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# THE COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REPORT

Subscription, \$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

Established 1882.

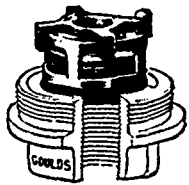
Published Weekly.

Vol. 19

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 15, 1901.

No. 41

## A LINE WITHOUT AN EQUAL



**Gould's  
Seneca  
Falls  
Pumps**

We are headquarters for the above celebrated line of Pumps. We carry all staple lines in stock and can suit most exacting customers. Our Universal brass valve and seat is equalled by none. Interchangeable in any of our cylinders. Full stock of pipe always on hand.

GOULD'S PUMPS FOR EVERY SERVICE.

**MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.**  
WINNIPEG

## CODVILLE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers



—Packers of—

**CELEBRATED GOLD STANDARD TEAS**  
Coffee, Baking Powder and Spices.

**BANNATYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG.**  
Branches: BRANDON and CALGARY.

## The High Quality of Ames-Holden Shoes



Is an established fact. Dealers handling these goods satisfy their customers and increase their shoe business.

Consider all this when you buy shoes.

Mail Orders shipped same day received.

**THE AMES HOLDEN CO. Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG.

## Blouses

New lines of white arriving. Clearing odd lines at low figures.

## Corsets

New shipments opening this week in straight fronts. Numbers 850, 950, 1050. Sort up your sizes now.

Marie Antoinette slip buckles, new styles, at many prices. Samples of all lines submitted on request.



## R. J. WHITLA & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods  
WINNIPEG

## FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS at home and abroad:

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, PARIS EXHIBITION.

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**



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

**HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Denim Pants,  
Overalls,  
Shirts  
and Smocks**

of all descriptions.

Mail Orders receive Prompt Attention.

**Emerson & Hague**  
WINNIPEG

## BROMLEY & CO.



Tents  
Awnings and  
Mattress  
Factory

Cor. Princess and Alexander St., Winnipeg

For Export  
**Senega Root.**

**J. McLEOD HOLIDAY**  
173 McDermott Street.  
WINNIPEG

Write for quotations.

## THOS. RYAN

**Wholesale  
Boots  
and  
Shoes**



LARGE STOCK  
CLOSE PRICES

Orders respectfully solicited, which will receive our prompt attention

WINNIPEG, MAN.

YOU WANT

**ORANGES LEMONS  
BANANAS CHERRIES  
STRAWBERRIES**

We have them, and your orders will receive prompt attention. Send us your produce. Prompt returns.

## LOCK BROS. & CO.

WINNIPEG Wholesale Fruit  
RAT PORTAGE and Produce

**They've Started  
Out With a  
Complete Range**

Our travellers are now showing complete fall range of samples.

Foreign and domestic markets have been thoroughly canvassed for the best materials, and designs in the various ranges and numerous novelties have been secured.

It will pay you to see our range and prices.

**THE GAULT  
BROS. CO. Ltd.**

Importers and  
Manufacturers

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

## THE RUBLEE FRUIT CO., Limited

Importers of.

**Foreign and Domestic  
Green and Dried  
Fruits, Nuts, Etc.**

151 Bannatyne Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
12th Street, BRANDON, MAN.

## Good Wrapping Papers

Our Mauila, red brown and violet brown, can't be equalled for the money.

PAPER BAGS, TWINES, BUTTER PAPER and PLATES.

**McALLISTER & WATTS**  
43 Rorie St., Winnipeg.

**WINNIPEG  
Business College**

Cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St.

**CIVIL SERVICE**

Candidates for the qualifying examination, which takes place next November, can receive individual instruction in the civil service subjects at the Winnipeg Business College.

For information as to cost of tuition and other particulars, apply to the secretary, G. W. DONALD, or telephone No. 45.

# GRIFFIN HAMS



ARE MADE FROM FINE,  
GRAIN FED HOGS. THE  
KIND THAT PRODUCE  
TENDER, JUICY HAMS.  
THEY ARE CURED AND  
SMOKED WITH PARTICU-  
LAR CARE IN ORDER TO  
PRODUCE THE FAMOUS  
GRIFFIN BRAND FLAVOR

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.** Pork Packers  
WINNIPEG  
Branches-Vancouver and Nelson

## If You Want to Sell Your Butter

Advise us to that effect when you ship it in and it will be taken into stock and placed to your credit on a basis of its current jobbing value on date of receipt.

## If You Want to Consign Your Butter

You have but to call our attention to it and it will be treated as we believe to be in your interests and credited when disposed of, less commission.

## If You Want to Store Your Butter

We act in the capacity of Public Cold Storage Warehousemen and are prepared to advance any reasonable amount in cash that may be desired.

COLD STORAGE ON OUR OWN PREMISES

**R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG

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R. ABERNETHY, Vice-President

T. F. PATERSON, Hon. Treas.

**The Canadian Pacific  
Lumber Company Limited**

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers  
in all Classes of British Columbia



**LUMBER, LATH,  
SHINGLES,  
MOULDINGS, Etc.**

**PORT MOODY, B.C.**

CAPACITY: LUMBER—60,000 feet per Day; LATH—20,000; SHINGLES—150,000.

We have the largest dry kiln capacity of any mill in B.C.; also the largest amount of sheds, and these are well stocked with Manitoba lumber. We have seven planers and are prepared to ship promptly. We understand the requirements of Manitoba dealers. Send to us for your next car. F. V. TOWN, Manitoba Salesman

### A New Tree Pest.

Ottawa Free Press.—The horticultural section of the Agricultural Department at Washington has raised a note of warning which is worthy the hearing of our own farmers as well as those of the United States. It will be remembered that not very long ago much was written in agricultural and other papers about the pest known as the Cottony cushion, a maple scale, which committed great ravages among the farms in California. The history of the dangerous invader is given in the London Advertiser. In brief the scale came first from the acacia forests of Australia, whence it spread to South Africa in 1873, and later to New Zealand, and in 1898 was imported into California on trees and shrubs from Australia. The pest began to increase very rapidly. One potted plant is said to have spread the scale through San Gabriel Valley, and the orchards of the entire state were soon infested. For a time it looked as if the orchard lands would have to be turned into pasture for sheep and cattle. Finally the fact became known that there was some parasite in Australia to keep the scale in check, or the forests there would be exterminated. The commissioner who was sent to that country to investigate, sent back a parasite known as the leatophores, a minute fly which punctures the scale and lays its egg, which hatches out into a grub that devours the scale. Mr. Koebels also discovered that the best scale destroyer was a kind of beetle, and he immediately captured and shipped back several colonies of the beetles and their larvae. These were distributed in different sections of California, and by December of 1899 the work of exterminating the cottony scale was practically completed. According to the report of the State Horticulturist at Washington the scale has appeared again and obtained a footing in the northwestern portions of the United States and the borders of British Columbia, where it is infesting the maple, apple and cherry trees, and the greatest alarm is expressed among the farmers in Washington, Idaho and Oregon lest it may extend its ravages as it did in California. The farmers in British Columbia will have to keep a sharp eye open and the warning given may be heeded elsewhere as well, for such pests move, or perhaps more correctly, are conveyed in mysterious manners, and appear in very unexpected quarters. In the case of this particular scale it was unknown in California until its sudden appearance a few years ago, and the investigation led to the conclusion that it was taken to the state as described above by the American steamship line. We have enough horticultural pests to combat as it is, but if we are to have another it is as well to be warned by times. Farmers and orchard growers must be on the alert.

### To Haul Crow's Nest Coal.

The Seattle Times, which is usually well informed concerning the plans of the Great Northern Railway, says that work is to be begun immediately upon the Crow's Nest Southern and the branch from the Great Northern, which will connect with it. Some difference of opinion exists, says the Seattle paper, as to where the junction will be made with the main line of the Great Northern. It is claimed by the people of Kalispel that the branch will start from there. The people of Jennings, which is west of Kalispel, say their town will be selected, but The Times thinks that Libby will be the junction, and that the line will follow the course of the Kootenai river. It also says that the whole line will be completed this year, and that Crow's Nest coal will be in competition with Washington and Vancouver Island coal before the winter sets in. Granting the construction of the line within the time mentioned, it is easy to see that the Crow's Nest coal will then be in competition with the Washington coal in all points east of the Cascades. It may even pay to haul it over the mountains and sell it in the Sound cities in opposition to Washington coal, because the quality of the latter is inferior, but it is hardly likely that it will ever come in competition with such high grade coal as those mined on this island. There will undoubtedly be developed very large quantities of coal from the Crow's Nest to points in the northwestern United States.—Victoria (B. C.) Colonist.

# THE COMMERCIAL

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

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

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

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

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

Office 219 McDermott St. Telephone 241.

D. W. BUCHANAN,  
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 15, 1901.

## THE BANK OF MONTREAL REPORT.

On the financial page of this issue will be found the financial statement and report of proceedings at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, which was held on Monday, the 3rd inst., at Montreal. This fine Canadian institution has had another successful year and closed up its accounts on April 30 with a cash balance free from all encumbrance, of \$1,964,703, which was considerably in excess of the amount for the preceding twelve months. The net earnings for the year were \$1,537,622.39. Out of the above balance the shareholders were given two dividends of 5 per cent each, which on the paid up capital stock of \$12,000,000 amounted to \$1,200,000 in all and left to be carried forward \$764,703.19. It is gratifying to know that out of the uncertainties of last year's commercial and industrial operations the leading Canadian bank could emerge with such a decidedly satisfactory statement as this, especially as the experience of the bank may be taken to have been the experience of the country generally. The remarks of the general manager of the bank, Mr. Clouston, on the business situation in Canada were quoted in last week's Commercial and need not be repeated. It is sufficient to say that they have created a deep impression in the business world as being the opinion of one of the first authorities in the Dominion upon that subject.

## THE CROP BULLETIN.

The first official crop bulletin of the Manitoba government for 1901 was issued on Thursday. Full information is given as to the area under crop, with particulars as to each variety, comparisons with previous years, dates of sowing, weather conditions, condition of live stock, dairying, etc. It is shown that the area under wheat this year is 2,011,835 acres, as compared with 1,477,396 last year, and 1,629,995 in 1899. The area under oats is 682,461 acres, as compared with 429,108 last year, and 575,136 in 1899. The area under barley is 191,000 acres, as compared with 155,111 last year and 182,912 in 1899. The area under flax is 20,578 acres, as compared with 20,437 last year, and 21,780 in 1899. Other grains sown this year are rye,

peas, corn and buckwheat. Besides these there are 7,565 acres under brome grass, 21,429 under potatoes, and 10,214 under roots. This makes a total area under grain crops of 2,919,201 acres, and a total under all crops of 2,961,409, as compared with 2,122,500 acres last year, and 2,449,078 acres in 1899. The total number of fat cattle fattened during the winter was 8,948 head, and the total number of milch cows in the province 110,480. Seeding commenced the 1st of April this year and was completed in good time with practically no interruptions. Reports from all parts indicate that the live stock of the farmers are now in good condition with plenty of fresh grass feed. Dairying operations are proceeding actively in all parts.

This in brief is the burden of the crop bulletin's story. It is satisfactory to know that Manitoba has had such a good start this season.

## MARKET DAYS FOR COUNTRY TOWNS.

The plan of holding periodical market days is being worked in a number of country towns in the farming regions of the Western States with considerable success. This idea is not a new one by any means, but it has fallen somewhat into disuse of late years owing to the changing circumstances in the world of trade, and its revival is due to still further changes which have made it imperative that the merchant of the country should adopt some plan for checking the growing tendency of his customers to yield to the allurements of the city departmental and mail order stores. It is thought by many who have had experience along this line that the "market day" plan offers a fairly satisfactory solution of the difficulty. So far as it has been tried to date, we understand, it has been a success, but whether it will continue to be so or not remains to be seen.

The plan as it is at present being worked is for the merchants of the town to get together and plan for a regular day once or twice in each month, or oftener if it is thought advisable, and arrange a programme of attractions which make it an interesting event for everyone who can attend, but particularly the farmers' wives and daughters. A small sum of money from each merchant as a contribution towards a common fund enables those in charge to offer prizes for any competitive events which may be decided upon and also furnishes the means with which to advertise the "day" throughout the whole district, through the medium of the district papers, posters, dodgers, etc.

In addition to these general arrangements for securing a crowd each merchant if he has any enterprise at all endeavors to have some special attractions of his own in connection with his store which will win him a fair share of the increase in sales which is sure to result from the presence of so many people in town. This, of course, is the main point in the whole scheme, namely, increased business to the merchants of the town. It is for this purpose mainly that a market day is useful and if the scheme is properly worked it should have this result. To secure such a result the merchants have to work together and all work. Selfishness should not be allowed to interfere and there should not be a section of the trading community refusing to share the trouble and expense while taking full advantage of the benefits derived.

President McKinley has been quoted as saying to a French commercial

delegate that he had greatly modified his views on the subject of protection during the past few years. If he is correctly reported this utterance will have a profound effect upon the people of the United States and will probably get Mr. McKinley into trouble with an influential section of the electorate of that country. It will also have a reassuring effect upon the large number of students of political economy who have clung tenaciously to the theory, in spite of the protective tendencies of the times, that protection is unsound in principle and of no real benefit to the nations which practice it.

There has been a disposition in certain sections of the Northwest Territories of late to look upon Manitoba as an extravagant province in view of the heavy obligations involved in the recent railway legislation and this has been used extensively as an argument against any portion of the Territories being annexed to Manitoba in connection with the proposed readjustment of boundaries in the west and creation of new provinces. There is certainly some room for criticism of the financial position of Manitoba, but such criticism cannot consistently come from the Northwest Territories in view of the budget speech which was made by Treasurer Sifton in the Territorial Assembly last week. Mr. Sifton stated that the actual revenue of the Territories for the current year will be \$113,000. In the face of this fixed amount of revenue the government proposes to spend over \$600,000 and trust to luck, or the Dominion government, to get them out of the difficulties into which such an expenditure will plunge them.

## The Early Closing By-law.

The grocers of Winnipeg appealed to the market, license and health committee of the city council at its meeting of this week to re-adjust the hours laid down in the early closing by-law for closing stores. They want the privilege of keeping open until 6:30 on all evenings but Saturday in order to catch the transient trade which is usually to be had at that time. They also asked to be allowed to keep open until 10:30 on Saturday evening. Strong representations were made in support of this request and it was particularly urged that grocers should have the same privilege as fruiterers who are now permitted to sell groceries during the hours when grocers are forbidden to do so. As against these arguments the clerks' association petitioned that the by-law be left as it is and a delegation appeared in support of this petition.

In the consideration that followed the aldermen inclined to the view that the request of the grocers was reasonable. They rescinded a former motion made by Ald. Carruthers and passed a motion requesting the solicitors to amend the by-law, to provide that the hour of closing be extended from 6 to 6:30 p. m. They decided, however, not to extend the time of closing on Saturday night from 10 to 10:30 o'clock. The by-law will be brought up at the next meeting of council and there threshed out. Ald. Russell made a proviso when the motion to amend the by-law was passed, that the members of the committee have the privilege of sustaining it, or objecting to it, as they see fit when it comes before the council.

## What Street Railways Pay.

New York city receives very little from its surface street railways, says the Montreal Gazette. The statement of the city controller shows that for the year ending September 30, 1900, the city received from the Metropolitan Company for its lines, not including the Third Avenue, \$562,310.73, and from the Third Avenue Railroad Company, \$36,710.76; a total of \$599,021.49. This amount includes car license fees and all other moneys paid to the city. Amsterdam receives 5 per cent. of

the gross receipts, plus one-half of any surplus after paying 8 per cent. dividends. The term of charters is 20 years, at the end of which the tramways may be taken at a valuation stipulated when the charter was granted, or the tramways may be leased to the highest bidder.

Berlin receives 8 per cent. of the gross receipts and one-half any surplus left after the payment of 12 per cent. dividend. The term of charter is 25 years, when the trams revert to the city on payment of the actual value of the property. The same laws with respect to the tramways rule throughout the kingdom of Prussia and in most parts of the German empire.

In Dublin the new tramways pay the city a trifle more than \$1,000 a mile per annum for each mile of main track.

In Scotland 60 per cent. of the tramways are owned by the cities and towns, in England 54 per cent., and most of the private tram lines are being transferred to municipalities or chartered companies under the "Light Railways Act."

In Liege, Belgium, the city purchased the franchise and rolling stock and then leased the system for a term of years. The lessees pay \$7,300 per annum, on a gross earning of \$151,000 or less, and an increase of 1 per cent. additional on the gross receipts every time there is an increase. This should the gross receipts reach \$175,000 the amount to be received by the city would be \$61,372, the city to provide all new equipments, and supervise the company. The fare on this road is 2 cents.

In France the privately owned tram lines pay from 8 to 10 per cent. of the gross receipts into civic treasuries. Fares average 1½ cents a mile, with a cent rate for working people during fixed hours morning and evening. Forty-five per cent. of the tramways of France are owned and operated by municipalities. Any of the existing roads owned by private capital may be bought in on payment of actual value of property and 5 per cent. added.

## United States Iron and Steel Prices.

Quite a buying movement in bars and other finished materials has commenced in anticipation of the shut down of mills July 1, says Iron and Steel of Chicago. While there is under preliminary advisement the adoption of a plan for continuous operation of mills, pending an adjustment of the wage scale, it is questionable whether that rule can be put into effect within the next month and if not it will scarcely apply this year. It is almost certain that the mills will close for a short time in July and the period of idleness may be indefinitely extended through delay in adopting a scale or through the wishes of the mill employees. Taking that view of the probable situation in July, a number of consumers of iron and steel material have commenced to stock up in anticipation of a probable inability to procure the material later. This is giving to the present market a degree of activity that would be misleading, if regarded as an index of present consumption only.

There is little new buying of noteworthy character, so little in fact that the prevailing tone of the market is generally described as quiet. Yet that quality, as now applied, is likely to be misunderstood. The market is not so inactive as it appears. The producer, or the intermediate seller, who falls into the error of regarding things commercial as quiescent, does not linger long in his mistaken view. If he assumes the holiday habit and relaxes his grip upon the general situation, the tide of events brings him back to his desk unceremoniously. His customers will be calling vociferously for shipments on old contracts, if they are not negotiating anew for material. Mills may perhaps be gaining on their orders, but if so it is not so apparent that they are gaining upon consumption.

Prices are generally steady. Southern pig iron continues weak and the tendency of old material is to decline. There are no advances of note.

C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending May 31, \$884,000; for the same week last year, \$856,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will run cheap excursion parties from all parts of Manitoba to the experimental farm at Brandon with a view to giving farmers a chance to see the work being carried on there.

### BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000  
Reserve Fund - 7,000,000  
Bal. Profit and Loss - 427,180.00

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, O. C. M. G., President.  
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BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities:  
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New York, 59 Wall St  
Chicago, 108 La Salle Street

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.  
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Belfast—British Bank of Commerce and Finance.

#### WINNIPEG BRANCH

Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and General Credits issued or used in all parts of the world.  
Collections made on favorable terms.  
Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.  
Drafts sold available at all points in Europe, United States and Canada, including Athens and Ispahan City.

A. F. D. MACGACHEN, Manager

### DOMINION BANK

Capital Authorized, \$3,000,000.  
Capital Paid Up, \$2,400,000.  
Reserve Fund, \$2,400,000.

President—D. B. Oaker, M. P.  
Vice-President—Wilmot D. Matthews.  
General Manager—T. G. Brough.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO

#### WINNIPEG OFFICES:

W in Office—Cor. M in nd McDermott Sts.  
F. L. PATTON, Manager.

North End Branch—709 M in Street  
S. L. JONES, Manager.

A general Banking Business transacted.  
Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Bank Department.

### UNION BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,000,000  
Reserve 500,000

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
Andrew Thomson, Esq., Pres. F. J. Hale, Esq.  
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Carberry, Man. Letakbridge, N. W. T.  
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Mindenota, Man. Souris, Man. Virdoe, Man.  
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A General Banking Business Transacted.  
Safe Deposit Boxes to Rent.

### BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated 1852.

Head Office—Halifax Gen. Manager's Office—Toronto  
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, Pres. H. C. McLEOD, Gen. Mgr.

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

A general banking business transacted.  
Interest allowed on deposits, including Deposit Receipts and Savings Bank Balances.

C. A. KENNEDY, Manager, Winnipeg.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Capital - - - - \$2,500,000  
Reserve - - - - \$1,725,000

D. R. Wolfe, General Manager. E. Hay, Inspector.

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Fortage la Prairie, Man. Calgary, Alta.  
Prince Albert, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.  
Strathcona, Alta. Vancouver, B. C.  
Havelock, B. C. Nelson, B. C.  
Golden, B. C.

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Ott. Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.  
Fergus, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.  
Hamilton, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont.  
Ingersoll, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.  
Listowel, Ont. St. Thomas East, Ont.  
Niagara Falls, Ont. Welland, Ont.  
Ottawa, Ont. Welland, Ont.  
Toronto Wellington and Leader Lane  
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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

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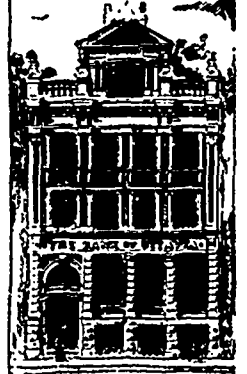
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Rates—Under \$10, 8c; \$10 to \$50, 10c; \$50 to \$100, 12c; \$100 to \$500, 15c.

N. G. LESLIE, Manager

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Balance, Business and responsibility warrant.

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL PAID-UP - \$8,000,000  
RESERVE FUND - \$2,000,000

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H. E. Walker, General Manager.  
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840

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A. O. Wallis, Secretary

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.  
H. Sutherland, General Manager  
J. Kimily, Inspector

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Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches.

### E. JACOBS

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, ETC.

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

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We also buy or handle on commission everything in the way of country produce at highest cash prices and lowest rates of commission.  
Settlements made promptly.  
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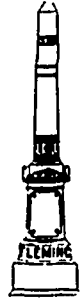
Head Office, Hamilton.

Capital (all paid-up) .. \$1,860,330  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,328,008

#### Boards of Directors

John Stuart, President. A. G. Ramsay, Vice President  
John Proctor, George Roach, A. T. Wood, M.P.  
A. H. Lee (Toronto), Wm. Gibson, M.P.  
J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. S. Stevens, Asst. Cashier

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Estimates given on every description of Monument, Headstone or Fence.  
This monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manufactured of Manitoba granite, was erected by the Brandon cemetery during 1899.

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Such is a fair description of our Refined Ale  
"Which Sparkles like Champagne"

Both for women who require building up after illness, or for men to keep up their strength, a good, matured, sparkling ale like this is a grand "tonic."

E. L. DREWRY Manufacturer and Importer, Winnipeg

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Made specially for Manitoba and Western trade by Morden Woollen Mills. They are the best money on the market.  
May we not hope to have your order when we can quote prices that will make these goods of interest to you. Merchants having wool to sell would do well to write and get our prices.

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Man., N. W. T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main Street.  
C. E. KERR, Cashier D. McDONALD, Inspector

## Along the Calgary and Edmonton Line

(By a Commercial Correspondent.)

The Calgary and Edmonton Railway, now being operated as the Edmonton branch of the C. P. R., extends from Calgary to Strathcona, a distance of 192 miles. The track has not been extended to Edmonton owing to the great expense of building across the Saskatchewan river, and to the fact that the company did not consider it profitable to extend the line further north, but surveyors are now on the spot arranging for the crossing of the river, and it is hoped that this will be effected before next fall. This would be a great convenience to all doing business with this district, but particularly to the merchants of Edmonton, who are put to great expense and delay in having their goods transferred by wagon from Strathcona.

There is a great difference in the climate along this line, and as the climate is a distinct factor in the productivity of a country, we find that the northern portion is much more fruitful than the southern. For the first 40 or 50 miles north of Calgary the rain fall is very light, so much so that in most seasons it is impossible to successfully raise grain or other crops, and ranching, therefore, necessarily forms the chief occupation of the settlers in this part. Beyond this the rainfall is much heavier. In fact it rather inclines to the opposite extreme, and on low land the crops some seasons will hardly ripen before the frost comes. For a number of years ranching was also carried on throughout this section, but it has been found to be more profitable to raise some grain and keep a few head of cattle and other stock as well, and practically the whole farming community does this now.

The southern portion of the country tributary to this line is open, rolling prairie, but as we travel north we find this gradually giving place to scrub and bush land, and the face of the country also becomes more broken. There are numerous small lakes and streams, the banks of which are in many places covered with timber. Several saw mills are now being operated so that the farmer can procure lumber close at hand at a reasonable figure. Coal deposits have been found in many places and oil has also been struck, although the latter has not yet been developed. The soil is very rich and the reported yields of wheat, oats, etc., are almost beyond belief, and at first the stranger is rather inclined to doubt the truth of the glowing accounts he hears. Upon a fuller acquaintance, however, it cannot but be seen that this locality has many great resources. During the last few years a large immigration has been flowing in and this spring the rush is as great as ever. The land is nearly all taken up for 50 miles to the east of the track and as far to the west as the farming section extends, and the price of real estate has experienced a sharp advance during the past year. At several points where a year ago there were only one or two buildings there are now fair sized towns and the growth of all the towns has been very rapid.

The first town north of Calgary is Didsbury. A year ago there was practically nothing at this point, but it can now boast of three general stores, a hardware, harness shop, lumber yards, implement agencies, etc. The principal general store is that of C. McPherson, who last year bought out C. Hebert. Mr. Hebert has remained in the town and is now running a lumber yard, and also handles farm implements. E. M. Stuler opened a general store this spring, and B. J. Smith started a general store and meat market. This town has not much to show for itself yet, but a good start has been made, and those interested in its welfare have reasons for thinking that it will not be long in catching up to some of the older towns along the line.

Olds, the next station, has grown to be a town of importance. Already this year there have been some four-

teen or fifteen dwelling houses built and about the same number were erected last summer. As many of these are handsome buildings they add greatly to the appearance of the place. Some changes have occurred among the business community during the last year as would naturally be expected. E. Gilmore, butcher, has sold out to Brown, the Earl & Wolfe Co. has opened out in the hardware line, Ida M. Silverthorn opened a grocery store last December. J. H. Walker, hardware merchant, built a new warehouse last year in which he handles a line of agricultural implements, and Lyman & Deans, implement dealers, also erected a large warehouse. In addition to the merchants already mentioned, there are O. S. Moore, the Farmers' Exchange Co., W. M. Craig and W. J. Brumpton, who have general stores.

At Bowden, nine miles further on, there are two general stores kept by A. Campbell and H. E. Shenfield.

Innisfail is one of the best as well as one of the most prettily situated towns on this line. It is built in a grove of trees and near to one of the pretty streams for which this section is noted. It holds an important place as

hills, partly covered by trees, which add a great deal to the appearance of the place. The Red Deer river, which is close at hand, also adds to the beauty of the surroundings. There are four general stores here and other businesses are also well represented. The firm of Postill & Wright, general merchants, has changed to Postill & Co. The Red Deer Lumber Co. has bought the lumber yard and sawmill of G. A. Love. This mill is located on the banks of the Red Deer river at this point and has been for some years manufacturing a large amount of lumber, the most of which is used locally. W. R. Anderson has started a butcher shop in a new stand erected for the purpose. Lattimer & Purdy have opened out with a complete line of farm implements and are occupying commodious premises erected last December. W. Springbett has built a new blacksmith shop and intends using his old shop as a showroom for implements. The Massey-Harris Co. are also in new premises. It is stated that there were about thirty buildings in all erected at this point last year and the prospects are that there will be fully as many this season. A large building is being erected by the Creamery Association. This is after the plan of the other creameries, under the supervision of the government, located at different points along this line.

The town of Lacombe is the largest yet reached. It has a very fine situation and has large limits of marketable lumber within a few miles of the station and has also large deposits of

tussock. F. E. Algar & Co., general merchants, have been in business here for five years, but with the exception of these two the other businesses have been started since the spring of 1900. The town is built on the banks of Battle river, and Truman Bros. have selected this spot on which to erect a sawmill.

Wetaskiwin is one of the large towns on this line. It has a 65 barrel flour mill, a branch of the Merchants Bank, five general stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, furniture store, etc. In addition to the flour mill there are three elevators, showing that this is a good grain growing section. W. McDonald, general merchant, has sold out to J. W. Herle & Co., J. M. Beard opened a livery stable, R. C. Bauer is now in the lumber business, Hull Bros. & Co., wholesale and retail butchers, opened a branch here. R. C. Ward opened a drug store and the Times newspaper was started this spring by V. C. French. In the creamery at this point some 23,000 pounds of butter were made and shipped out during the six months that it was running last season. This plant is capable of making 800 pounds of butter per day. The growth of this town, which has been very rapid in the past still continues and the writer was informed, on reliable authority, that there were 78 buildings erected on in course of erection this spring. This indicates a very rapid increase in the population.

Leduc is the next town reached. This is one of the smaller places in this section, but it contains several good stores and a flour mill.



Principal Business Street, Edmonton

a business town as it has a large number of stores of all kinds. Stiles & Dea started a general store this spring; C. B. McCallum recently started in the implement business; Dobson Bros. erected new store premises this spring and started into business as furniture dealers and undertakers; H. M. Douglas, general merchant, sold out to Campbell Bros.; another hotel, known as the Royal, was opened last summer, and a barber and watchmaker have also located here. Altogether there are five general stores in this town, one hardware, two tin-smiths, two lumber yards, five implement warehouses, a dry goods store, grocery, flour and feed store, etc. Machinery is being installed in the brick yard here and when this is in running shape it is expected that a good quality of brick can be turned out at a reasonably low figure. There is a flourishing creamery under the supervision of the government. The business being handled by this creamery has increased so much that a new building, 30x12 feet, is being erected where better facilities will be provided for manufacturing a larger quantity of butter. The Baptist congregation built a new frame church last summer, making four churches now at this point. At Tindastoll, a short distance from Innisfail, there is a settlement of about 100 families of Icelanders. These people are very thrifty and are fast getting into flourishing circumstances.

Red Deer is 95 miles from Calgary and 97 miles from Strathcona, and a stop is made here for dinner both going and returning. The town is built on level ground but is encircled by

coal within easy distance. In fact it would seem as if coal could be found almost anywhere throughout this territory. There are five general stores and one hardware here; all doing a good business as can be seen from the appearance of the stocks. Since our visit of a year ago a number of changes in business ownership have occurred, and several new stores have been started. H. A. Day has taken over the general store business of C. M. Glass, Edson & Raikjer have started a bakery, G. W. Hutson is now in the jewelry business, M. E. West started a general store, the Metropolitan hotel is being re-opened, E. Kloitz opened a harness shop, the Merchants Bank opened a branch here this spring, a weekly newspaper, the Advertiser, was started by J. D. Skinner, and some other businesses have also made their appearance since the spring of 1900, which speaks well for the growing powers of a representative western town. There was a great deal of building done last year. In addition to stores erected by some of the merchants, who were starting in business and were unable to rent premises, G. H. Jamieson and Frank Harris each built a business block, the Morton house was built last year and C. E. Daykin, general merchant, built a large additional warehouse.

Until a little over a year ago Ponoka was simply a flag station and could boast of only a handful of buildings, but it now contains two hardware and four general stores, butcher shop, harness shop, drug store, hotel, implement warehouses, etc., as well as a good number of dwelling houses. The Lacombe Co-Operative Association opened a general store here two years ago, but sold out recently to L. B. Ma-

Strathcona is the present terminus of this line. This town sprung up on the completion of the railroad and has grown since to quite an important business point. Strathcona was incorporated as a town in 1899 and has now a population of about 1,850. Its stores are large and up-to-date and a good business is transacted with the settlers in the surrounding country. There are two mills here, an oatmeal mill, owned by the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., of 120 barrel per day capacity, and the flour mill of the Edmonton Milling Co. Walter & Humberston are the owners of a large sawmill located on the banks of the Saskatchewan river about a mile from the town. New machinery has been added this year, doubling the capacity to 40,000 feet per day of 10 hours. There is also a large brewery here. The business changes were few during the last year. Cushing Bros., of Edmonton, bought the lumber business of J. J. Duggan, and John Smith bought the grocery store of McIntyre & Blaine.

Edmonton is situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, about three miles by wagon road from the end of the railway. Last year a combined railway and traffic bridge was built which has already proved of great benefit and no doubt played a large part in inducing the holders of the charter for a railway into Edmonton to commence work this spring. A survey party was sent up about the middle of May to lay out the line and it is announced that construction work will be commenced as soon as possible. Edmonton enjoys a rare location. It is built on a high wooded plateau overlooking the river and picturesque valley of the North Saskatchewan river,



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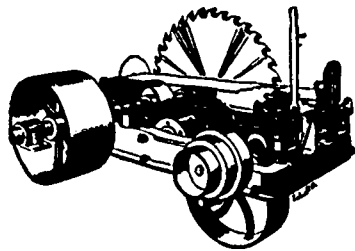
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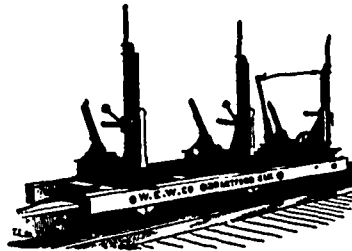
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LONDON Motors, Dynamos and Elevators.  
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**CROWN BRAND PURE READY-MIXED PAINTS**

The quality of the oil is the life of the paint. Made with Manitoba Boiled Linseed Oil.

Oil and Varnish Stains. Crown Enamels—18 Shades  
Kauri Finishing Varnish. Old English Floor Wax.

Sold by all Leading Hardware Dealers between the Great Lakes and Pacific Ocean

Manufactured by **G. F. STEPHENS & CO., Limited, Winnipeg**

**JOHN W. PECK & CO.**

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Clothing  
Furs  
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**Fancy Goods For Import**

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**CLARK BROS. & CO.**

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Dealers

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\$2.00 to \$4.00  
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**W. D. DOUGLAS  
MANAGER**

City Hall Square, **Winnipeg**

**SECOND TO NOTHING  
IN CANADA**

MERCHANTS  
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P. O. Box 484.



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**W. J. GUEST**

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SPECIALLY MADE FOR FAMILY USE.

**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**

ALWAYS ASK FOR OGILVIE'S.

and has no equal as regards the immense territory with which it transacts a profitable business. It is the supply point for the fur country to the north, along the Mackenzie, Laird and Peace rivers, in which country also some valuable mineral deposits have been discovered. Some work has been done on several of these claims with varying results. Dredging for gold in these waters is now receiving considerable attention and it is stated that there is some \$200,000 invested in dredges on the Saskatchewan river within a radius of ten miles of Edmonton. These, however, have only got well started and it is not known just what success they have met with. There are numerous and extensive deposits of lignite coal of good quality all through this district and several mines are now being worked, some being under the Edmonton township. The seams run from two to three feet to twenty feet in thickness and in some places along the river the coal can be quarried direct into barges. It is claimed by experienced men that the country lying between Edmonton and the Jasper Pass cannot be beaten anywhere as a ranching country for cattle or horses. A government official report states that 450 miles northwest of Edmonton, in the Peace river district, there is a stretch of country capable of growing 470,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum at twenty bushels to the acre, and that as far as could be judged of the climate at the time it is as good, if not better, than that of the Edmonton district. It is well known that wheat has been grown there for many years and one sample of No. 1 Red Fyfe took first prize at the Chicago World's Fair. There are also large limits of good spruce timber to the north of Edmonton, in fact few people have any idea of the extent and richness of this north country, which has been regarded for many years as good only for producing fur-bearing animals.

A large number of settlers have been coming to these parts during the last few years and the land for many miles around Edmonton is well settled. There are between 12,000 and 15,000 Galicians in this neighborhood. They are all reported as doing wonderfully well, many of them having cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, besides raising good crops of grain.

A number of changes in and additions to the business community have occurred in the past year and the place shows many signs of growth. Parsons & Co. bought the hardware stock of J. L. Johnston, the Great West Saddlery Co. are occupying new premises, W. Johnston Walker, dry goods merchant, built a new stand; D. W. McDonald, druggist, built a large store; Neher & Co. started a soda water factory; Cushing Bros. bought the planing mill of K. McLeod; another hospital was started last winter and a three storey frame building erected for the purpose, which has been fitted up in the most complete style. A brick school building, costing \$30,000, is also new this year, and the Presbyterian congregation are erecting a church to cost \$20,000 or \$25,000. There are electric light and telephone systems and a company has applied for a 25 years' franchise for a water-works system. The Merchants and Imperial banks have had branches here for some years, and the Union bank has just opened a branch. There is a large sawmill here, owned by D. R. Fraser & Co. The capacity of this mill is about 20,000 feet per day, the lumber manufactured being almost entirely spruce. The Dowling Milling Co. have a flour mill of 175 barrels per day capacity.

It is doubtful if any portion of Western Canada can show as much growth during the last few years as can the section covered by this letter. The class of settlers have been of the very best as a rule, the most of them being English speaking people from Eastern Canada or the United States, who are familiar with the requirements of the country and had some money with which to make a start. The price of land has been doubled twice over and homesteads are taken up 50 miles or more back from the railway, so that each town has a very large territory tributary to it. The crops were damaged somewhat last season by snow and wet weather, but notwithstanding this, those who had crops in received good returns for their investments and the merchants have enjoyed a good run of business. We look to see great growth along this line this year also.

### Proposed Railway Extension in Manitoba.

Premier Roblin, speaking at a Conservative banquet on Monday night regarding the railway policy of the government said:

"It is not the policy of the government at the present time to build by the use of the credit of the province or by the use of public funds of the province, lines that will simply be competing ones with the C. P. R. Our policy is rather to make such extensions in the districts where the facilities are not what they ought to be and to give the farmers who have to draw their grain more than ten miles the convenience of a shipping point nearer than that. We have now let contracts to build on the C. N. R. from a point at or near St. Charles on the Portage line in a south or southwesterly direction to township 2, range 6; thence westerly 68 or 100 miles as necessity may demand and circumstances justify. We have also completed arrangements to have constructed 15 or 18 miles from Beaver to a point on the Canadian Northern railway, northwest of Portage la Prairie, up to Gladstone. That's all we have arranged for at present with the Canadian Northern railway, and as an aid to the company to secure that construction we give the usual guarantee of eight thousand per mile, taking a mortgage upon the road and rolling stock as security for payment of interest and principal.

With the C. P. R. we have not made any written agreement but have been negotiating for some time and have practically agreed that they shall build 10 miles from the end of the Snowflake branch in an easterly direction, 18 or 20 miles westerly on the Waskada line, 10 or 12 miles from the end of what is known as the MacGregor extension and 42 miles northwesterly from Brandon to some point on the Great Northwest Central through the municipalities of Daly and Woodsworth to range 29.

We have practically agreed with the C. P. R. that the line from Brandon shall be constructed without any cost to the province. They have, however, asked and we have practically agreed to give them seventy-five thousand dollars for extending the Waskada, the Snowflake and the Wellwood lines. We may be able to construct a little more, but we are going to have that constructed if it is at all possible to secure it."

