,127 girls.

Their Occupations.

The occupations of the newcomers showed a vast majority who professed to have had agricultural experience or were bent on going on farms. Of

the 23,320, no less than 12,255 were going on farms. There were 1,912 who gave their occupation as mechanics, while 425 were clerks or traders; 1,227 were general laborers, and 192 were miners. There were only 12 recorded as domestic servants, and 8,257 were "not classified."

The destinations were: For Ontario, 517; for Manitoba, 10,104; for the Territories, 1,511; for British Columbia, 805 and for the Yukon, 3.

The immigrants for last week arriving via the C. P. R. numbered 4,544. This does not include arrivals from other points of Canada but merely cross-country passengers. Of these 1,480 were British, 221 German, 343 Russian, 230 Hungarian, 160 Swedish and the balance were composed of French, Italian, Germans and Poles. The week was a pretty busy one for the officials and proportionately more so on account of the increasing difficulty of locating men and farmers and at other work. The seedling season is getting pretty well over and farmers are not over anxious to hire more men at present. Several hundred foreigners went out to railroad work on the various construction gangs and quite a number of Britishers also accepted this class of work.

A special train heavily loaded with foreigners arrived from the east Saturday evening and was head over at the immigration hall at Selkirk. It carried passengers from the Adriatic, made up of 200 Hungarians, 75 Galicians, 4 Russians and 25 Germans. Another arrived at Winnipeg at 2 p.m. on Sunday with some 200 Britishers. The latter were an exceptionally fine looking lot of men, many of them are experienced farmers, but the majority are skilled artisans. Nearly all regular also carried 30 Britishers.

Comparative Statements.

In order to give an idea of the marvellous growth of the volume of immigration into the Northwest and to furnish a means of comparison the following tabulated statement will be of interest. It gives the official returns from each of the five points of arrival, namely, Winni-

peg, Greta, Emerson, Portal, Coultis and Sprague; 1902.

	Winnipeg	Emerson	Portal	Coultis	Total	
January	206	82	95	379	762	
February	725	81	222	609	1,637	
March	1,339	215	317	2,101	2,972	
April	6,985	329	609	2,488	10,411	
May	1,644	414	726	1,548	280	10,652
June	5,078	553	772	1,369	766	7,778
July	2,909	279	397	1,392	253	5,741
August	2,751	444	601	1,365	277	5,438
September	2,741	498	738	1,472	223	5,672
October	2,289	428	1,109	2,219	280	6,311
November	2,225	292	395	1,398	234	5,548
December	1,583	197	418	756	244	2,828
						75,758

	1901.	1902.	1903.		
January	1,539	363	388	452	2,841
February	1,339	183	389	423	1,735
March	1,539	359	425	452	2,775
April	16,489	1,029	1,415	2,591	18,524
May	3,619	1,029	1,415	2,591	8,654
June	1,339	1,029	1,415	2,591	6,374
July	1,339	1,029	1,415	2,591	5,374
August	1,339	1,029	1,415	2,591	5,374
September	1,339	1,029	1,415	2,591	5,374
October	1,339	1,029	1,415	2,591	5,374
November	1,339	1,029	1,415	2,591	5,374
December	1,339	1,029	1,415	2,591	5,374
	28,989	13,388	2,952	7,839	41,718

For further comparison, the monthly totals of the past three years is subjoined:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
January	992	1,166	2,811
February	992	1,166	2,811
March	2,811	2,811	12,287
April	12,287	7,248	12,287
May	12,287	9,555	23,320
June	12,287	10,652	
July	12,287	12,944	
August	12,287	5,741	
September	12,287	8,429	
October	12,287	5,414	
November	12,287	5,224	
December	12,287	2,828	
	20,903	72,858	61,218

A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.

It is a matter for congratulation among stockholders in E. W. Gillet Company, Limited, that they have already received three dividends on their stock. The last dividend was paid on the 15th ult., and the total amount in less than a year paid to stockholders is \$18,000. The plan of interesting the trade in an industrial company of this kind has proved to be a very fine one.