### Our Mineral Production.

The annual report of the Canadian Geological Survey shows from year to year the growing importance of the Dominion among mineral producing countries. The report now gives corrected figures up to the close of the calendar year 1900, and they show a growth of the grand total of metallic and non-metallic products from \$10,231,255 in 1886, to \$49,584,027 in 1900. The latter figures have been surpassed by the complete returns available for the year 1900. The value of the metallic products increased from \$2,118,008 to \$29,282,823, and of non-metallic from \$7,852,047 to \$20,001,204. Gold now forms 42.88 per cent. of our mineral production, and coal and coke 21.45 per cent. Next in importance come copper, 5.36 per cent.; bricks, 4.43 per cent.; nickel, 4.17 per cent.; silver, 4.10 per cent.; building-stone, 3.03 per cent.; petroleum, 2.42 per cent.; lead, 1.97 per cent.; lime, 1.61 per cent.; and cement, 1.28 per cent. Among the minerals which fall below one per cent. are the following, their relative value diminishing in the order named:—Asbestos, natural gas, gypsum, salt and iron ore. This schedule of metallic and non-metallic minerals arranged in the order of relative values may serve to remove many misconceptions. Some lines of mineral production may be brought prominently to the attention of the public through various causes, while others of vastly more importance receive but little consideration.

That bricks are a more important mineral product than nickel or silver, that building-stone comes ahead of petroleum or lead, and that iron ore is low on the list of the minerals which fall below one per cent. of the total output are facts that must be considered in framing a policy for mineral development. The table giving the fluctuations, both in quantity and value, for the last year covered by the report gives a clear indication of a decrease in the value of gold. Gold as coined in dollars, being the measure of values, the tables could

not show any fluctuation, the increase in quantity being recorded as 54.34 per cent., and the increase in total value being exactly the same. The number of dollars must have increased exactly to the same extent as the number of ounces. In copper the decrease was 15.04 per cent. in quantity, but the money value increased 24.37 per cent. Iron ore increased 27.80 per cent. in quantity and 57.43 per cent. in value, and nickel 4.10 per cent. in quantity and 13.50 in value. Lead decreased 31.50 per cent. in quantity, and 19 per cent. in value, and silver 23.37 per cent. in quantity, and 21.64 per cent. in value. In coal, coke, petroleum and cement also the increases in value have been greater than the increases in quantity. All these minerals have become relatively dearer; that is, the purchasing power of gold or the dollar has decreased. The exceptions are asbestos, gypsum and salt, in which the increase in quantity has been greater than the increase in the value. The report gives the imports of pig iron and iron and steel goods as nineteen and a half million dollars, which shows an extensive field for local enterprise in the future.—Toronto Globe.

### Forestry in Canada.

Canada might learn a lesson regarding forest preservation from India. The government of India found that, as a result of the destruction of forests by axe and fire, vast tracts of land had been desolated, and there was danger that the whole country would become barren if the work of destruction were allowed to continue. For a country without forests is likely to be afflicted with alternate floods and droughts.

The work of protecting the forests was begun in India in 1844, and gradually extended, but it has been placed upon a thoroughly scientific basis only during the last twenty years. The service is divided into 210 departments, under the direction of expert foresters, most of whom have been trained in Germany and France. They are assisted by a number of subordinate officials, many of whom are natives of India. A training school for subordinate forestry officials has been established near Dehra, and it is intended to have similar training schools at all the local centres, as it is desired to have none but expert foresters in the service. Promotions are made according to merit, and it is expected that in a few years about twenty per cent. of the superior posts will be in charge of natives selected from the subordinate positions. The foresters have to guard against fires, see that there is no waste in cutting and that the smaller trees are not destroyed, provide for the maintenance of seed-bearing trees and the reforestation of sections denuded of trees. In each province there are state forestry reserves, and although these reserves cover an area of more than 80,000 square miles, which will eventually be largely extended. Forest revenue is raised by the sale of timber or other produce and by the issue of specified fees of permits to graze cattle or to cut timber, make charcoal and gather firewood, bamboos, canes and other minor forest produce. In the Central Provinces, where the reserved forest area is computed at 19,115 square miles, 1,050,000 cattle were grazing last year, and of these only 5,500 were allowed in the reserves without payment of fees. A large revenue is already derived from the forests by the government of India, and it is expected that it will steadily increase.

United States Commercial Agent Bentelsbacher, at Moncton, N. B. in a report to his government regarding forestry in Canada, points out that the time has come for the various provincial governments to establish systems of scientific forestry. The officials of the Dominion experimental farms began some years ago to encourage tree planting by farmers, especially in the treeless regions of the Northwest; but it is said, it is to the provincial governments, which control the crown lands in all the provinces with large forest areas, that the people must look for forestry legislation.

Nearly all of the settled portions of Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were at one time covered with forests. Many districts altogether unsuited for agri-

cultural purposes have been denuded of trees. If the provincial governments had profited by the experience of other countries, these districts would have been maintained as forest reserves, and would now yield a large annual revenue. It is not too late to begin this reforestation of many of these districts, although it would take many years to restore them to their former condition. But it is in the districts where the forests still remain standing that scientific forestry can accomplish the best results. It is stated that there are still vast areas of forest lands which may be made a permanent source of wealth to the people, yielding a large annual revenue to the provincial governments and affording employments to many thousands of men. Much of the land now covered by forests is well suited to agricultural purposes, and it would be a mistaken policy to keep the whole of it as a forest reserve, but, in opening the country for settlement, experts should examine each district and determine what land should be maintained as forests and what should be offered to settlers. One of the conditions of land grants to farmers should be that a certain number of acres should be kept permanently covered with trees. Great pains should be taken to preserve forests at the sources of the river systems, as the water supply of the country depends upon them.

It is also stated that in establishing a forestry department in any province, none but trained foresters should be appointed to the service. In the first place it would be necessary to engage foresters from abroad. Germany, they say, is the country most advanced in the science of forestry, and the government derives an immense annual revenue from the forests. Experts should be brought from Germany, and inducements should be offered to young Canadians to go to Germany and study forestry with the understanding that when they become proficient in the science, they can secure employment in the service of their own country.

### Pueblo Pottery.

A fine lot of Pueblo pottery, and relics of different sorts is shown in the Ethnology building of the Pan-American Exposition. The Pueblos, who were dwellers in the plains and in the cliffs as well, are one of the most interesting, from an archaeological point of view, of all prehistoric people. Their civilization was remarkable, and their ingenuity in pottery making, basket weaving, bead work and many other things, very great.

They had many peculiar customs, ceremonies and symbolic rites, and their pottery is ornamented with figures the significance of which puzzles the novice and expert alike. One of their peculiar symbols was a broken instead of a continuous line drawn about a bowl or other dish, suggesting perhaps the finite character of life. A bowl shown in the exhibit of Pueblo pottery has the reproduction of two feet upon the bottom of it, inside, suggesting possibly the transitory and insignificant character of terrestrial existence.

Fine specimens of the famous "black and white ware," are shown, as well as the "red ware," most of which is black on the inside. A number of specimens finished so as to give the outside a corrugated appearance, are shown.

Many ingenious fine tools, finished stone implements, ornamental trinkets, presumably having religious significance, are on exhibition in the cases.

The basket work of Indians is very wonderful. Baskets made by comparatively modern Indians are shown. Water-tight baskets in large numbers and in many varieties are seen in the exhibit. All are ornamented with figures woven in when the basket was made.

The Pitca Indians are those most famous for basket making. They even used baskets for cooking utensils, covering them with a thin layer of clay to keep them from being destroyed by contact with the fire.

The American Cereal Co., are calling for tenders for the construction of buildings to constitute the plant that they are to operate in Peterboro, Ontario. The buildings will be probably six stories high. They are to include an elevator for receiving grain, an oatmeal mill, pea mill, barley mill, and corn mill, all to be equipped with up-to-date machinery.



**A Socialist on Trusts.**

A great deal of space is just now being used in a discussion of the trusts, says the Manchester, N. H. "Mirror" and many have been misled however, that very little is said as to how the trusts are going to affect the wage worker. To fight against the trust is just as silly as it would be to butt your head against a stone wall. The trust is the natural logical result of a complete system. First, we have the small, individual dealer; then comes the partnership; then the great corporation or union of several capitalists; and this is absolutely sure to be followed by a union of the corporations—the trust.

The trust is the economical way of conducting business under our present system. Competition is a huge waste. Just one illustration will suffice to prove this: A few years ago there were thousands of tobacco firms, each competing for trade, at great expense to themselves directly, and indirectly to the wealth producers of the nation. These tobacco firms employed 12,000 drummers at an average salary of \$1,800 per year, and an average expense of six dollars per day. With the formation of the tobacco trust nearly 11,000 of these drummers have been dispensed with. Not only many other men are being saved, but are now saved. By reason of our insane competitive struggle, millions upon millions of day labor are made necessary, and millions upon millions of dollars in wealth are wasted annually. With the advent of the two leather trusts and the shoe machinery trust, there is nothing left for the shoe manufacturers but a trust; and within five years it will be in successful operation.

When the shoe trust is perfected and and end put to cutthroat competition there will be no further excuse for a cut in wages. The one thing that causes the shoe workers' wages to be cut is this very competition. Each manufacturer competing for trade forces down the price of shoes and the price paid to labor for making the shoes. Despite all the efforts made by the more or less powerful combinations, the price paid the shoe operators has steadily declined during the past dozen years. It is impossible under free competition for a shoe manufacturer to control the price of shoes. No matter how well he may wish to pay his hands, he is forced by the competitive struggle to pay the competitive wage, and this wage in all countries is always forced down to the subsistence point. Just so long as the competitive system is in existence we will be compelled to accept an ever decreasing rate of wages, and this is due by the work performed. The working class are fast learning this fact, and they are not going to be bamboozled to any noticeable extent by the party battle cry of "Smash the trusts."

Of course it does not follow that every new trust will raise wages, but it is a fact that those trusts which have been in existence for some years do pay 25 per cent higher wages than competition pays. There are some difficulties to be sure in the formation of the shoe trust, but no more than the tobacco or shoe men had to deal with. Anyhow, a wage is coming and within a half a dozen years about every business in this nation will have become trustified. One thing is certain, with the education of the masses which is now going on most rapidly, the working class is coming out in anything like solidly against the natural and logical results of capitalism. After the trust what?

**The United States Flax Markets**

Duluth—There were, says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of last week, no sales of cash or May until near the close of the month, when prices advanced sharply to sales at \$1.70, but reacted later to \$1.75, a gain of 4 1/2c from the low point of the week and of 1 1/2c over the week's opening. The advance is attributed to covering of belated shorts. In new crop operations a few thousand bushels of October changed hands at \$1.30 and September was traded in sparingly at \$1.35. Receipts were again large, 400,000 bushels of year, 50 cars, all of which were rejected. The in-store, May 25, was 320,452, a decrease of 58,714, but later in the week a single shipment of 140,000 was made.

Minneapolis—The market for of grades opened easy and closed firm with a little better demand. Prices held around \$1.60 for rejected and \$1.50 for no grade. Public stocks decreased 19,383, with 27,526 left in store. Receipts kept up well—57 cars.

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"Allaway's" Charcoal  
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# British Columbia Fruit WHOLESALE

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FORT HANCOCK, B.C.  
Strawberries ready about 10th June.

**Manitoba.**

The Lac Du Bonnet Co. has opened an office in Winnipeg.  
The work on St. Andrew's locks seems to be proceeding rapidly.  
A new addition is to be made to the Winnipeg hotel, at Winnipeg.  
Robert D. Young has been appointed collector of customs at Neepawa.  
The J. K. McKenzie Fish Company, Limited, of Selkirk, has been incorporated.  
W. Wallace, late of Arden, has opened a harness shop in the village of Macdonald.

Maurice Noakes is succeeding H. McKittrick in the National hotel business, Winnipeg.  
A private bank has been opened at Swan River by Fred Beattie, late of Portage la Prairie.  
The Leland Hotel business at Dauphin has been bought by J. W. Poyntz, from D. C. McKinnon.  
W. G. McLaren, general merchant, Souris, will erect a new business block in that town this summer.  
John Clark and W. J. Swan have entered into partnership and bought out the general store business of S. Mitchell at Grand View.  
The Winnipeg Bill Posting Company, Limited, is applying for incorporation. The local applicants are C. P. Walker and C. C. Lindsay.

R. W. Gardiner, who has recently been representing the McCall Bros. & Co. of Toronto, in Winnipeg, but who for two years was cashier of the western branch of the Northern Life Assurance Co., has entered the firm of Glines & Co., real estate brokers, as junior partner.  
A meeting of the creditors of Frederick Couss, milliner, Winnipeg, was held on Wednesday, when it was decided to advertise the entire stock for sale. The sale will take place as soon as arrangements are completed.  
Contracts for a new Presbyterian church and for a residence for R. H. Myers, at Minnedosa, have been let to T. M. Harrington & Co., of Brandon. The Baptist congregation have also begun the erection of a new church in that town.

Building Inspector Rogers, of Winnipeg, reports that up to date he has issued 285 building permits, the estimated value of the work they represent aggregating \$852,500. On the same date last year 188 permits had been issued, the value aggregating \$268,281.  
The citizens of St. Boniface are seriously considering the erection of a new traffic bridge between that town and Winnipeg. They want a bridge which will give convenient access to the business portions of both places by foot and passenger traffic. The town engineer has been instructed to give an estimate of the cost. The bridge is to be a free one. The local government and Winnipeg city council will be asked to contribute towards its cost.

**Assinibola.**

R. Bogue, general merchant, Moose Jaw, will erect a substantial brick building upon the site of his present premises this year. The building will be 25x125 feet.  
Taylor & Methal, of Yellow Grass, write The Commercial under date of June 12, as follows: "We are pleased to be able to report a heavy rainfall for seven hours. Crops are looking well."  
Lambury Bros. of Wolseley, write The Commercial on June 12 as follows: "We have had eighteen hours' heavy rain during the last twenty-four hours. The ground is thoroughly saturated and crops never looked so promising."

**Alberta.**

Alexander Allen has been appointed collector of customs at Calgary.  
The Dominion Securities Corporation Toronto has purchased the Edmonton school debentures, \$30,000 worth at 95c.

**Saskatchewan.**

The stock, book debts and fixtures of J. B. ... general merchant, Rosedale will be sold by auction at a rate of the dollar on the 21st inst. The stock is valued at \$6,250, the books at \$2,000, and the fixtures at \$380.

**First Government Crop Report.**

On Thursday the first government crop report for the season, up to June 10, was issued by the department of agriculture and immigration. The information deals with the acreage and the condition of the crops, live stock, etc., rainfall and other climatic conditions, being summarized from returns received from about 350 regular correspondents of the department.

In order that the report may be more readily understood the province is divided into districts as follows:  
The northwestern district comprises the municipalities of Shell River, Boulton, Russell, Silver Creek, Rossburn, Ellice, Birtle, Shoal Lake, Strathclair, Harrison Clanwilliam, Archie, Minnola, Hamiota, Blanchard, Saskatchewan, Odanah, Dauphin, Gilbert Plains, Swan River.

Southwestern.—Wallace, Woodworth, Daly, Cornwallis, Whitehead, Sifton, Pipestone, Glenwood, Oakland, Arthur, Winchester, Turtle Mountain, Cameron, Whitewater, and Riverside.  
North Central.—Rosedale, Lansdowne, Westbourne, North Cypress, North Norfolk, Langford, Portage la Prairie, St. Francois Xavier, Woodlands, St. Laurent, Posen, and Ochre River.

South Central.—South Cypress, South Norfolk, Dufferin, Rhineland, Stanley, Pembina, Lorne, Louise and Argyle.  
Eastern.—Gimli, Rockwood, St. Andrews, St. Clements, St. Pauls, Springfield, Kildonan, St. Boniface, Assinibola, Tache, Richot, DeSalaberry, Hanover, La Broquerie, Rosser, Morris, Montcalm, and Macdonald.

**AREA UNDER CROP.**

District.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
N. W. ....	159,240	148,610	28,420
S. W. ....	122,840	225,120	43,920
N. C. ....	345,100	106,505	45,125
S. C. ....	325,620	151,000	62,400
Eastern .....	133,085	78,000	11,024
Province .....	2,011,825	682,951	191,020
Total area under tax .....	2,011,825	682,951	191,020
Total area under tax .....	2,011,825	682,951	191,020
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**PREVIOUS YEARS COMPARED.**

The following table for convenience of reference gives a comparison of the area in crop for 1901 with that of 1899 and 1900 (area harvested):

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Wheat .....	1,620,005	1,457,500	2,011,825
Oats .....	575,125	423,108	682,951
Barley .....	182,912	155,111	191,020
Flax .....	21,750	20,475	20,975
Potatoes .....	19,151	16,880	24,400
Roots .....	10,679	7,482	10,214
Total crop .....	2,440,621	2,120,596	2,961,985

**LIVE STOCK.**

	Cattle	Fattened	Milk	During Winter.
North-Western District .....	1,570	22,320		
South-Western District .....	2,100	19,010		
North Central District .....	1,520	16,020		
South Central District .....	1,500	15,700		
Eastern District .....	1,348	22,720		
Province .....	8,948	110,490		

There is a marked increase of area under crop this year, as compared with any year in the past history of the province. This is accounted for in various ways. Thousands of acres of last year's sown crop were plowed down for reasons given in last year's bulletins; these lands were ready for this year's crop. Increased settlements in all parts of the province, and more particularly in the Dauphin, Gilbert Plains, and Swan River districts, added much to the acreage under cultivation. Again, last year's crop was far below the average, and as farmers have confidence in the province they have been inspired with the belief that Manitoba will have a big crop this year and have, therefore, exerted all their energies to put in a large area.

**SEED TIME.**

Seeding commenced in some parts of the province as early as the first day of April, and was general over the province by the 20th. In most places all grain was sown by the 24th of May, though barley and late oats, to be cut green for feed, were sown up

to the 10th of June. Many farmers will sow green crops of grain or rape on their summer fallows for fall pasture.

**WEATHER CROP PROSPECTS.**

From all parts of the province correspondents report an almost perfect seed time experienced in Manitoba this year. There was no delay from floods when snow melted. The ground was in fine condition for seed and with warm weather at the first of May it seemed as if every seed sown germinated, showing a regular, even crop. Rain fell during the early part of May, retarding seeding for a day or two, but farmers were invariably delighted with it, as seeding was well advanced. During the latter part of May the weather was dry and warm, even hot for the time of year. Seeding was finished by the close of the month and farmers were anxiously looking for rain. Since the first of June there has been a week of cloudy, misty days with copious rainfall in all parts of the province and an unusual snow storm on the night of the 5th of June in many parts of the province. Snow disappeared the following day and farmers are jubilant over the prospect of a wet, growing June that always assures a good crop and a prosperous year.

**CONDITION OF STOCK.**

Stock of all kinds wintered, as reported by correspondents, from "fair" to "good." Grain for feed was scarce. Horses suffered most from this scarcity, and when seeding was completed are reported "thin."  
Cattle came out of winter quarters poorer than usual. The sudden leap from winter to summer heat at the first of May was a blessing fully appreciated by those whose stacks of hay had vanished, and whose grain had been doled out sparingly during the winter from bins that had not been as full as usual when the winter set in. The rapid and luxuriant growth of grass on the prairies at once relieved farmers from further anxiety regarding feed, and by the first of June cows in milk were giving a full summer flow, while young stock are improving rapidly.

**DAIRYING.**

The majority of the creameries and cheese factories opened this season between the first and fifteenth of May. The success of last year's operations has been such as to induce the patrons to increase their herds, and the fine condition of the pasture up to the present time assures an increase in all lines of dairy products over last year's production. Improvements in factories and equipment, increased attention to cows, and more care in handling milk, are indications that the dairy work of the province is in a prosperous condition. Many enquiries are made of the department asking for information about starting new factories, so the prospects are that a number of new factories will be established the coming winter for next year's work. The quality of the butter made this season has been very good and no complaints have reached the department.

**FARM LABOR.**

The demand for farm laborers has been well supplied by new arrivals during the months of March and April. The number of men employed is estimated at 11,500, and reports indicate that very few more will be required until harvest.

**RAINFALL.**

	April	May
	Inches.	Inches.
Aweme .....	80	42
Balmont .....	33	98
Boyer .....	53	17
Cartwright .....	57	26
Deloraine .....	104	11
Hillyville .....	114	31
Manitou .....	29	15
Morden .....	37	25
Norquay .....	45	25
Oak Beach .....	124	37
Oak Lake .....	70	12
Portage la Prairie .....	11	35
Russell .....	116	35
Selkirk .....	119	36
Winnipeg .....	82	37
Average .....	80	37

\*Rain and melted snow.

**Financial Notes.**

The directors' statement at the forthcoming meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce will show the profits for the past year to have been \$84,221.7, and the net cash income, \$1,451,926.22. The report will be one of the most favorable ever presented to the shareholders of this bank.  
The new rates adopted by the Canadian Post Office Department for the sale of money orders, payable either in Canada or the United States, are as follows: Up to \$5, 3c; \$10, 6c; \$20, 10c; \$50, 15c; \$75, 25c; and \$100, 30c. This change has been made to compete with the express companies.

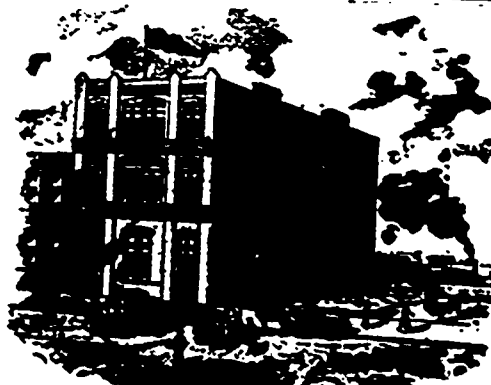
Following are the dates of the annual meetings of some of the Canadian banks which are to be held this month: Union Bank (to-day), June 15th; Bank of Hamilton, Monday, 17th June; Bank of Commerce, Tuesday, 18th June; Imperial Bank, Wednesday, 19th June; Merchants Bank, Wednesday, 19th June.

The reduction of the Bank of England rate from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. last week is considered as indicating that pressure in the foreign financial situation has for the time being ended. The 4 per cent. rate has been maintained for about four months, and was established for the purpose of preventing withdrawals of money from London to the continent and facilitating the placing of the recent British war loan.

**Movements of Business Men.**

J. J. Kilgour, of the firm of Kilgour & Rimer, Winnipeg, left for the south this week. He will visit Toronto and Montreal before returning.  
Among the passengers arriving from the Pacific coast on last Saturday's train was Wm. Stitt, assistant general passenger agent of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg, who has been absent from the city for the past four months in Australia and New Zealand. He has been greatly improved in health by his trip and states that though he had a very enjoyable trip he is not sorry to be home again. Mr. Stitt's mission abroad was to establish closer relationship between Australia, New Zealand and Canada in the interchange of traffic via Canada to other parts of the world and in this he has been very successful.

The stock, fixtures and book accounts of James Dresser, clothier, Winnipeg, who recently made an assignment, will be sold by auction at a rate on the dollar on the 21st day of this month, by Newton & Davidson, the assignees.



**Famous Hood River Strawberries**

To arrive about 10th June.  
Place your orders early.

LATE VALENCIA ORANGES arriving the week.

**BRIGHT & JOHNSTON, 137 HANNAWAY ST. WINNIPEG**

**THE BUSINESS SITUATION**

Winnipeg, June 15.

Now that the old-fashioned June rains have set in the business situation is improving rapidly. Our reports this week from all quarters indicate a much better feeling and any check which the dry weather of two weeks ago had put upon business has now been removed. Wholesale men say that orders have increased wonderfully since the rains commenced. This week has been showery and cool all over the grain districts and reports from all parts are to the effect that the crop outlook is much improved. The only check now resting upon business enterprise of all kinds is the scarcity of money. The country has seldom been so close run for funds as it is to-day. Bank clearings at Winnipeg for the week ending Thursday were \$178,720 smaller than a year ago. Industrial operations of all kinds are proceeding actively. Building is especially brisk in Winnipeg, the amount of work under way and in sight being much greater than at this time last year.

**WINNIPEG MARKETS**

Saturday, June 15.

(All quotations given in this report are wholesale for such quantities as are usual, taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions on large quantities and to cash discounts.)

**BINDER TWINE.**

There is practically nothing doing in twine here just at present. Those dealers who have not already bought will not do so now as prices are higher than they were when buying was done and the country's requirements can only be guessed at as yet. There is some talk of concessions in prices at Chicago as will be noticed in the weekly twine review of Farm Implement News, of that city, which we quote elsewhere in this issue, but so far as can be learned here there is no reason whatever for such cutting as the statistical position of twine is very strong and the outlook is for a very large demand.

**BUILDING MATERIAL.**

There is a good demand for stone, lime and brick and prices hold as follows: Rubble stone, \$4.00 per cord, footings, \$5.50 per cord; broken stone, \$1.25 per cubic yard, white lime, 20c per bushel; gray lime, 15 to 16c per bushel. Veneer brick \$11 per thousand; kiln run, \$9 per thousand.

**CURED MEATS.**

There is an active demand for all kinds of cured meats at steady prices. The only change to note is an advance of 1/2c in breakfast bacon backs, making the price now 13c per pound here. The approach of the heated season is increasing the business in cured meats, while the very firm market for hogs has a hardening effect upon prices. Winnipeg quotations will be found on page 976.

**DRY GOODS, ETC.**

There is now a better sorting business being done in dry goods, furnishings, fancy goods, etc., as the improved weather conditions and crop prospects seem to have imparted new life to the retail. We note a very nice demand for light summer lines at all local houses. Advance ordering for fall has also improved. Money is decidedly scarce and the buying movement is undoubtedly hampered to a large extent by the want of it. City retail merchants say that money has very seldom been so scarce with them. Values hold steady for most lines. We note a slightly weaker feeling in regard to cottons, or to be more exact some lines of cottons, and factories have reduced prices on these owing. It is said to competition from the United States. Jobbers here closely followed any reductions that have been made. Clothing men report prospects for fall business good and the market without special feature.

**DRUGS.**

Demand is large and the market steady at last week's prices. Jobbers are experiencing a particularly good run of business this month and have very seldom been busier than they are at present. Primary markets show very little change this week.

**FISH.**

Fresh caught are plentiful and in good demand. We quote: Whitefish, fresh caught, 5c per pound; pickered fresh caught, 4c per pound; pike, fresh caught, 3c; goldeyes, 2c; trout, 10c; fresh spring salmon, 14c per pound; fresh spring salmon, 14c per pound; halibut, 12 1/2c; Lake Superior herring, 20c per dozen; salt cod, 6 1/2c; Labrador herring, per barrel, \$1.00; salt mackerel, \$2.00 per kit; boneless fish, 5 1/2c per pound; fresh sea cod, big, 7c per pound; smelts, 8c; mackerel, 12 1/2c; fresh shad, 10c.

**GREEN FRUITS.**

The season for small fruits is opening. The season for oranges is now pretty well advanced and only late Valencia are coming in. Hood River strawberries are offering freely at lower prices than a week ago. Bananas are a little easier. Demand for all kinds of fruit is good and jobbing houses are very busy. We quote: Oranges, 90s, \$3.15; 112s, \$3.50, 126s, \$4.00, 150s, \$4.25, 171s-200s, \$4.75. Seedlings, \$3.50 to \$4.25; blood oranges in half boxes, \$2.25; Messina lemons, \$3; bananas, per bunch, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Hood River strawberries, \$1.15 per crate, California peaches, \$2.00 per box, plums, \$2.25, apricots, \$2.00; cherries, \$2.00 per 10-pound box; pineapples, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per dozen; figs, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 10-pound box, cartoon dates, per package, of 1-pound, 6c; new dates, 6c; elder in kegs or barrels, 35c per gallon; honey, 1-pound jars, \$1.50 a dozen; maple sugar, 14c; maple syrup, 2-pound tin, per dozen, \$2.25, half gallon tins, per dozen, \$6.50; gallons, \$12.00; Florida tomatoes, in 4-basket crates, \$6; native rhubarb 1 1/2c per lb. Egyptian onions, 4c per pound; cabbage, 8 1/2c per pound in 100-pound crates; lettuce 15c per dozen bunches; radish, 25c per dozen bunches; onions, 25c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, \$1.25 per dozen; asparagus, 6c per dozen.

**GROCERIES.**

Demand for all staple and fancy lines is good and jobbing houses have been quite busy throughout the week. As regards prices there is nothing to note in the way of changes locally. Canned goods remain the same. Green (H) coffee still remains at former prices here, but at primary points the market is easier at a reduction of from 1/2 to 1c per pound, which may be expected to follow here as soon as shipments now afloat reach Winnipeg. Rolled oats and cornmeal maintain their strength and there are no prospects of a decline as reports so far do not indicate a large oat crop either in Manitoba or the Northwestern States. Dried herring is almost impossible to obtain and the price is so high that it is interfering with demand. Currants are stronger for old stock, while the basis of prices for this year's crop has not yet been fixed. Raisins are unchanged. Dried and evaporated apples are firmer in consequence of the reports of damage to new Ontario crop by bad weather. Salt has been coming forward very slowly, the shipping capacity of the manufacturers having been very much overtaxed throughout the whole season so far. When navigation opened stocks at nearly all Manitoba points had reached the lowest possible ebb and it has been found extremely difficult to place the goods when they were wanted. Makers have now undertaken, however, to clean up all orders within a few days, and we expect to hear no more complaints on this score. For Winnipeg jobbing prices see page 976.

**HARDWARE.**

The improved crop conditions have benighted the hardware market very much. There is now a more confident feeling and jobbing houses are quite busy getting out shipments for the country trade. The amount of bulling going on in the city and country means much for the hardware trade this summer. There have been no changes in prices here this week, everything holding steady. Advances from manufacturing points indicate a fall in the demand for some lines, but as factories are mostly sold well ahead this does not concern them much and is expected to be only temporary. Winnipeg jobbing prices are given on another page.

**PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.**

The paint and oil merchants of the city are like all other wholesale dealers, feeling the benefit of the better crop reports. Business is good with them and the market steady. Advances received from Belgium since the glass strike was settled state that instead of this having the effect of

lowering prices it has been followed by an advance of 7 1/2 per cent. There is a very large call for glass at manufacturing points and makers find themselves unable to supply all the demand. Winnipeg jobbing prices will be found on another page.

**LUMBER.**

We note no changes in this market so far as prices are concerned. Mills are busy and lists are so low that there is not much room for cutting. In the city demand is active and yards are handling a lot of stuff. Country trade is not so good. Sash and doors are quiet. Hardwood is in good demand.

**SCRAP.**

There is a good demand for all kinds of old material. No. 1 cast iron, free from wrought and malleable, \$13.00 to \$17.00 per ton. No. 2 \$14.00 to \$5.00 per ton; wrought iron scrap, \$7 per ton; heavy copper, 10 to 12c per pound; copper bottoms, 10 to 11c per pound; red brass, 10 to 11c per pound; yellow brass, heavy, 8c per pound; light brass, 5 to 6c per pound; lead pipe or sea lead, 2 to 2 1/2c per pound; rap, country mixed, 50c per 100 pounds; rubbers, free from rivets, buckles and articles, 6c per pound; zinc scrap, 1c per pound; bones, clean, dry and bleached, \$5 to \$6 ton; bottles, quarts, 25c per dozen; pints, 15c per dozen.

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**

**WHEAT**—The course of the wheat markets during the last seven days has been gradually downward until traders are beginning to wonder where the bottom of prices is to be reached. The decline in value is from 3 to 4c per bushel on the week, which is a heavy drop in so short a time under what may be termed ordinary circumstances. The cause of the decline seems to be principally the favorable prospect for this year's winter and spring wheat crops in North America. On the 10th inst the United States government crop report for June was issued. It gave the average condition of winter wheat on June 1st as 87.5 against 94.1 on May 1st and 82.7 on June 1, 1900. The average condition of spring wheat was put at 92.0 compared with 87.3 on June 1, 1900. The acreage and condition are taken to indicate a prospect on June 1st of an aggregate yield of winter and spring wheat in the States of 661,000,000 bushels. At the same time last year the indicated crop was 523,000,000 bushels. The weather during the week has been favorable for the crop north and south. In the south harvest has fairly begun and it will creep northward every day now. There is some prospect that the spring wheat crop may be late in maturing as weather keeps wet and cool, and careful observers say that the crop though healthy and strong is backward. European crops show no change on the week. The prospects in Russia are excellent, but in Central and Western Europe only fair and in Germany poor. Europe continues to take large quantities of wheat and flour every week without increasing the amount on ocean passage or increasing port stocks on the other side. The American visible supply decreased last week 1,640,000 bushels against a decrease of 3,150,000 bushels the previous week and a decrease of 257,000 bushels same week last year. The world's shipments last week were 10,828,000 bushels compared to 8,639,000 bushels previous week and 7,422,000 bushels same week last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's decreased 3,750,000 bushels compared to a decrease of 3,500,000 bushels the previous week and a decrease of 1,500,000 bushels same week last year.

The local market for Manitoba wheat has seen very little business the last week. The decline in prices has deterred buyers and at the same time has caused holders to hold back from offering wheat at the drop. Sales have been made during the week all the way from 78 1/2c down to 74 1/2c for 1 hard in store Fort William. At close yesterday we quote 1 hard 75c, 2 hard 73c, 3 hard 69c in store Fort William spot or en route.

**FLOUR**—Demand is good and prices remain as follows: Ogdell's Hungarian, \$2.05; Glenora Patent, \$1.90; Alberta, \$1.70; Manitoba, \$1.55; Imperial XXXX, \$1.15; Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.15; Red Patent, \$1.80; Medora, \$1.45; XXXX, \$1.15 per sack of 98 pounds.

**MILLFEED**—Bran is worth \$11.50

per ton in bulk delivered, and shorts, \$13.50.

**GROUND FEED**—Pure oat chop is almost out of the market owing to the high price of oats. It is worth \$28 per ton delivered. Mixed barley and oats is worth \$25 per ton, corn \$22 per ton.

**COUNTRY WHEAT**—Now that seeding and other spring work is over farmers have more time to deliver grain and there is quite a revival in the movement from country points. Some of the country buyers have been kept quite busy during the past week with farmer's loads. The prices paid range from 55 to 62c per bushel according to quality and rate of freight.

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

**OATS**—Receipts are light and prices continue to firm up. This week we have to record another advance of 1c per bushel. We quote, Alberta oats in earlets on track, 40 to 47c per bushel, Manitoba oats, 45 to 46c per bushel.

**BARLEY**—None offering. **CORN**—Corn is in good demand at 1/2c to 1c decline. No. 3 grade is worth 50 1/2 to 51c per bushel in earlets on track, a decline of 1/2c since last Saturday.

**FLAX**—None offering. **HAY**—The fine rains of this week will make new hay plentiful in a very short time. Meanwhile baled, fresh is worth \$10 to \$11 per ton in earlets on track here and loose hay on the street is about the same.

**POLITRY**—There is nothing doing in poultry at present. Receipts are very light. A few live chickens are coming in at 50 to 60c per pair.

**DRESSED MEATS**—Western grass fed beef is a little more plentiful, but we note no change in prices yet. Dressed hogs are very firm at 8 1/2c per pound. We quote: Beef, fresh, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c per pound, veal, 7 to 8 1/2c per pound, fresh mutton, 11c per lb. hogs, 8 1/2c per pound.

**BUTTER**—Creamery.—This butter is hard to quote for the reason that dealers are not anxious to handle and are practically not buying at all. Most of the make is being shipped to British Columbia on consignment. So far as can be learned locally it is worth about 15c per pound at factories.

**BUTTER**—Dairy.—Receipts are large and increasing steadily. It is likely that the make this year will far surpass all previous records and the farmers will be lucky if they find a market for all they produce. Prices hold steady at 11 1/2c per pound, commission basis, for round lots; 13c for finest selected, and 10 to 11c for inferior grades, delivered here.

**CHEESE**—There is not much new cheese being bought as yet, but factories are offering large quantities and requests for quotations are numerous. The market is getting pretty clear of old stock and buying should commence soon. In the absence of business it is hard to fix prices, but dealers say that new cheese is worth about 7c per pound net, delivered here.

**VEGETABLES**—We quote: Potatoes, 50c per bushel for farmer's buds; carrots, 2c per lb; beets, 1c per lb; turnips, 25 to 30c per bushel; pars nips, 2 1/2c per pound; onions, \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel; cabbage, new, 3 1/2c per pound; celery, imported, 90c to \$1.25 per dozen; parsley, lettuce, radish and watercress, 20c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, \$1.25 per dozen; asparagus, 35 to 40c per dozen, the herb, 1 to 1 1/2c per pound.

**HIDES**—Receipts are light and the market quiet. Prices remain at 5 1/2c for No. 1's, 4 1/2c for No. 2's, and 3 1/2c for No. 3's. Sheep and lambskins are quiet at 40 to 70c each.

**WOOL**—New Manitoba wool is not arriving, but receipts so far have been light. Dealers are buying at 7c per pound.

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

**SENECA ROOT**—The rainy weather has interfered with digging, and there is very little root coming in. Dealers are a little more willing to buy now and one prominent house is advertising for shipments. We quote the price unchanged at 20 to 24c per pound according to quality.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**CATTLE**—Cattle are still very scarce, although some western grass fed stock have been unloaded here this week. The range for the best grades of beef cattle is 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c



best and 4 to 4½ for common to good.

**SHEEP**—There is very little doing in sheep. Receipts are light and the market unchanged at 4½ to 5c per pound off cars here.

**HOGS**—Receipts are light and the market firmer at an advance of ½c per pound, making the quotation for choice bacon hogs off cars here, 6c per pound.

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

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

**Manitoba Wheat Stocks.**

There were 1,477,922 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William on June 10. Receipts for the week were 27,683 bushels and shipments were 182,572 bushels. A year ago stocks in store at Fort William were 2,120,000 bushels. Stocks in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kiewitwin, Winnipeg and Interior points are estimated approximately at 3,235,000 bushels compared with 4,650,000 bushels a year ago, 6,550,000 bushels two years ago, 1,580,000 three years ago, 6,325,000 bushels four years ago, and 8,000,000 five years ago.

**April Fire Losses.**

Regarding the fire loss for April, the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says:

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of April, as compiled from our daily record shows a total of \$11,522,801. The figures for April, 1900, were \$2,727,000, and included \$12,000,000 for the Ottawa-Hull conflagration. The following comparative table will show the losses by months for the first four months of 1899, 1900 and 1901:

	1899	1900	1901
Jan.	\$10,718,000	\$11,522,801	\$10,554,850
Feb.	18,469,000	15,427,000	13,022,491
Mar.	11,433,000	13,339,200	15,026,250
Apr.	9,213,000	22,727,000	11,322,800

Totals \$49,833,000 \$60,258,200 \$50,930,000

The Jacksonville disaster will just about equalize the difference in favor of 1901 so far, as will be seen when our tabulation for May is published.

The fire underwriters are clearly losing heavily and more retirements must occur within the next few months. There appears to be little hope at present of such a readjustment of rates as will put the non-paying classes on a profitable basis.