C. P. R. YARDS.

J. W. Leonard, assistant general manager of the C. P. R., who has been over the western division with Assistant Superintendent Brady, of the central

division, speaking to a reporter concerning his trip said that a number of improvements were to be made on the line outlined in the papers and these works will be started all over the division in June. Eighteen new sidings are to be built between Winnipeg and Regina. Construction gangs now busy of iron steel and the grading of these sidings will be completed at once. These sidings of 100 will be ready to move and it will greatly facilitate the movement and present holding of trains for any great length of time.

Sidings will also be put in between Kirkella and Edithorn. The new yard will thus have relief from any danger of blocking the line at the junction of the main line. New sidings are also to be built between Brandon and Kerby for the same purpose, and it is likewise expected that new elevators and loading forms will be erected there.

Stocking of yard improvements, Mr. Leonard said: "All of our yards in the central division are to be enlarged. Work in the Winnipeg yard is to be started at once. Of course, we cannot do this work here that we first intended owing to the fact that the agreement with the city has been cancelled. The yards will be greatly enlarged, however, toward the western end. We cannot do any changing while the city streets are in the way, though that work was among our greatest projects. All our yards over the west will be enlarged and improved."

Speaking of crop conditions in the Territories, Mr. Leonard said he was greatly surprised at the increase in the acreage of wheat. "The total increase will be about 10 per cent in the Territories," said Mr. Leonard. "That is about 10 per cent more and the balance in other grain. Seeding conditions were never better."

A wire from Pittsburg, Pa., on May 8 said: "The Westinghouse officials have taken steps to form a Canadian Westinghouse Company for the purpose of manufacturing in Canada the apparatus needed to supply that trade. In order that its plant at Hamilton be included, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company will be included. The capital of the Company will be \$2,500,000 of which the Air Brake Company will give \$500,000 and the Electric Company \$200,000. The remainder of the capital stock being taken at par by Canadians."

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

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

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CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

PROF. SHAW'S OPINION:

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

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10, 1902.
 THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the ingredients used by Mr. W. G. Douglas, in the manufacture of his Carnefac Stock Food has been submitted to me for my opinion regarding their value. I may say with reference to them that I am satisfied they are all healthful. If properly blended they should make a splendid tonic for live stock, more especially when the digestion is not in the best working order. If properly administered and will also tend to stimulate the digestion so that when fed to animals not in good condition of thrift the result should be to quickly improve their condition. I would suppose that that when fed to especially helpful in feeding horses in preparing them for spring work, and is especially in tone the stomach of cattle, sheep and swine that when pushed too hard in feeding. It should also render good service when fed to calves that are not prospering because of indigestion.
 THOMAS SHAW.

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

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 There is a duty on green hides over 2lbs. and dry hides over 12lbs. of 15 per cent. of the Winnipeg wholesale price, less freight to Winnipeg. Hides under these weights admitted free. WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

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CONTINENTAL TRANSPORTATION.

The composition of the commission on the transportation of grain has been amply confirmed, and could not well be improved upon. There is no man in the Dominion who has a more practical knowledge of the subject than the chairman, Sir William Van Horne, and it may be considered a fortunate circumstance that he has consented to act. Mr. John Bertram is one of those rarely shrewd and clear-sighted men who have a positive talent for digesting and generalizing upon a large mass of material and conditions. His position as the head of a ship-building firm has made him familiar with the problems presented by the lakes, canals and other water channels with which Canada is so richly endowed. Mr. Kenyon is not so well known in Ontario, but his daily vocation has undoubtedly familiarized his mind with the ocean port aspect of the inquiry. Such a commission should be able to elicit a valuable body of testimony.

How great the problem is becoming may be inferred from the figures which Hon. Mr. Patterson, the Minister of Customs, recently laid before parliament, and they are well worth careful attention for it is difficult to prophesy that no feature of internal commerce will show more remarkable annual growth than that of the grain.