**Montreal Export Cattle Market.**

There has been no improvement to note in local export live stock circles, according to Tuesday's Gazette. The demand for ocean freight space which is not already contracted for continues to be limited, and until there is a marked improvement in values abroad little activity in this direction is anticipated. Rates to Liverpool are easy at 3½ to 40s, and to London at 30s to 35s. The easier feeling in the western market, and the decline of 10c per 100 lbs. in the price for export cattle which took place at the end of last week did not last long, as on the following day, although the supply was large, the above reduction in prices was fully counteracted owing to a keen demand from shippers, and good to choice lots of cattle sold readily at from \$5 to \$5.40 per 100 lbs., and the indications are that present prices will be maintained, until exporters have filled the ocean space they have under contract. In regard to the embargo on Canadian cattle, the Dundee Advertiser says: When in 1896 the board of agriculture placed an absolute embargo on the importation of Canadian live cattle into Britain its spokesman declared that the health of our herds was his only thought. The suggestion that the step was inspired by protectionist motives was hotly repudiated. In a debate on the subject 40-day Mr. Hanbury would have difficulty in maintaining the old position. When

questioned by Sir John Lamb and Captain Sinclair last week he admitted that though since 1896, 800,000 Canadian cattle have been landed in British ports not a single case of lung disease has been found. But he added a remark which, besides being absolute nonsense, is unjustly injurious to Canada, and for which he will be taken to task, we have little doubt, by the Canadian government. He suggested that Canadian cattle were not proved free from disease by the fact that no trace of it had been found, "because there has not been the same necessity to make the same close examination of the lungs of the slaughtered cattle." Could anything be more at variance with the facts? When the cattle were introduced alive a close examination of their lungs was impossible. Since they have been slaughtered at the ports every carcass has been carefully examined by the inspectors of the municipalities.

**Toronto Grocery Prices.**

Toronto, June 15.

**SUGARS**—Granulated, delivered Toronto, \$1.75 to \$1.78; yellows, from \$1.50 to 4.50.

**SYRUPS**—Imperial gallon, medium, 32 special bright, 34 to 45c.

**MOLASSES**—West India, barrels 32 to 45c; New Orleans, 25 to 30c for medium, and 25 to 30c for light.

**COFFEES**—Rio, green, 85 to 112c; Mocha, 25 to 30c; Java, 26 to 30c.

**TEAS**—Japan, low grade, 15 to 25c per lb.; Young Hyson, seconds, 16 to 18c; first, 25 to 30c; green Ceylon, 16 to 25c; Indian, 18 to 25c; Congou, low grade, 14 to 16c; medium, 20 to 25c; first, 30 to 45c; Ceylon, 16 to 25c; Formosa, 25 to 30c.

**CANADIAN FRUITS**—Tomatoes, 75 to 80c; peas, 70 to 75c; corn, 70 to 75c; beans, 80 to 85c; dried selected peas, \$1.00 to \$1.20; pumpkins, 80c; raspberries, 25c; \$1.75 to \$2.00; peaches, 25c; \$1.50 to \$2.00; apples, 25c; 70 to 80c; pineapple, 25c; \$2.50 to \$2.75; do 25c; \$2.00; do 25c; \$2.50; plums, 25c; \$1.00 to \$1.20; Salmon—Chums, 10 to 15c; Cohoes, prime dark pink fish, \$1.50 to \$1.75; sockeyes, red, \$1.00 to \$1.25; lobsters, halves, \$1.50 to \$1.75; tails, lbs., \$2.50, lbs., \$3.75.

**GRAIN**—Canadian milled base 7 to 8c; Java 6 to 7c; China 5 to 6c; Japan, 4 to 5c.

**SPICES**—Ginger Jamaica, 25c; Ceylon, 20c; cloves, Zanzibar 15 to 20c; Amboyna, 20 to 25c; Penang 20 to 25c; allspice, 15c; nutmeg, 30 to 35c; cream tartar, pure 25 to 30c; compound, 15 to 20c; pepper, black, pure Singapore, 15c; Penang, 15c; compound, 10 to 15c; pepper, pure white, 25 to 30c.

**FRUITS**—Raisins—Valencia, seedling 6 to 7c; off stalk, 5 to 6c; California 7 to 8c; French Mission, 7 to 8c; Sultan, 7 to 8c; California currants 10c; Patras, 10 to 11c; Valencias, 12 to 13c; California dried fruits—Apples, 10 to 12c; peaches, 8 to 12c; oranges 7 to 8c; 8 to 10c; 8 to 10c; 8 to 10c; Sultan, 10 to 12c; Hallowee dates, 4 to 5c.

**FRUIT**—Orange, 12 to 13c; lemon, 10 to 12c; citron, 12 to 13c.

**NUTS**—Shelled Valencia almonds, 35c; shelled Jordan almonds, 42 to 45c; Bordeaux walnuts, 10 to 11c; shelled walnuts 20 to 25c; Greenolives, 12 to 13c; Stilly olives, 11 to 12c.

**Tenders.**

Tenders are wanted for the purchase and removal of the buildings on the corner of Main and Graham streets, Winnipeg.

Tenders for an addition and alterations to St. Matthew's church, corner Sherbrooke street and Ellice avenue, Winnipeg, will be received by H. Gray until June 15.

Tenders are requested for all trades in connection with the erection of a business block on Main street, Winnipeg, for D. Lennon. Tenders to be in by the 17th of June.

Tenders are wanted for the construction of a frame church building 24x36 feet at Claudioboye. Bids are to be sent before the 25th inst. to E. Millidge, Claudioboye P. O.

The school district of Binscarth, Manitoba, is offering \$1,000 of debentures bearing 7 per cent. Interest for sale by tender. Bids are to be sent before June 29 to H. H. Johnston, Binscarth.

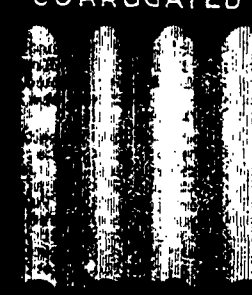
Sealed tenders addressed to the chairman of the committee on works, Winnipeg, for the supply of \$0,000 vitrified bricks for street paving (prices are also invited for stone blocks), will be received at the office of the city clerk up to 8.30 p. m., on Thursday, June 27.

The Northwest Assembly, which has been in session at Regina for some weeks prorogued on Wednesday afternoon.

H. J. Costigan, formerly of Winnipeg, has resigned his position of collector of customs at Ottawa and will retire from the service.

**THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY LIMITED**

CORRUGATED IRON



**TORONTO, CANADA.**

*Good Reasons*

**Why OUR CORRUGATED IRON**

*Is preferred by those who know.*

We use only best Apollo or English sheets.

The corrugations are pressed one at a time—not rolled—fitting perfectly, both at ends and sides without waste.

No scale, pin holes or other defects are ever found in our goods.

The galvanized sheets are coated on both sides with all the galvanizing material that can adhere to them.


The painted sheets are coated on both sides with Sherwin-Williams best quality paint.

We furnish any size or gauge required—either curved or straight.

If you desire durable quality and certain economical satisfaction, send us your specifications or write for further information.

**THOS. BLACK, Selling Agent, 131 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg**

# Pure Gold Turkish Coffee



The best drink in Canada. In 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. tins.

Samples free and complete satisfaction guaranteed.

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**PURE GOLD CO.**

Toronto



**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

**PRICES AT VANCOUVER.**  
City write to The Commercial.

Vancouver, June 15.  
British Columbia creameries are cutting the price of butter, and as a result eastern butter is badly handicapped. The cut amounts to 4c per pound. Manitoba creamery is 2c lower. Manitoba butter is 4c lower. In the way of fruits apricots are 70c; \$1 lower, peaches 25c lower and strawberries are \$1.25 to \$1.75 lower.

**GRAIN**—Wheat, \$30 per ton, oats, \$34 per ton; corn, \$23 per ton.

**FLOUR**—Delivered B. C. patents—Manitoba patent, 40 barrel, \$4.00; strong baker's, \$4.00; Oregon, \$4.60 per barrel; Edmonton, B. C. patents, \$4.80.

**FEED**—National Mills chops, \$25 per ton; bran, \$21; shorts, \$23; old cake meal, \$35 ton local, Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

**HAY**—Shuswap, double pressed, \$24 per ton. Fraser River valley, \$18 per ton, or dinary hales, \$12.

**MEAL**—Rolled oats, 20lb sack, \$3.00; two 45lb sacks, \$3.10; four 22 1/2 lb sacks, \$3.00. Ten 7lb sacks, \$2.50, oatmeal in 10lb sacks, per 100lb, \$3.50, in 50lb sacks, \$3.25 per 100lb.

**HIDES AND WOOL**—Sound heavy steers 7 1/2c per lb; medium, 6 1/2c; light cows, 5 1/2c; sheep, 4 1/2c. November killed, 30c each; deer skins, grown, 8c; deer skins, dry, 20c lb; wool, 60 to 10c lb.

**LIVESTOCK**—Steers \$5.50 to \$6 per 100lb, sheep, \$4.75 per 100lb; lambs, 4 to \$4.75; hogs, \$6 to \$8.25.

**Poultry**—Fowl, 6c to 7c.

**DRESSED MEATS**—Beef, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c; mutton, 11 1/2 to 12c; pork, 8c; veal, 10 1/2 to 11c.

**CURED MEATS**—Hams, 15 1/2 to 16c, break fast bacon, 16 1/2 to 17c; hocks, 15c; long clear, 15c; rolls, 14c; smoked shins, 14c.

**LARD**—Thus, 13 1/2c per lb; lard, 12 1/2c; tallow, 12 1/2c.

**BUTTER**—Local creamery, 20 1/2 to 21c. Manitoba creamery, 20 1/2 to 21c, dairy, local, 16c. Manitoba dairy, 16c; Ontario, 16c.

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

**CHEESE**—Manitoba, 12 1/2c.

**VEGETABLES**—Fraser River valley potatoes, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per ton; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; new potatoes, 2 1/2 to 3c per pound; cucumbers, local, \$2.50 per box; peas, 8c; California onions, 2 1/2c per pound; sweet potatoes, 3 1/2c; tomatoes, \$2 per box; cabbage, 2 1/2 to 3c; asparagus, 10 to 12c.

**FISH**—Flounders, 3c; smelts, 5c; sea bass, 4c; whiting, 5c; cod, 5c; halibut, 6c; salmon, 10c; cod, 6c per lb; crabs, 60c per dozen; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; smoked herring, 9c; shrimps, 20c.

**GREEN FRUITS**—California havel or oranges, \$2.50 to \$3.25; lemons, \$3.00 to \$3.25; bananas, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Tasmanian apples, \$1.75; Australian apples, \$3.00 to \$3.25; cherries, \$1.25 light, \$1.40 dark; box: boxes: apricots, \$1.75; plums, \$2.00; peaches, \$1.75; Oregon strawberries, in large crates, \$2.75 to \$3.

**NUTS**—Almonds, 15 1/2 to 16c, filberts, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 14c; Brazil, 18c, walnuts, 14c per lb; coconuts, 90c to \$1 per dozen.

**SUGARS**—Powdered, felling and bar C. C. Park lump, 6c; granulated, 5c extra C. C. fancy yellow, 4 1/2c; yellow, 4 1/2c per lb.

**SYRUPS**—30 gal. barrels, 2 1/2 c. 10 gal. kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gal. tins, \$1.75 each; 1 gal. tin, \$1.50 case of 10; 1/2 gal. tins, \$5.25 case of 20.

**CANNED GOODS**—Corn, \$1.00; peas, \$1.05 to \$1.10; tomatoes, \$1.20; beans, \$1.25.

**HARDWARE**—Bar Iron—Base, \$2.75. Horse shoe nails, discount 50 and 10 per cent; horse shoes, kegs, \$4.75, nails, base price, cut, \$1.25, wire, \$1.70; rope, Manila, 14c; boiled oil, 10c; white lead, \$8.00; putty, \$3.50, barbed wire, \$4.50 per 100lb, glass, first break, \$4.75.

**PRICES IN THE KOOTENAY.**

Special to The Commercial.  
Nelson, June 15.  
Butter—Creamery butter is worth 20 to 22c. Dairy butter receipts are increasing. Old potatoes are done. New California potatoes are worth 3c per pound.  
Butter Fresh Manitoba creamery, 20c to 22c.  
Eggs—17c. Several cars have arrived from Ontario.  
Cheese—12c.  
Oats—Per ton, \$30.  
Millfeed—Bran, \$20, shorts, \$22 per ton.  
Flour—Manitoba Patent, \$5.20.

**British Columbia Notes.**

John E. Wood will open in the furniture business at Revelstoke shortly.  
Paul E. Ladner, of Ladner, is about to open a butcher business at Port Essington.  
C. C. McKenzie has bought out the electrical supply business of Thos. Watson, at Victoria.  
Henry Short & Sons, gunmakers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership, H. Short and Richard Short will continue the business.

Amos R. Rumberger has bought out the interest of his brother G. W. in the business of Morrill, Thompson & Co., at Phoenix.  
Charles Dickinson, carrying on business at Vancouver as the M. P. D. Company, has assigned to Arthur Brahm Diblock, of Vancouver, accountant, for the benefit of his creditors.  
The Similkameen Valley Coal Company has been formed for the purpose of taking up lands in the Similkameen district where large coal deposits have been discovered. H. H. Pitts and M. L. Grimmett are the principal local shareholders.

Steps are being taken to organize all the stevedore interests of British Columbia and Puget Sound, under one control. The combine, it is said, will be connected with one of the largest stevedoring firms in San Francisco, and it is believed that the present amalgamation will be followed by one eventually taking in the whole Pacific coast.

Nanaimo business men have taken the initiative in an attempt to secure a portion of the halibut fishing industry of the Queen Charlotte Island waters. Encouraged by the success of the Vancouver steamer New England, a company is about to be formed with a large capital to cultivate the business.—Victoria Times.

A new lumber business is being established at Fernie under the name The Logan Lumber company. A mill is being built which will have a capacity of 35,000 feet per day. Valuable timber limits have been acquired. Besides a large local demand it is expected that there will be a profitable business shipping to the Northwest Territories and Manitoba.

A letter from Greenwood, states that plans are maturing for the early construction of the proposed railway from Vernon to Midway. This road is practically an extension of the present Shuswap & Okanogan Railway, and will form the connecting link between that branch and the Columbia & Western Railway, starting as it will from Vernon, and running via Mission Valley, Mission Creek, West Fork of Kettle River down to Midway, the present western terminus of the last-mentioned railway.

Certificates of incorporation have been issued to the following companies: The British Columbia Fish Company, Limited, capital \$25,000, head office, Vancouver. H. Bell-Irving & Company Limited, capital \$300,000, general commission, shipping, estate and insurance agents; head office, Vancouver. The Victoria Commission Company, Limited, capital \$10,000, stock brokers, commission, financial, real estate and general agents, head office, Victoria.

Telegraphic advices from Vancouver on Monday indicated that trouble is threatening in the canning industry. The grand lodge of the Fishermen's union reported to the executive of the Cannery's combine on Monday that the white fishermen and Indians have declined to accept the offer of the cannery. The proposition was to pay twelve cents for sockeyes during July and ten cents during August, with the understanding that the price would be lowered thereafter if the run was too big to handle. The cannery's executive informed the fishermen's executive that their demand was simply out of the question and was not considered, but that the time for the payment of twelve cents per fish would be extended until August 3, thus taking in another Saturday. Dr. Bell-Irving, chairman of the cannery's executive, states that he does not believe that the fishermen will accept the proposition of the cannery, who were not prepared to make any further concessions but would go on and put up their pack with any fishermen, Japanese, Indians or whites, who would accept their terms.

**Railway and Traffic Matters.**

Geo. Stephen has been appointed chief clerk to Traffic Manager Shaw, of the Canadian Northern railway.  
Chief Engineer Tye, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, passed through Winnipeg this week en route to Montreal from British Columbia, where he has been looking over the lines of proposed roads in the Kootenay country.  
W. B. Lanigan, of the assistant general freight agent's office at Toronto, has been appointed to succeed Geo. H. Shaw, formerly assistant general freight agent of the western division, who has entered the service of the Canadian Northern.  
Elias Rogers is now in the west

making arrangements for the immediate construction of the Crow's Nest Southern railway, which is the line to connect the Great Northern road with the coal fields of southeastern British Columbia.

A delegation composed of J. N. Barber, C. S. Findlayson, Robt. Henry Robt. White, Alex. Porter and Henry Knight, waited upon Premier Roblin on Monday afternoon at Killarney requesting a line of railway into Wakopa district. After hearing the arguments of the different delegates the premier promised to take the matter up and treat with it as the circumstances warranted.

The Great Northern Railway company is reported to have purchased the Great Falls and Canada railway the narrow guag road which runs from Great Falls to Shelby Junction, joining at the latter point the Alberta Railway & Coal company road, forming with it the line between Great Falls, Montana, and Lethbridge, in Alberta. The length of the line effected by this purchase is 151 miles.

The appointment of Geo. H. Shaw, formerly assistant general freight agent of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg, to be traffic manager of the Canadian Northern road, is an extremely popular one with the business people of this country. While patrons of the C. P. R. will be sorry to miss Mr. Shaw from his accustomed place in the offices of that company they will be glad to know that they are still to have the pleasure of doing business with him as one of the principal officers of the other road. Mr. Shaw has long been recognized as an exceptionally capable man in his particular line. He has been connected with the C. P. R. service since 1882. He assumed his new duties on Wednesday of this week.

**MINING MATTERS.**

**NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.**

The mill at the Mikado mine, Rat. Portage, will be shut down until development work has been pushed a little further.

The Reliance mine, Wabigoon district, is expected to start up again shortly, and will be worked regularly hereafter.

At the ordinary general meeting of the Mikado Gold Mining company, of London, on May 21, Colonel Englewood, the chairman, announced that a recent cablegram from the local director reported that the north end of No. 7 level showed marked improvement, and the chairman added, that in lode No. 2, the present workings, 60 feet below, indicated that the rich streak is continuing in depth, a deposit having been met with in the 240 feet level, immediately below, from which about £300 gold had been taken from 10 cwt. of ore. The advice of the chairman to carry out further development, and in the meantime to close down the mills to save fuel and surface expenses until pay ore was accumulated for development, was adopted.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Rossland ore shipments last week amounted to 5,425 tons.

The Jamieson Creek Dredging Company has a new dredge nearly completed with which it will dredge the Thompson river for gold.

The work of installing a plant at the Enterprise mine near Nelson is proceeding rapidly. A new concentrator is being erected and other necessary work being done which will permit shipping operations to be undertaken shortly.

Shipments of ore from the Boundary district during the first six days of June amounted in all to 6,614 tons, 3,750 of which were from the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill Group. For the year so far the shipments have been 142,651 tons, as against 97,431 last year.

The organization of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, with a capital of \$15,000,000, is now practically complete. A meeting is to be held in Montreal this month for the election of officers. The work of doubling the capacity of the Granby smelter at Greenwood as well as installing a converter plant, is now well under way. The grading of the site for the buildings has been completed, and a large force of stone masons is engaged in laying the various foundations. The two new

furnaces will each have a capacity of 320 tons, making the total capacity of the smelter 1,280 tons daily. Then the crushing and sampling plant will also be enlarged. The proposed addition will crush and sample 1,000 tons daily, making the total daily capacity of the crushing and sampling plant 1,500 tons per day. Additional ore bins will also be built. They will have a carrying capacity of 1,000 tons and will, with the existing bins, provide a total capacity of 10,000 tons. The new converter plant will have a capacity of from 150 to 200 tons daily.

A special dispatch from Montreal on June 5 said: A special meeting of the English-Canadian Mining company was held this afternoon. The chairman, W. Morshead, of London, read a report stating that the company had been heavily swindled by some of its promoters resident in the west, who had, he said, misappropriated the shareholders' money to the extent of about \$250,000, and had besides mismanaged the properties and prevented them from producing gold as they should. They had also, he said, taken out seizures on the property on the strength of unfounded claims against it.

After two years of idleness the Evening Star group, on Dayton Creek, has resumed operations. Dunc Macpherson has taken up a small force of miners. The Star group is owned by Hugh Sutherland, and at one time was the heaviest employer of labor in the camp. When the labor troubles came on two years ago it closed down and has remained idle ever since. Last fall the group was surveyed and crown granted and the title made good. The present operations will be confined to surface work, in tracing the lead down the hill, but it is likely the property will open up in full swing later on. The Evening Star is one of the best known and most promising groups in the camp.—Rossland Miner.

A series of articles on the auriferous quartz deposits of southern British Columbia by J. D. Kendall, which have already appeared in The British Columbia Review of London, have been reprinted in book form. Mr. Kendall deals very ably with the subject of auriferous quartz mining, and describes in detail the history of several properties, illustrating his description with maps and diagrams. He speaks strongly upon the fact of the immense amount of swindling that has been done in connection with mining properties, and mentions particularly the adverse reports which were sent in by the superintendents regarding the Golden Cache property, and which were kept from the public. In regard to the future he says: "If the auriferous quartz and other mineral deposits of British Columbia be worked efficiently and fairly for the metal or mineral value in them they will yield handsome returns. Much disappointment has, no doubt, naturally been felt with the results hitherto obtained. The fault, however, does not rest with the mineral resources of the province, but here. If any other business were managed with the reckless incompetence that has characterized by far the greater part of the so-called mining enterprises of British companies in western Canada, its results must of necessity be equally unsatisfactory."

It is stated that the Canadian Northern company will re-construct the old Hudson's Bay railway line from Winnipeg in a northwesterly direction to Shoal Lake.

At a special meeting of the Boston chamber of commerce held on Wednesday, a resolution was offered, citing that "our increased export trade has been the unmistakable cause of the large part of our industrial prosperity, that, in the absence of special trade treaties with foreign nations, we may soon experience a serious decline in export products, that Canada is our nearest and in some respects our best foreign market, and we should lose no time in permanently securing it, that the Boston chamber of commerce send to the president, the following petition and request the chambers of commerce and boards of trade of every American city to forward similar materials: To His Excellency the President—The Boston chamber of commerce earnestly petitions that such steps as are necessary be taken to reconvene the United States and British joint commission for the purpose of preparing, on a basis of equivalent concessions, a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, which may be brought before congress for its approval at its next session."



Chicago Hide Market.

Market prices this week have been very steady, says Hide and Leather of Saturday last. The demand is fully equal to the supply of hides. Heavy cows are scarce and higher. Calfskins were inactive owing to the buyer and seller being about the same on city skins. Hides are reported as not being offered freely at country points. Prices generally above buyers' views. A better demand and more inquiry prevails in the eastern markets. Hides being of improved quality is the principal cause of the demand. Packer hides, especially heavy weights, are higher than last year at this time, but native cows are lower than last year, with large stocks of light native cows on hand.

No. 1 heavy steers, 60 pounds and up, free of brands and grubs, have ruled at about the same price for several weeks; quoted at 8 1/2c for a regular selection of country receipts. Outside packers, which are shipped to this market, command a higher price according to the condition and quality.

No. 1 heavy cows, 60 pounds and over, free from grubs and brands, are in active demand. Stocks are very small, as a majority of the receipts of country hides run under 60 pounds. Sales were made some time ago at 8 1/2c, which are now being delivered; the quotations to-day are 8 1/2c; No. 2, 7 1/2c; some asking 1/4c higher for late receipts.

Branded cows and steers in good demand if suitable for sole leather. Hides that average 55 to 58 pounds, out of bundle, are quoted at 8 to 8 1/2c flat. Texas branded have sold at 8 1/2c at outside points. One car, 50 pounds average, mostly cows, sold at 7c out of pack. Under 40 pounds are in less demand. Nominal quotations, 6 1/2c. A number of cars heavy average were shipped out at 8c flat.

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 pounds, free of grubs and brands, have been well taken at 8 1/2c. The supply is reported rather limited at present, and the above price is freely bid. No. 2 go at 7 1/2c, although a dealer claims 7 1/2c has been paid for all No. 2. About 10,000 have been shipped out during the week at 8 1/2 and 7 1/2c.

No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 pounds, free of grubs and brands, continue rather quiet. Tanners prefer better hides, waiting for short-hauled without grubs. Nominal quotations 7 1/2 to 8c; No. 2, 1c less. Sales, one car at 8 and 7c.

Bulls are about the same in price as last week. So flat for original lots, which run a fair per cent of short hair and a medium average; branded 1c less.

No. 1 kips, 15 to 25 pounds, quoted at 8 1/2 to 8 1/4c; No. 2, 1 1/2c less. The quality is improving some; veals are in such limited supply there are no established quotations.

Deakins have been in good demand all the season, skins weighing 7 to 8 pounds, if well taken off, command 50 to 52 1/2c; under 7 pounds, 60 to 62 1/2c.

SULPHUR IN RUSSIA.

The United States consul at Erebun reports the discovery of a large area of sulphur deposits in the trans-Caspian territory of Siberia. They are situated about 100 miles from the city Khiva and about 168 miles from the station Ashkhabad, on the trans-Caspian railroad, and cover an area of some 15,000 acres. The sulphur forms about 60 per cent of the sandstone in which it occurs, in three little groups of hills northwest of the Ungus Valley. The local conditions for obtaining this product are said to be so favorable that no shafts nor great quarrying will be required, although it will be necessary to build a narrow-gauge railway of 168 miles to Ashkhabad.

The boundary commissions of the American and Canadian governments, now engaged in re-locating the international line on the western slope of the Cascade mountains have completed their work through the Mount Baker mining district. They find that it turns three-fifths of a mile further south than has been heretofore supposed, but all of the more valuable mines remain on United States territory.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references, and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 353 Carlton Bldg., Chicago.

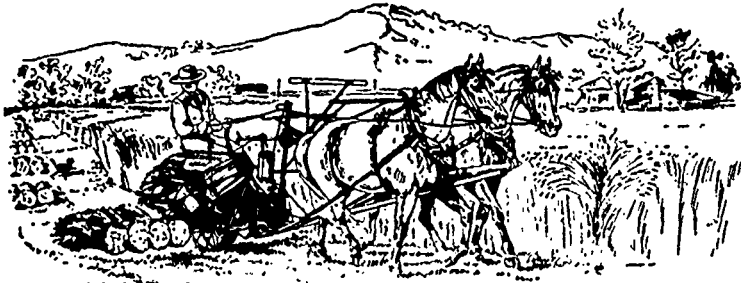
WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

Table with multiple columns: GROCERIES, Dried Fruits, Tea, CURED MEATS, ETC. Includes items like Apples, Peaches, Nuts, Sugar, Coffee, Cigarettes, Fish, and various meats and oils.

Special Prices Canned Goods, Teas, Etc.; Etc. See Mr. C. R. Dixon Wholesale Grocers. LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Hamilton. G. R. DIXON, CALGARY.

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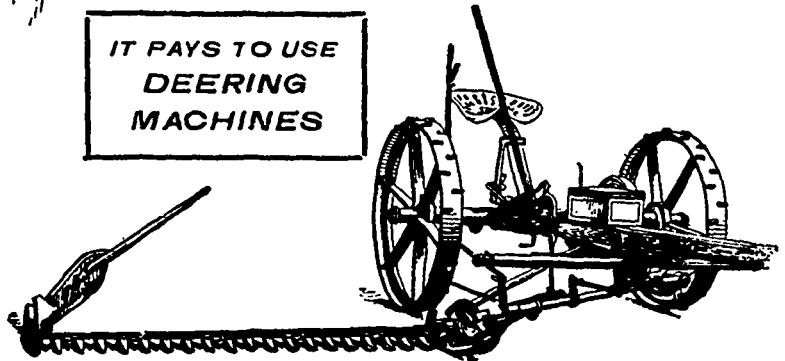
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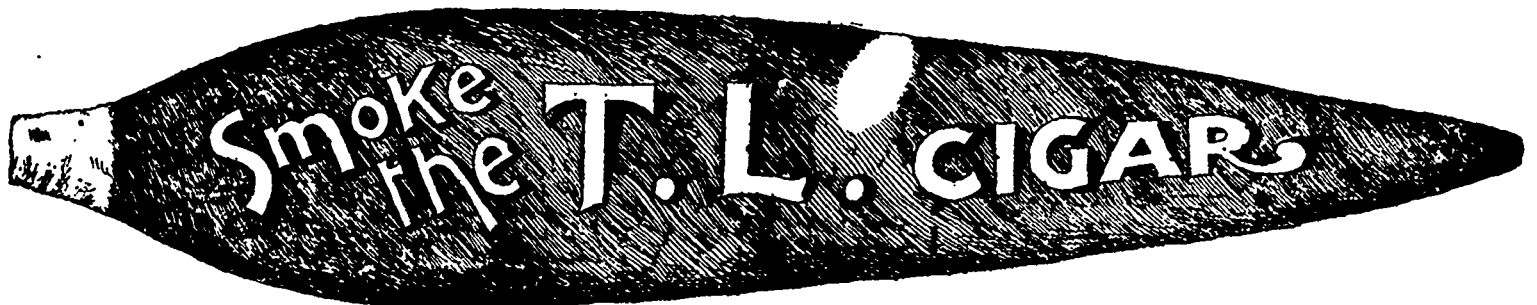
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Built to do business, and its doing it daily everywhere.—Pure Havana Filler and Sumatra Wrapper.

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<p>Island City Prepared House Paint. Island City Floor Paint. Island City Roof Paint. Island City Pure White Lead.</p>		<p>OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: 131 BANNATYNE ST. EAST</p> <p>TEL. NO. 600 P. O. BOX 679</p> <p><b>MACKENZIE BROS.</b></p> <p>AGENTS FOR <b>P. D. DODS &amp; CO.</b></p> <p><b>Manufacturers Paints, Varnishes and Dry Colors</b></p> <p>Proprietors Island City Paint and Varnish Works, Montreal.</p> <p>Stock in Winnipeg.</p> <p><b>WINNIPEG</b></p>		<p>Decorators' White Lead Island City Varnishes: Coach, Carriage, Japan, Furniture. Island City Dry Colors, Etc.</p>
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### Grocery Trade Notes.

Cable advices from Barbadoes quote molasses at 1 1/2¢ per white gallon, first cost, including cost of puncheon, but not any charges. Large sales made.

The decrease in the world's visible of coffee during May was 166,791 bags, or somewhat smaller than generally expected, due to the net gain of 66,300 bags in London stock.

A New York report says. First steamer arrivals of new crop fancy Java tea were placed on offer and sales recorded amounted to about 230 packages, ranging from 15 to 150 lbs. per cwt. Freezer arrivals are expected within the next two weeks.

The total imports of sugars into Canada in 1899 amounted to 265,823,389 pounds, valued at \$3,883,443, upon which \$1,922,556 duty was collected, and in 1900 the imports were 304,690,148 pounds, valued at \$7,228,218, upon which \$2,286,123 duty was collected.

On the fibbers situation a leading firm says "The market in Sicily has advanced somewhat, owing, it is thought, to the fact that the crop is to the coming crop. It is too early as yet for growers to give any definite advice, but it is probable that the crop, in any event, will be larger than last year, and the steaming power available is larger than are usually held there at this season of the year."

Light in a report issued May 18 says in regard to acreage sown for the next beet sugar crop that Germany increased to 4,330,000 acres, France a decrease of 4 per cent, Belgium a decrease of 3.53 per cent, Holland an increase of 3.23 per cent, Sweden less, and Denmark and Russia more than last year. The United States is the only crop at an increase of a little more than 5 per cent in acreage, or say about 300,000 tons increased crop prospects under the most favorable conditions.

On the strength of a reprinted copy of a bill which appeared in a Scotch contemporary the statement was recently made in these columns that the legislative assembly of Indiana had decided to prohibit the sale and use of baking powder containing bicarbonate of potassium within that state on the ground that it was an injurious substance. This provision was part of a new pure food law. It now appears that this feature of the bill was withdrawn and that the provision is not in the law as it stands. Bicarbonate of potassium is the scientific name for cream of tartar, which is extensively used in making baking powder.

In connection with the situation on dried fruits a leading firm of New York, reports as follows: "A steady demand from various quarters for currants has reduced the stock here to such an extent that we doubt if 500 barrels good quality could be secured on the spot here. If buyers were willing to pay higher figures than those now ruling. Of the 2,400 barrels due on the 10th inst. per steamer Asia only about 1,000 barrels are likely to be offered to the market, the remainder having been bought by cleaners. Scarcity here and higher prices abroad induce us to believe market here will net 10¢ per pound before the end of June. Fruits available at the end of May 15 say: "We doubt if 1,000 tons merchantable currants remain in Greece, and by the end of July every pound will have left this country." Last reports from Smyrna say that only 100 tons SuKanna remains remain there, and prices rising."

### THE HARDWARE TRADE.

#### PITTSBURGH AND STEEL.

According to a writer in the current century, "the great product of Pittsburgh district in this present age is, strictly speaking, not iron, but steel. As a commercial commodity, the one has largely displaced the other. There are, to be sure, in almost every city foundries which handle only the metal which was once prominent in the manufacturing world, but rails for steam and electric lines, beams for ships and skyscrapers, armor plate for war vessels, and heavy supports for bridges—in fact, all the commodities which can be produced profitably in large quantities—are formed of steel, and thus the product of nearly all the great plants in this crowded district reaches the consuming world in the form of the tougher and more elastic metal. Pittsburgh sends each year millions of tons of this valuable metal, and enough, indeed, to fill a line of freight

cars extending almost across the Atlantic, if such a thing were possible, and forming a stock in trade representing more money than the United States government receives in revenues from all sources within a year. Although many of the immense iron and steel making plants which surround Pittsburgh are under one general management, each institution is complete in itself. On the map the names of Braddock, Bessemer, Rankin, Duquesne, Homestead and Munhall stand only for suburbs of the Iron City. Each, however, forms an important link in the chain of monster plants which stretches up the valley of the Monongahela zig-zagging back and forth across the river. These great establishments are not duplicates of one another, and yet to a certain extent the difference is only in detail. The rapid evolution of steel from iron ore may be watched in almost any one of them. The strands of burning metal, after having been pounded and pressed and rolled, may be measured off for the market as rails, sheets, boiler plates or any other of a score of forms, but the genesis of all is the same."

### HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

The Standard Oil Company is reported to have secured control of the seal oil business of Newfoundland so far as this relates to shipments to Canada and the United States.

The pig iron market of the United States is very weak. In spite of the strength in other metals. Southern pig has dropped about a dollar a ton. Business in this particular branch is decidedly light. Many factories seem to believe that the lull is only temporary.

### THE LUMBER TRADE.

#### IMPORTANT LUMBER APPOINTMENT.

Some little interest has attached to the appointment of a successor to the



DUNCUN SINCLAIR.

late A. F. E. Phillips, agent for the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, and the Brunner Saw Mills Company in Manitoba and the Territories, and it is understood that there were a number of applications for the position. The trade will be pleased to learn that the appointment has gone to Duncun Sinclair, who has been a well known figure in the lumber trade of the west since the days of the Winnipeg boom. Mr. Sinclair came to Winnipeg in 1882, and entered the service of D. E. Sprague in connection with the lumber mill business on Point Douglas and has been employed there continuously ever since, most of the time as business manager. He entered upon his new duties this week and is now out of town visiting the customers of his company at country points. It is his intention to cover the whole of his territory in the early part of the month. He has opened an office at 482 Main Street, Winnipeg, where all communications may be addressed. We present herewith a half-tone engraving of the gentleman, taken from a recent photo, which will serve to introduce him to the few lumbermen doing business in the west who have not already had the pleasure of meeting him. The lumber companies for which he will do business are to be congratulated upon having secured such a capable representative.

### REDUCING VALUES LOWERS PRICES.

There is, says the American Lumberman a constant tendency in the

lumber trade to lessen dimensions and to lower grades. In the pine building lumber trade thicknesses and widths have been reduced, and in all kinds of lumber grades have been modified into forms which would have been considered defects a few years ago. In the hardwoods the growing application of the term "bright sap shall be considered no defect" is an example.

There are legitimate arguments for a good many of these changes. If flooring 1 1/2" or 1 3/4" thick is just as good as that 1/2" inch thick, adopting the thinner as a standard lessens the drain upon our forest resources, lowers cost to consumers, makes a saving in transportation charges, etc. Readjustment of grades is perhaps desirable to bring them into accord with the poorer qualities of the logs that are coming to the mills, and the multiplying grades also tends to more complete and economic utilization of the lumber product of the country.

But there is one argument that is always used when the intrinsic value of lumber is lowered that is absolutely fallacious. It is that the lessening of dimensions or lowering of the grade is equivalent to the raising of the price, whereby the producers or handlers may profit. A temporary benefit may be secured in this manner, but the intrinsic value of the commodity will lower its price in precisely equal ratio. Buyers cannot be fooled as to these things, and even if they could competition among producers and handlers will bring about the reduction. Every time a fraction of an inch is taken off from standard thicknesses and widths a lowering of the price is in prospect. Every low grade is indicative of quality defects which are expected. The fact was referred to in strong terms at the National Hardwood Lumber Association meeting last week.

Lumbermen should not fool themselves on this proposition. To make these changes may be good things to do. It may be a profitable thing from other considerations, but it will not be equivalent to raising the price, which is the object of the manufacturer. The equal value of the commodity, without regard to the attempts of the producers to fool themselves and other people.

### THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

#### CUT IN CANADIAN COTTON GOODS.

Toronto houses were somewhat astonished this week, says the Toronto Globe, on the announcement by Canadian mills that a cut in the prices of certain important lines had been made. It was stated in this column last week that Canadian manufacturers were shading prices to stimulate business in fall goods. This has been followed by a more important reduction in values, and the reason asserted now for the reductions is that it is due to the competition of American goods. The Canadian makers are trying to keep the foreign goods out of the market, but in the hope of being able to restore prices later on, they have not issued new lists. The reductions made are in a few numbers of grey cottons, a few numbers of white cottons, two numbers of tickings and in denims; the greatest reduction is in the latter line, it being 10 per cent., pretty well the whole range of denims being reduced. The Canadian goods are being sold by local people at even lower than the reduced prices now quoted, but nevertheless the reductions made the past few days tend to unsettle the market for the lines affected.

### DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

One of the nobby things in the way of belt fastening is a new one called the Dip Buckle which is meant to be worn with the straight front corsets, which are so popular at present. This buckle is in three parts and has a very pretty effect when properly adjusted.

Reports from wholesale centres of Europe and India indicate that warmer weather there is stimulating the demand for summer wearing apparel and these are now moving out from wholesale warehouses quite actively. Among the more popular styles are dress muslins, Victoria lawns, piques, figu-

ed muslins, etc. Serges for boating costumes are also in demand. Plain and colored chambrays and plain dress lines are also in demand. Tourists are buying Canadian homespun freely.

A Belfast letter of May 21 says of linens: The general situation remains practically as last reported. Here and there inquiries may have increased a little, but speaking of the trade as a whole there has been no increase in buying. Easier prices are reported in a few instances, but these have been only for stock lots. For orders ahead prices are quite firm, and with cost of production at the present level there is little prospect of buyers doing any better at a later date. A very steady and increasing trade has been passing in a variety of goods, both linen and union

### Daily Trade Notes.

At the Brockville cheese market last Thursday the offerings were unusually large, amounting to 4,000 boxes, all of which sold at 8 1/2¢. A year ago the price was 9 1/2¢.

### THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

#### THE TWINE MARKET.

The twine market's lack of strength, which for several weeks has been evident, has been further emphasized during the past few days. Some of the sellers who have been offering slight concessions in price, as compared with the top rate, now evince a disposition to make still deeper cuts and the range of prices now covers an important difference. The general tone of the market is weak and the whole twine atmosphere seems to be heavy with the fear that "something is going to happen." The 8 1/2-cent basis is ignored by a majority of houses, the few that still maintain it having confidence that the situation does not at this time warrant a reduction in price.

The prospect for small grain has been greatly modified by recent developments. In some places and abnormally cool weather in others have retarded the growth of wheat and while the effect upon the actual yield of grain might not be a serious matter, it is now plain to see that the basis is ignored by a majority of houses, the few that still maintain it having confidence that the situation does not at this time warrant a reduction in price.