The total grain shipments from the undermentioned ports during the season of navigation were as follows:—

	1901	1902
Port William	1,356,182	2,400,822
Port Arthur	709,052	8,801,209

Particulars of grain shipments from Port Arthur during the following season of navigation:—

	1901	1902
Bushier	34,000	34,000
To Parry Sound	46,602	46,602
Meaford	27,722	27,722
King Edward	56,549	56,549
Sarnia	134,825	134,825
Underbelly	26,951	1,821,484
Montreal	35,000	438,895
Disport Harbor	35,000	438,895
Total to Canadian ports	666,444	4,935,027
To Buffalo	2,411	1,008,227
Port Huron	35,578	10,250,229
	199,022	6,891,209

Particulars of grain shipments from Port William during the following seasons of navigation:—

	1901	1902
Bushier	34,000	34,000
To Midland	2,160,000	6,710,980
Parry Sound	450,000	450,000
Port Harbor	630,000	1,254,382
King Edward	100,000	100,000
Meaford	100,000	100,000
Underbelly	675,000	636,463
Sarnia	2,400,000	2,902,573
Montreal	118,000	100,000
Collingwood	100,000	100,000
Total to Canadian ports	5,181,970	15,006,277
To Buffalo	4,674,190	10,345,319
Port Huron	960,738	960,738
	12,856,168	26,402,625

The most striking fact in the statistics is the enormous increase in the shipments from Port Arthur, due chiefly to the opening of the Rainy River Railway, which has its elevators at Port Arthur. But the most satisfactory feature of it is that so large a proportion of it went to Canadian ports rather than to Buffalo. If it grows at a corresponding rate in the next few years, and there is every likelihood that it will, it is certain to become one of the vastest factors in the transportation problem, and from the information we expect to get an answer as to how it will be handled.—Toronto Globe.

A PLEA FOR GOVERNMENT AID.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, held in London last month Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, the President, in his annual address made the following reference to the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway:

"The time had now arrived when the means of transportation (in the Canadian West) were quite inadequate to provide for the enormous product seeking an outlet to the markets of the world, and for the requirements of the new settlement which was crowding into the territories of the Northwest. The Government of the Dominion had recognized the urgency of the case. The present board of this

company had been careful to avoid all adventurous enterprises for the acquisition or construction of new lines where the dividends might be large and the public uncertain, but they had every reason to themselves the right of bringing before the proprietors proposals, should favorable opportunities present themselves, for extending the operations of the company in new directions, where it might be easily established that the company's interests would be served, and under conditions of absolute financial safety. They considered that such an opportunity presented itself in regard to the railroad requirements of the Northwest provinces. They had therefore caused a Bill to be prepared providing for the creation of a separate corporation for constructing a railway running from some point on the Grand Trunk system to the Territories of the Northwest to an ultimate terminus on the Pacific coast, to such a corporation as the Grand Trunk Company, without engaging the credit of their own shareholders, would bring as a most valuable contribution their influence, experience, and established connections. It was, however, out of the question to suppose that the large amount of capital required for opening up the wilderness and converting it into a fruitful and peopled land could be attained by the prospect of dividends in the distant future, after the country had been brought under settlement. The same reasons, therefore, which prompted the Canadian Government and Parliament to assist the pioneers of the earlier enterprise applied in an almost equal degree to the national undertaking now in contemplation, and it was in reliance upon such assistance and encouragement would be

forthcoming that the directors had announced their intention—which they hoped would commend itself to the proprietors' approval—to promote and support the proposed new company. The Bill had been introduced, and the form and extent of the Government assistance were under discussion with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, who, the directors trusted, might see their way to recommend such liberal treatment as would ensure the accomplishment of a project which the board knew they had at heart. The advent of a new railway into these regions, far from having an injurious effect on the existing lines, could only redound to their advantage, and he was not surprised to hear that Sir William Van Horne had expressed himself in that sense. If terms were arranged and satisfactory legislation were obtained, it would be the duty of the directors to submit for the proprietors' consideration and decision any traffic arrangements which they might propose to enter into with the new company."

MILLERS ARE HANDICAPPED.

A wire from Chicago on Thursday said: The millers of the Northwest are not satisfied with the recent reduction of 2 cents in rates on grain and flour from the Twin Cities to the seaboard and have decided to appeal to the interstates commerce commission.

This fact will not, it is said, interfere with the operation of the mills in the meantime. It is announced on behalf of the millers that the greatest complaint is regarding the discrepancy between the proportionate rate on grain and flour from Buffalo east to the seaboard.

When wheat from the Northwest is delivered by the grain boats to the railroads at Buffalo, it takes a rate there to the seaboard of 5 cents. Should flour be destined to the seaboard, the proportionate rate is much higher. In reply to this the railway say it is impossible to send flour in tramp steamers, which are not built to carry it expeditiously and safely, therefore the insurance is higher. The interstates commerce commission will be asked to pass directly on the proportionate rates on wheat and flour charged from Buffalo to seaboard.