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It does not appear that the largest concessions in price have proved sufficient to attract a complete sale of the desired result. As one jobber puts it "the most conspicuous feature of the twine business is the absence of it. An advance in prices would be followed by ten orders where a decline brings one." It is not very complimentary to a dealer's judgment to expect one that has waited this long to buy on a declining market until the nearness of harvest makes a purchase imperative.—The Farm Implement News.

### ONTARIO PRISON TWINE.

The Hon. Mr. Stratton, provincial secretary of Ontario, has directed the purchase of prison twine, having decided upon the price (3 cents per pound) by which farmers can be supplied with prison twine from the Ontario central binder for the season of 1901. This year there is only one quality that will be popular with the farmer, and that is every ball and every ounce is guar-



teed, and any farmer who purchases this twine and does not find it satisfactory can by returning it have the price paid for the twine returned. This condition, however, is not likely to arise, for there is no question of the quality of the twine supplied the farmer—it is as good as the best twine that will be placed upon the market this year.

There will be besides a decided, and, to the farmer, profitable, improvement in the mode of parceling. Heretofore it has been the practice of binder-twine manufacturers to ship twine in ordinary jute bags, which were useless to the farmer after the twine was received and the lashings of loosely twisted tow, were also useless after their temporary purpose was served. The weight of these sacks and lashings was six per cent. of the weight of the bale.

But this is now changed as regards the twine from the Central prison, and there will be no six per cent. loss to the farmer. The twine will hereafter be shipped in two-bushel, 16-oz. cotton grain bags of excellent quality, which will be of permanent use to the farmer, as will also be the lashings, which consist of two nine-foot rope hatters, with snap and ring ready for use. The value of the grain bag is greater than an equal weight of twine and the same applies to the hatters. The twine bales are five pounds in weight each—twelve to the bag—and of a length of five hundred feet to the pound, and of uniform quality throughout.—Toronto Globe.

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

The scheme to amalgamate the plow companies of the United States has fallen through.

The grass twine plant at West Superior, Wisconsin, will, according to report, start operations in August.

Eastern Canadian manufacturers of wagons are reported to have formed a sort of combination for the purpose of regulating prices, credits, etc.

Secretary Rugg, of the retail implement dealers' association, is meeting with great success in his work of organizing the association throughout Manitoba. He has added over 200 new members to the roll since commencing work about two months ago.

Ocean Grain Freights.

The weak feeling which has characterized the ocean grain freight market during the past three weeks still continues to be the dominating feature and rates with few exceptions show another decline of 1/2d to 3d. At the decline, however, there has been an improved demand and one deal of 70,000 quarters of heavy grain has been closed from Quebec to London at between 1s 3d to 1s 4 1/2d for June and July shipment, and other engagements from this port have been made amounting to probably 400,000 bushels to different ports. On account of the low rates now prevailing to some ports it is reported that some steamship owners are making preparations to call their vessels without grain tonnage as at present rates it does not pay to carry it. Engagements to Liverpool have been made at 9d for spot and 10 1/2d for future. For London room 1s 9d is asked for July, but the best bid on the market is 1s 3d. Business in Glasgow space has taken place at 1s to 1s 1 1/2d for June. The rate to Avonmouth is 1 1/2d higher than a week ago at 2s for July, and firm at that. Hamburg is quoted at 2s 6d July. Antwerp at 2s 3d; Leith, 2s June; Dublin, 2s June and July; Belfast, 1s 6d to 1s 7 1/2d June; and Aberdeen, 2s 3d.—Montreal Gazette.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

Some stock have been lost in Alberta this season owing to bad hay. Taylor Bros., of Minnedosa, shipped 120 head of yearling stockers to Medicine Hat on Saturday last. During the week ending June 1 there were shipped from the port of Montreal to British markets 2,613 head of cattle, 1,002 sheep and seven horses. For the month of May the shipments amounted to 11,382 cattle, 8,454 sheep and 1,042 horses. Of the horses shipped 750 went to South Africa.

C. P. R. traffic for the week ending June 7, \$605,000; for the same week last year, \$591,000. The mileage has been increased to 7,553.

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

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

Montreal	27,000
Toronto	54,000
Coteau, Que.	73,000
Depot Harbor, Ont.	241,000
Kingston	35,000
Quebec	30,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewauwinong	1,885,000
Winnipeg	350,000
Manitoba elevators	1,000,000
Total June 1	3,911,000
Total previous week	4,269,000
Total a year ago	5,591,000

**BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS**  
Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's June 1 were 47,109,000 bushels, as against 51,019,000 bushels for the previous week. Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 57,317,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report. Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on June 1 were 4,672,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ending June 8, was 35,220,000 bushels, being a decrease of 1,610,000 bushels or the week. A year ago the visible supply was 44,407,000 bushels, two years ago 27,201,000 bushels, three years ago 19,682,000 bushels, four years ago 22,686,000 bushels, five years ago 59,117,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 11,218,000 bushels, compared with 6,125,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 16,413,000 bushels, compared with 12,225,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

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

Year	Bushels
1901	128,000,000
1900	132,000,000
1899	116,000,000
1898	99,000,000
1897	94,000,000
1896	133,000,000
1895	158,000,000

CROP MOVEMENT.

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

Market	This crop.	Last crop.
Minneapolis	71,793,290	77,828,062
Milwaukee	8,896,445	10,267,642
Duluth	16,718,361	59,130,644
Chicago	41,539,814	22,738,153
Total	138,883,910	169,964,501

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

Market	This crop.	Last crop.
Tulsa	8,951,359	10,505,060
St. Louis	29,477,486	9,040,719
Kansas City	36,130,817	14,108,545
Detroit	3,161,769	3,654,767
Total	78,721,431	38,670,191

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

- Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 75 1/2c in store Fort William.
- Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$2.00; best bakers, \$1.85.
- Flour—Stuffs—bran, \$1.00 per ton, shorts, \$1.25, delivered.
- Oats—Carlots on track, 31 1/2c, according to quality.
- Barley—31 1/2c per bushel for malting and feed grades.
- Country Wheat—60c per bushel, according to grade and freight rate to farmers at country points.
- Corn—In carlots, 40 1/2c per bushel of 56lb. Flax—Nominal.
- Butter—Dairy, 12 1/4c per lb for best grades; new creamery, 10 1/2c per lb at the factories.
- Cheese—New cheese, 11c, laid down here.
- Eggs—11c for Manitoba fresh, less expressage.
- Potatoes—45 1/2c per bushel.
- Beef—7 1/2c per lb.
- Hides—No. 1 hides, 6 1/2c.
- Wood—\$3 1/2c for unwashed birch.
- Seneca Root—2 1/2c per lb.
- Baled Hay—\$26.50 per ton on cars.
- Live Stock—Choice beef cattle, 3 1/2c per lb; sheep, 4 1/2c; hogs, 4 1/2c.

The heavy rains experienced in Manitoba last week visited the grain sections of the Northwestern States also and have greatly improved the crop prospects there.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Ogilvie Milling Company will erect an elevator at Napinka, Man., in response to a request from the business men's association of that place.

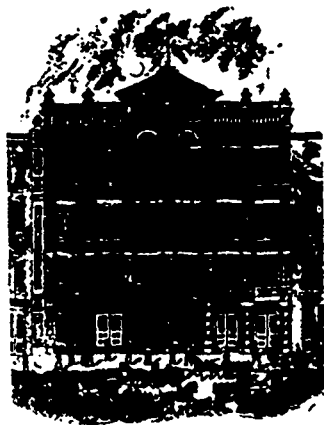
Since January 1st Argentine wheat shipments were 22,200,000 bushels, last year, 48,248,000 bushels, or less than half, and 9,479,000 bushels corn, against 7,026,000 bushels last year.

The Winnipeg grain exchange met on Wednesday. The proposed Winnipeg clearing house was discussed and satisfactory arrangements are now assured whereby this will be established this year.

The Ontario government's crop bulletin for May is out. The reports show that the fall wheat crop has been injured in the southwestern portion of the province by Hessian fly, otherwise the condition of this crop is good. Spring crop prospects were encouraging.

French official crop report shows winter wheat very good in 3 departments, good in 43, fair in 34 and passable in 5; spring wheat very good in 1 department, good in 8, fair in 20 and passable in 3. Other departments have no spring and none of them any large acreage. This indicates an average crop.

A Budapest cablegram says: The official crop report states that since the last bulletin unfavorable weather has prevailed. Rust has begun to spread rapidly in wheat, and there is every reason to fear that unless favorable weather sets in the yield will be considerably less than that of last year. Rye is poor, barley is in urgent need of rain, maize is poor, rape is weak and sugar beet has been damaged by vermin.



WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

President WM. MARTIN  
Vice-President, Sec'y-Treas.,  
C. A. YOUNG. CHAS. N. BELL.

ALEX. MCFEE & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS

Board of Trade Building, Montreal.  
Room 18, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

MONTREAL.

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

WHEAT Ask for Prices Before Selling

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

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
WINNIPEG.  
(Licensed and Bonded under Man. Grain Act.)

A communicated article in The New York Journal of Commerce on "A Remedy for Grain Corners" suggests that every seller of grain of a specified contract grade shall have the right in case of the failure of his goods to inspect to deliver on his sale another merchantable grade higher or lower of the same kind of grain at a proper difference in price, leaving to the governing body of the exchange "cornered" to declare whether or not the market was critically congested or "cornered."

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Comparative prices of staples at New York:

	June 6, 1901.	June 7, 1900.
Flour	\$1.60 (\$1.65)	\$1.40 (\$1.40)
Wheat	80 1/2	82 1/2
Corn	48 1/2	45 1/2
Oats	32 1/2	29 1/2
Rye	59 1/2	57 1/2
Cotton	23	8 13 1/4
Periceloths	23	3 1/2
Wool	23 1/2	26 1/2
Pork	15.25 (\$16.25)	12.00 (\$12.50)
Lard	8.75	7.25
Butter	19	19
Cheese	9 1/2	9 1/2
Sugar, gran	5.55	5.00
Coffee, No 7	6 1/2	9 1/2
Petroleum, rd	6.00	8.00
*Iron, Bessemer	16.00	20.00
*Steel billets	21.50	28.00
Steel rails	28.00	35.00
Copper, lb	17.00	16.35
Lead, lb	4 1/2	3.80
Tin, lb	28.75	29.50

\*Pittsburg Bradstreet's.

The Industrial Review is the name of a new semi-monthly which has made its appearance as an exponent of the mining interests of Northwestern Ontario. It is to be issued semi-monthly. The editor is J. R. Lumby, who is already well-known to the mining community of that region.

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

The People's Carnival



Nothing ever done by WESTERN CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR in the past will in any degree equal the effort being put forward this year.

Races Platform Attractions Pyrotechnical Displays

Will this year surpass in every way anything ever before attempted. Already the entry lists give promise of a wealth of display in

LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

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F. W. THOMPSON President  
E. W. HEURACH Gen'l Manager  
Winnipeg



**FINANCIAL**

**BANK OF MONTREAL STATEMENT**

The eighty third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the Board Room of the Institution, at 1 o'clock on Monday, June 3.

There were present Hon George A Drummond, vice-president, Sir William Macdonald, Hon James O'Brien, Capt Benyon, Messrs. R. B. Angus, A. W. Hooper, Hector Mackenzie, David Morrice, F. S. Lyman, K. C., E. T. Judah, K. C., B. A. Boas, J. G. Snotsinger, W. H. Evans, W. J. Buchanan, E. B. Greenshields, Richard White, A. T. Taylor, J. Try-Davies, Henry Dobell, Hugh Cameron, M. S. Foley, Henry Mason, H. Drummond, A. Walmsley, Nicholas Murphy, John Morrison.

On motion of Mr. R. B. Angus, Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President, was unanimously voted to the chair, in the absence of the President, the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

On the motion of Mr F T Judah, seconded by Mr. Henry Dobell, it was agreed "That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers. Mr. F. S. Lyman, K. C., and W. J. Buchanan, and that Mr. James Ald be the secretary of the meeting."

**DIRECTORS' REPORT.**

The report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their eighty third annual general meeting was then read by Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager, as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the eighty-third annual report, showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1901.

Balance of profit and loss account, 30th April, 1900. \$ 427,180.80  
Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1901, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts. 1,337,522.39  
\$1,964,703.19

Dividend 5 per cent.  
Paid 1st December 1900 \$900,000.00  
Dividend 5 per cent, payable 1st June, 1901 600,000.00  
\$1,200,000.00

Balance of profit and loss carried forward. \$ 764,703.19

As shareholders are aware, the present bank charters would have expired on the 1st of July next. Instead of introducing an entire new Bank Act, the government proceeded to continue the charters of the banks, and has provided for the changes which in its opinion were advisable by amendments to the Bank Act of 1880.

The accommodation in the bank's building at headquarters having become very inadequate for the proper conduct of the business, it has been found necessary to erect suitable premises on the site recently acquired on Craig street, and the work is now in progress. The new premises are to be connected with the present building by a bridge over Fortification lane.

Premises are also being erected at the corner of Wellington and Magdalen streets, for the use of the Point St. Charles sub-agency, and since the last annual meeting the bank's building at Sydney, N. S., has been completed and occupied by that branch.

It has been decided to open a branch of the Bank at Glace Bay, N. S., at once.

The Head Office and all the Branches have passed through the usual inspection during the year.

STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, President.

Bank of Montreal, Head Office, 3rd June, 1901.

**THE GENERAL MANAGER**

Mr. Clouston then said - The statement before you requires a little explanation, as it is made up to conform to the Amended Bank Act of last session, and now embraces our foreign business as well as our Canadian. Previous statements showed only the balances which would be due us from other countries after our business there had been liquidated. Consequently, our statement now includes all deposits and loans elsewhere than in Canada. This makes a comparison with former statements

an impossibility, but for the information of the shareholders, I may say that the principal changes in our Canadian business are as follows - Circulation, decrease \$ 321,000  
Deposits not bearing interest increase 1,003,000  
Deposits bearing interest, increase 5,422,000  
Current loans and discounts, decrease 360,000

You will notice that our profits are a little in excess of those of last year, and the statement is one of the strongest we have had the pleasure of laying before you.

As the charters of all the banks would have expired in July of this year, a further extension of ten years was granted, and certain amendments to the Bank Act were enacted. The chief changes were -

The rate of interest on the notes of suspended banks was reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Power has been given to enable a bank to purchase the assets of another, thus overcoming the barrier which formerly existed to the amalgamation of banks.

In addition to the annual return of unclaimed dividends and balances, we are also required to furnish a statement of all drafts and bills of exchange issued and remaining unpaid.

In the case of a suspended bank, the Canadian Bankers' Association

ate the value of one of our products, as the gold is more available to pay our foreign indebtedness, and more valuable for export, as bullion, than if it were minted into coin. As a circulating medium, it will not displace the paper currency here, any more than it does in the United States, while the miners to-day can obtain from the banks the same value for their gold as they would if the mint were established even in British Columbia.

Business during the last year has been generally good, notwithstanding a short crop in the Northwest, and in spite of the unfortunate condition of affairs in the mining districts. In other sections of Canada, even the most pessimistic of farmers should have been satisfied with the results of the last two years. If, from a sentimental point of view, we were eager and willing to aid the Mother Country by the dispatch of troops as will always be the case, the practical result is a magnificent advertisement to Canada, and an additional market established for our products, which will probably recoup the outlay of this country. In the last year there has been an increased demand for its products, in consequence of the Boer war in South Africa.

On the other hand, the woollen manufacturing industry has not been prosperous, and I am sorry to say the outlook for the lumber trade is not of the

Senator O'Brien moved: - "That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank." This was seconded by Mr. David Morrice, and was unanimously agreed to.

Sir William Macdonald moved. "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspector, the Managers, and other officers of the bank for their exertions during the past year."

The motion was seconded by Mr. R. B. Angus, and having been unanimously concurred in, was acknowledged by the General Manager.

Mr. B. A. Boas moved - "That the ballot now open for the election of Directors be kept open until 3 o'clock unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued."

This was seconded by Mr. Hector Mackenzie, and unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. John Morrison, seconded by Hon. James O'Brien, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Chairman for his conduct of the business of the meeting, and he acknowledged the same.

**THE DIRECTORS.**

The ballot resulted in the election of the following directors:

- R. B. ANGUS, ESQ.
- HON. GEORGE A. DRUMMOND.
- A. F. GAULT, ESQ.
- E. B. GREENSHIELDS, ESQ.
- SIR WILLIAM C. MACDONALD.
- A. T. PATTERSON, ESQ.
- R. G. REID, ESQ.
- JAMES ROSS, ESQ.
- RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.

**WINNIPEG BANK CLEARINGS.**

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

Week ending June 13, 1901 \$2,003,720  
Corresponding week, 1900 2,302,434  
Corresponding week, 1899 1,871,583

The monthly totals are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan.	\$9,623,466	\$9,000,007	\$7,683,062
Feb.	7,158,270	7,702,046	6,209,471
Mar.	7,830,092	7,820,962	6,750,210
Apr.	7,034,214	7,091,510	6,016,431
May.	8,681,057	9,762,570	7,472,555
June.		9,012,084	8,211,716
July.		9,303,423	8,109,535
Aug.		8,178,036	7,966,201
Sept.		9,183,477	8,281,159
Oct.		11,018,385	11,455,210
Nov.		10,869,327	12,066,588
Dec.			
Totals	\$103,950,792	\$107,780,514	

**FINANCIAL NOTES.**

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Bankers' Association was held on Thursday, 6th inst. The officers elected were: F. L. Patton, manager Dominion Bank, president; A. F. D. Macgachan, manager of the Bank of Montreal, secretary.

The territorial government is distributing a noxious weed pamphlet to the settlers in the Northwest Territories.

Owing to a license of \$5,000 a year being placed on the Dominion Trading Stamp Co.'s system of advertising, they have decided to retire from the business.

The C. P. R. land sales for May were 40,489 acres for \$129,011. In May 1900, they were 66,057 acres for \$214,851. The total sales so far this year are 184,108 acres for \$582,304 as against 210,797 acres for \$671,035 in the same period last year.

A report from Montreal on Monday said: -The Norman, the third vessel of the Northwestern Steamship company, is now in port on her way from Chicago to Europe and W. H. Purdy, manager of the company, says he is perfectly satisfied with the route with the boats and with the business. The Norman drew thirteen feet, six inches of water at all times and a foot more on some occasions, but never had the slightest trouble with the channel. The company was uncertain about getting return cargoes to Chicago, but the Northwestern is now loading a mixed cargo at Liverpool and the Northman is also loading at Hamburg. He anticipated no trouble in getting return cargoes for the other two vessels.

**THE GENERAL STATEMENT.**

The general statement of assets and liabilities of the Bank, 30th April, 1901, was read as follows:

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$12,000,000.00
Reserve	7,000,000.00
Balance of profits carried forward	764,703.19
Unclaimed dividends	2,432.01
Half yearly dividends, payable 1st June, 1901	600,000.00
	8,367,135.20
	\$20,367,135.24

Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 6,482,214.00
Deposits not bearing interest	18,184,774.47
Deposits bearing interest	54,501,831.13
Balances due to other banks in Canada	40,022.81
	79,208,842.41
	\$99,582,079.74

ASSETS.	
Gold and silver coin current	\$ 2,564,358.30
Government demand notes	3,472,440.25
Deposit with Dominion Government required by act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation	310,000.00
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Great Britain	\$ 2,536,166.61
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in foreign countries	2,234,257.63
Call and short loans in Great Britain and United States	21,530,623.00
	28,337,635.25
Dominion and Provincial Government securities	617,890.03
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	2,889,073.17
Notes and cheques of other banks	1,090,470.10
	\$30,882,227.65
	600,000.00

Bank premises at Montreal and branches	
Current loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere (exclusive of interest reserved) and other assets	\$58,850,449.34
Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise	131,135.27
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for)	118,250.07
	\$59,099,834.68
	\$90,582,079.74

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 30th April, 1901. H. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

has been given power to appoint a curator. The association has also been entrusted with the work of inspecting and supervising the note circulating accounts of all the banks in the Dominion, an added safeguard, if any were needed, to the circulating currency of the country. In this way the association has practically become an agent of the government in the administration of the act.