COMPARATIVE PRICES AT NEW YORK.

	May 8.	May 9.
Flour	\$1.50 1/2	\$2.25 1/2
Wheat	\$1.86 1/2	87 1/2
Corn	82 1/2	85 1/2
Oats	75 1/2	76 1/2
Rye	84 1/2	85 1/2
Produce	74 1/2	75 1/2
Cotton	11.150	95 1/2
Wool	26 1/2	27 1/2
Pork	18 1/2	19 1/2
Butter	22 1/2	23 1/2
Sugar	17 1/2	18 1/2
Coffee	4.70	4.80
Petroleum	13.50	13.60
Steel	121.00	121.00
Iron	123.00	123.00
Copper	14.75 1/2	14.75 1/2
Lead	1.47 1/2	1.47 1/2
Tin	130.00	130.00

A bill has been read in the Dominion House which provides that the name of the body of water known as "Hudson Bay" shall be changed to "Canadian Sea."



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TRADE RESOLUTIONS.

Ottawa, May 13.—Lord Strathcona has forwarded to the department of trade and commerce copies of the resolutions which the Canadian legislators propose presenting to the Congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire in Montreal in August next.

The Canadian Manufacturers' association figures prominently in the text. They recommend that British capital and trade should be directed to the colonies rather than to foreign countries. That a reciprocal tariff be established whereby at all British ports all British goods should be admitted at lower rates than foreign, and that a preference be granted to the empire when instituting a tariff in South Africa; that British treaties with foreign countries should always leave Britain free to enter into expedient trade relations with the colonies; that the imperial postage system apply on all printed matter and parcels as well as letters and all British news service, a colonial contribution to imperial defence, the establishment of an imperial commercial consular, a preference to British subjects on all imperial public works, the appointment of an imperial commission to visit all parts of the empire and report on the resources and how they may best serve the interests of the whole.

The Paris (British) chamber of commerce offers a resolution approving of the resolution passed at the last imperial congress meeting. To the effect that the imperial government should take immediate steps in conjunction with the colonies, to obtain equality with the most favored nation treatment from those countries which have granted a most favored nation treatment to the United Kingdom and against which the colonies have discriminating in their customs tariff.

The Birmingham chamber of commerce wishes that goods on through postage between the different parts of the empire on all newspapers and periodicals published in the empire.

The Paris (British) chamber of commerce advocates that the French customs should treat goods on through bills of lading from a British colony, as coming direct and free of the surcharge imposed in addition to the regular customs duty on goods entering an empire-European ports.

The Toronto board of trade proposes a resolution for the adoption of a com-

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commercial policy based on the principle of mutual benefit to each component part of the empire; they also advocate the appointment of a joint committee to draw up a scheme along these lines.

Hon. David Mills, justice of the supreme court of Canada, died suddenly on the night of the 8th inst at his residence in Ottawa.

The new steel steamship Wahcunda, of the full Velsand canal size, built in Scotland for the Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Company, was caught on Tuesday by heavy cross currents between the canal sections at Farran's Point and forced out of her course, causing her to strike an obstruction and sink. She has a full cargo of foreign merchandise for lake ports. Wreckers have gone to raise the steamer.

Dominion Revenue Increasing.

Ottawa, May 9.—The statement of revenue and expenditures of the Dominion for the ten months ending April 30 has been issued. The revenue amounted to \$52,303,841, an increase of \$5,081,152 over the same time last year. There was an increase in the expenditure of over one million dollars, making a net betterment of \$4,352,464. The capital account was \$6,571,881, a decrease of \$2,628,797 compared with the ten months last year. The details for the ten months in each year are as follows:

	1902	1903
Revenue	48,222,513	53,303,664
Expenditure	43,870,200	48,222,513
Capital account	6,571,881	6,571,881
Miscellaneous	2,040,286	2,040,286
Total	\$52,303,841	\$52,303,841

The statement for the month of April shows an increase of \$4,500,000 in revenue and an increase of about \$200,000 in the expenditure.

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The Toronto exhibition board has decided to abolish horse-racing at the Industrial fair and in its place to appropriate \$2,500 for prizes for harness saddle, hunter, jumping, polo and other classes of horses to be exhibited in front of the grand stand.

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