The form of our statement to the government has been changed, and fuller details are now required. It was this that rendered advisable the new form of statement now laid before you. Other changes were more of interest to bankers themselves than the public. Generally speaking, the alterations were in the direction of strengthening and improving the Act under which we have worked for the last ten years.

At the last session of Parliament the Finance Minister took power to establish a mint. The opinion of the bankers, not from any selfish point of view, but from what we believed to be in the best interest of the country at large, were set forth at the last annual meeting of the Bankers' Association, and I do not propose to say anything more on the subject here. The Act was only permissive, and it may be that on looking more closely into the matter, the government may decide not to incur considerable expense in order to deterior-

best, prices ruling low and the markets being congested, and we can only hope for an improvement before the season finishes.

There are also signs of over production in textile goods, and in the manufacture of pulp, which only need judicious restraint to be put on a good basis. We must not forget the return of the wave and get so far beyond our depth as to lose our footing.

It is too early to speak of the future crops, though up to the present the reports are good, and if they turn out according to promise we ought to have another good year, and if that comes you can see that this Bank is in a position to take advantage of it.

**ADOPTION OF REPORT.**

Hon. George A. Drummond said: - You have heard the statement of the General Manager and the report of the Directors, and the statements placed before you appear to me to be so full and complete that I do not consider it necessary to make any further amplification of them. I will content myself, therefore, with moving: "That the report of the Directors now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders."

The motion was seconded by Mr E. B. Greenshields, and after a few remarks by Mr. John Morrison, who thought that the General Manager had taken the correct view with regard to the proposed establishment of a Canadian mint, it was carried unanimously.

**Territorial Finances.**

In the Northwest Assembly on Monday Mr. Bennett gave notice of a resolution setting forth the financial situation of the Territories and calling upon the Dominion government to make more adequate financial provisions. As the concluding paragraph of the motion expresses want of confidence in the government the assembly defeated it when the vote was taken. It is interesting, however, as showing the financial condition of the Territories and the necessity for some readjustment of revenue and expenditure.

The motion was as follows:— That in the speech from the throne by which this assembly was opened on the second day of May, 1901, the following paragraph appears:—

"Representations have been made to the Dominion government respecting the necessity existing for further provision being made to meet the present inadequacy of the revenue. Parliament has not, as yet, given any indication as to its intentions in the matter and I am, therefore, unable to inform you of the reception given to the requests of my government, the nature of which you will be made conversant with in due course."

That when this assembly was called for the transaction of business the parliament of Canada was in session, and continued to be in session until the 23rd day of May, 1901, when it was prorogued.

That the total revenue of the Territories for the year ending December 31st, 1899, was \$416,832.82, and for the year ending December 31st, 1900, was, including a grant of \$92,000.00 to rebuild bridges destroyed by floods, \$467,185.30, and that the revenue for the year ending December 31st, 1901, is estimated by the Territorial treasurer at \$413,000.00.

That from the reports upon the public accounts of the Territories, it appears that the actual amount paid by the Territories for carrying on the public service, for the year ending December 31st, 1899, was \$416,832.82, and for the year ending December 31, 1900, was \$467,185.30.

That it appears from the statements of the Territorial treasurer, the estimates submitted to this House, and the correspondence between the government and the federal authorities as laid upon the table of the House, that the obligation created and liabilities incurred both in the year 1899 and 1900, much exceeded the actual revenues received in those years, and that in addition to the sum of \$467,185.30 actually expended in 1900, liabilities and obligations were created and incurred amounting to at least \$100,000 more, as follows:—

For aid to local improvement districts earned in 1900, to be paid in 1901, (Page 7 estimates)	\$11,091.94
For bridges built in 1900, to be paid in 1901, (Page 7 estimates)	30,050.00
For destruction of wolves, etc., money earned in 1900 to be paid in 1901, (Page 9 estimates)	478.50
For vital statistics, collected in 1900, to be paid in 1901, (Page 9 estimates)	650.00
Care of incurables, money earned 1900, to be paid in 1901, (Page 10 estimates)	786.75
Contingencies in agriculture department, liability incurred in 1900, to be paid 1901 (Page 10 estimates)	487.75
Rights of way acquired in 1900 and previous years, to be paid for in 1901, estimated by treasurer to be at least (Page 7 estimates)	10,000.00
Grants to schools earned in 1900, to be paid in 1901, (Page 3, letter J. H. Ross to Federal government)	47,000.00

A total of \$100,544.97. That the total sum according to the said reports, estimates, statements and correspondence, required to meet the demands of the public service for the year ending December 31, 1900, and to pay the obligations and liabilities incurred and created prior to that date amounted to \$467,185.30 (public accounts for 190, page 86 as above) and \$100,544.97, a total of \$567,730.27.

That the total sum required by the treasurer from the estimates submitted to the House to meet the obligations brought forward from 1900 and to carry on the public service for the year ending 31st December, 1901, is \$587,120.25 and in addition the sum of at least \$17,000 will be required for grants to schools (that amount having been paid out of the grant of 1901 to meet obligations of 1900) and a further sum of, at least, \$11,000 for providing

aid to local improvement districts, the total earned in 1901 but not provided for in the estimates to meet outstanding obligations for 1900 and liabilities incurred in 1901 thus being \$617,120.25.

That in addition to the revenue for the year ending December 31, 1901, of \$413,000 as estimated by the treasurer, the Territories will on the 1st day of January, 1902, receive from the federal government the half year grant for the six months ending June 30, 1902, (such grant being payable half yearly in advance) amounting to \$180,000, and if the whole of the local revenue were available at that time, which on the basis of previous years will not exceed \$50,000, the entire revenue available on or before June 30, 1892, to meet the demands of the public service and to pay the obligations and liabilities incurred in 1901, amounting to \$617,120 would amount to only \$643,000.

That the Appropriation Bill of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1902, has been passed and assented to.

That the memorials from time to time presented to the government of Canada by the Territorial government and the personal representations made by the members thereof, with a view of obtaining just and equitable financial assistance towards providing for the proper and effective administration of our affairs have not resulted in securing sufficient additions to our annual grant.

That the cost of civil government, legislation and administration of justice is rapidly increasing, the sum expended for these purposes in the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, being \$74,783.21, and the sum voted for such services for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, being \$86,745.00.

That in the opinion of this House it was the imperative duty of the government to place before the members of the legislature before the prorogation of the parliament of Canada, the fullest possible information as to our financial position.

That we view with alarm the rapid increase in the cost of executive government in the Territories, and deem it inexpedient and unjust to the masses of the people in view of our financial condition that the salary of the members of the executive should be increased, and that the passage of a supply ordinance necessitating the expenditure of the entire revenue of the current year and of upwards of one-half of the prospective revenue for the succeeding year is not warranted by our constitutional powers, and is contrary to the principles of responsible government, and in view of impending constitutional changes demanding the consideration of the representatives of the people as well as of the people themselves, such a course is a menace to our rights and detrimental to the interests of the people and the future of the Territories.

**Territorial Hail Insurance Bill**

Legislative Assembly, N. W. T.  
Regina, Monday, June 10.

The speaker took the chair at 10.30 a. m.

Dr. Elliott gave notice of a motion that at the next Territorial election the question of total prohibition of the liquor traffic be submitted, and, should the result show three-fifths of those voting to be in favor then a law shall be forthwith enacted, to come into force at the longest within two years from the date of such plebiscite.

**Hail Insurance.**

Mr. Haultain moved the second reading of a bill respecting hail insurance. The general principle, he said, is the mutual principle. The insurance is to be given to persons willing to take advantage of it and paying for it. Another proposition had been, especially in Manitoba, that a general tax would be levied for the purpose. He did not consider this fair, though he considered the grain growing interest sufficiently large and important to require special treatment even to the extent of throwing a small portion of the expense on the general revenue of the Territories if necessary. The system lacks one important feature of mutual systems; the persons under it will not have a direct voice in the management, no general meetings will be held. The government will have no personal interest in the undertaking except to make it as successful and desirable as possible to the persons taking advantage of it. There will be no paid directors or managers, or paid agents or officers, which form a large

portion of the expense of running a mutual insurance system. The insurance will at first be limited to the four principal varieties of grain, wheat, oats, barley and flax, if the results be satisfactory it will be possible to add other products. The unit of area is the quarter section, the system is of insurance per acre. The actual number of acres must be defined in the application. A man must insure all the barley, or all the wheat, etc., on the area. There is provision for the policy being declared null and void in the event of misdescription unless slight, also for proportionate reduction in the event of the acreage on a quarter section being less than the actual acreage under crop. It is proposed to require the payment of ten cents an acre with every application for insurance, with provision for further payment of ten cents if necessary, though it was hoped that a second call would not be necessary. The extreme amount which the insured can possibly be called upon to pay is 20 cents an acre. The limit of insurance is \$4 an acre, which will be a reasonable indemnity against a certain amount of loss, will reimburse the farmer for preparing the land, and will procure necessary seed for the following season. The application to be made to the minister in charge of the department contains the declaration, showing a very important principle of the bill. Upon a fair and speedy adjustment of the losses will depend the success of the system. The general principle of adjustment is this. Immediately on damage occurring by a hailstorm, a report is to be made to a person appointed in the vicinity, who will proceed to take full notes. A later inspection of the crop will be made. The farmer will call upon somebody else who may be his arbitrator. At the end of the season the losses will be adjusted in the office on the reports of the persons chosen to inspect. The minister in charge will then prepare a statement containing full information of the volume of business and expenses. On calculation it will be decided whether a further levy is to be made. It was hoped that the volume of business would make it unnecessary to resort to a second call; but even then, the system offered would be reasonably cheap. Provision is made for arbitration if a farmer does not wish to accept the amount offered.

Mr. Bennett said the system was simply this: the government undertook to administer a system of mutual hail insurance instead of having it administered by a board of directors and a manager. He admitted that the government were not so overworked that they could undertake this; they had ample opportunity and staff to administer the system. Another criticism which he offered was that the bill was introduced by the law officer of the crown; this was not fair to the commissioner of agriculture whose department is vitally affected. The success would depend upon the volume of business, if only eight or ten farmers were to insure, a loser would pay an eighth or a tenth of his own insurance. In the Edmonton district the Manitoba Farmers' Hail Insurance company had only been able to pay sixty per cent. of the losses. Difficulty would be found in getting competent adjustment. It would depend upon whether competent persons were employed. The principle of paying losses out of the general revenue was to be commended. He called attention to the inconsistency of the government allowing arbitration in this matter after refusing it in another instance.

Mr. Gillis had taken considerable interest in this subject. The attorney-general was to be congratulated on this bill, dealing with a very difficult question. There was no question as to the necessity of an insurance system of this kind, or as to the success of the system. The farmers were very much in earnest, their desire for hail insurance was so great that they would avail themselves of its provisions. The Manitoba company had met with difficulties and incurred expenses that would not be required here. He thought there would be no difficulty as to the volume of business. The motion was then passed and the bill read a second time.

The next series of fur sales in London, England, will be held next week, June 18, 19 and 20, by C. M. Lampson & Co.

**Canada's Foreign Trade**

Ottawa, June 10.—The custom's department issued a statement to-day for the month of May the returns show an increase of over \$600,000, and the exports of over \$1,000,000.

For the eleven months ending May 31 last the aggregate trade increased in that time over \$11,000,000. The indications are that the year's figures when they are made up will show a grand aggregate in the foreign trade of nearly \$400,000,000. It is specially noticed that for the past eleven months the exports of Canadian manufactured articles increased over \$2,000,000, which is an increase of about 17 per cent. The aggregate trade for the eleven months was \$335,026,996, as compared with \$323,586,476 for the same time last year, showing an increase of \$11,440,520. There was a decrease in imports from \$161,801,196 in 1900 to \$162,202,531, for the past eleven months or a decrease of \$2,398,602. The exports, however, show an increase of \$14,229,382 as compared with the same time last year. The figures are \$173,024,462 as against \$158,795,250 in 1900.

In regard to the imports it should be pointed out that the entire decrease is made up in coin and bullion, which, of course, is not trade, and that the imports of dutiable and free goods show a slight increase over the eleven months of last year. The figures are as follows:

Dutiable goods, 1900,	\$96,113,603.
1901,	\$95,167,182.
Free goods, 1900,	\$61,966,079.
1901,	\$63,582,568.
Coin and bullion, 1900,	6,691,514.
1901,	\$3,457,472.
Total, 1900,	\$164,801,196.
1901,	\$162,202,531.

The Semi-Ready Clothing company's manufacturing premises at Montreal, were damaged pretty badly by fire on Sunday last.

The fruit growers of Hamilton district, Ontario, report that the continued wet weather during May has damaged their orchards so that the crops this year will for the most part be very small. The trees are also being attacked in many cases by curl leaf. Peaches have suffered the most.

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The manufacturing public are invited to examine our plant over the Imperial Dry Goods Co.'s store, doing perfect work at the rate of from 3,000 to 4,000 stitches per minute.

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Good opening for the above. Shop and set of tools to rent cheap. Man speaking German preferred. Fine opening for really good mechanic. Merchants kindly mention to your customers. Apply for particulars to G. A. E. H., Hyde, Assa, East.

**Hardware Stock For Sale.**

A small, well assorted stock of hardware, amounting to about \$700.00; will be sold cheap. present owners wishing to clear out hardware from general stock retired. For further particulars write W and S., care Commercial, Winnipeg.

**Flour and Grist Mill Wanted**

Napuka is the centre of one of the best farming and wheat raising districts in Manitoba, possesses exceptional railway facilities and water privileges, and is prepared to grant liberal assistance for the erection of a grist and flour mill. Correspondence solicited. A. E. Slater, Sec. Business Men's Association, Napuka.

**New C. P. R. Time.**

The new summer time bill of the C. P. R. went into effect at 21 o'clock Monday. The first "Imperial Limited" train of this year left on the new time of 9.50 Sunday night, the train from the west, which arrived at the old time, 2.20, being held over to wait for the new time. The train from the east will arrive under this schedule at 6.30, leaving for the west at 7.15. The train from the west arrives at 9.20. There will be from this date until the winter time goes into effect in October seven trains a week each way, the Friday and Tuesday trains being put on. Trains arrive and depart as follows from Winnipeg: Imperial Limited, No. 1, arrive at 6.30; leave 7.15.

Imperial Limited, No. 2, arrive 21.20; leave 21.50.

Pembina train arrive 19.30; leave 7.40.

Southwestern train, arrive 18.45, leave 7.30.

Rat Portage local, arrive Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, at 11 o'clock; leave Monday, Wednesday, Friday, at 12.30.

Moose Jaw local, arrive 19.10, leave 8.30.

Brandon local, arrive 12.15, leave 19.10.

Stonewall train, arrive Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, at 15.30; leave at 12.20.

**Canadian Moline Plow Co. vs. Cook.**

Mr. Justice Bain sat in the Tuesday court this. Before proceeding with the Tuesday list his lordship delivered judgment in the following case:—

Canadian Moline Plow Co. vs. Cook. —Appeal from the referee, who made an order allowing plaintiffs to sign judgment. The plaintiffs sued upon a note signed by defendant Cook, in his firm name. Plaintiffs applied to sign final judgment under rule 593. On that application defendants Marshall and Fitzpatrick appeared, and contended that Cook signed the note in the firm name for his own private debt, without the knowledge or authority of the other members of the firm; and that the plaintiffs had knowledge of the facts. The articles of partnership of defendant's firm contained a provision that Cook could sign the firm name for the payment of his debt to the plaintiffs, but defendants Marshall and Fitzpatrick asserted that when they executed the articles of partnership they were not aware the articles contained such a clause and that they were induced to sign them by fraud on the part of Cook. This defence was not set up in the statement of defence.

His lordship dismissed the appeal without costs, holding that defendants had not shown that they had a good and sufficient defence on the merits. His lordship stated there were several reasons why he dismissed the appeal without costs, one was that he wished to discourage the practice of heaping up such a mass of material as had been filed in this case, especially of diffuse examinations on affidavits.

**Ralph Connor's New Story.**

Widespread interest is being taken in the announcement that Ralph Connor's new story "The Man from Glengarry," will begin publication in The Westminster in the first issue for July. This story, which is thoroughly Canadian and promises to be the great feature of the literary year, will give the best work of the author of "Black Rock" and "The Sky Pilot." It opens in the Ottawa river region and touches the great west. It will be the serial attraction of The Westminster for the current year, and will not appear serially elsewhere in Canada. The publishers offer their fine paper weekly for six months for \$1.00, and for one year for \$2.00. The monthly magazine numbers, which are broadly interdenominational and will contain all Ralph Connor's writings, may be had for one year for \$1 by addressing The Westminster Co., Toronto.

J. J. Doran, representing Skelton Bros. & Co., Montreal, was at the Clarendon on Monday, returning from a trip to the Pacific coast.

**Merchants and the Vacation Period.**

With retail merchants there is too little attention to the matter of proper recreation periods. Proportionately few retailers take a vacation period of an entire week or two weeks during the year. They plod along day after day, working 12, 14 or 16 hours in many cases, and arrive at the conclusion that if they leave the store for more than an hour at a time their business will speedily go to ruin. This impression is an erroneous one, and the advantage of a week or two weeks spent in recreation during the year, by the retail merchant, cannot be too strongly put.

The man who is always behind the counter looking after his business soon becomes the plodder, and as a plodder he gets into a rut and keeps there. He goes down to the market in the morning, if he is a grocer, buys his goods, returns and sees that they are properly displayed, sells goods and puts up orders till noon, takes a hurried half hour for dinner, rushes back and waits on his customers while the clerks take their nooning, goes down town in the afternoon to buy goods from the wholesale house or is busily engaged waiting on his trade, steals another half hour for supper, and when he gets through with the day, tired and worn out, he is ready for bed. He has no time to think of his business affairs, to originate new methods, to study out new ideas and to meet competition in original ways. He is in the rut and he will stay there if he doesn't vary the humdrum of business life occasionally. Through this very routine he loses the ability to think ably, and he is not as competent to do business as he would be if he could get out of the rut.

A week's vacation will help him to get out of that rut. If he only thinks so, he can leave the store for a week twice a year, during the dull period of midsummer, and then again during the dull period of midwinter. If he is doing any business at all he must have at least one competent clerk who can do the buying and take charge in his absence. If the retail merchant feels that he cannot take an expensive vacation, he certainly can take an inexpensive one. He can go to some point a few miles distant, where he will be remote from the continual cares of business, where he will have a change of scenery, and where he can enjoy himself and get the cobwebs off his brain. He will return to his business a more competent manager and a deeper thinker, and his business will profit by this short period of relaxation.

Nearly every professional man takes a vacation, nearly every large wholesale and jobbing house gives each of its employees a week or two weeks off from business, and why shouldn't the retail dealer have a little period of relaxation. He is subjected to greater strains than many business men, his business life wears away the fibre of the body and beclouds the mind. Each retailer should plan a vacation this year. Business prospects are good, and he will come home from this period of recreation better fitted to meet expanding business conditions than he would if he remained in the store six or seven days in each week throughout the year. Moreover he earns a vacation by his faithfulness to business and if he does not take it, it is his own fault.—Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

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## ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE—	From Montreal	June 22
Tombolan	June 23	June 29
Numblian	June 29	June 29
BEAVER LINE—	From Montreal	June 21
Lake Superior	June 23	June 23
Lake Ontario	June 23	June 23
DOMINION LINE—	From Portland	June 20
Vancouver	June 20	June 20
Donlinon	July 0	July 0
DOMINION LINE—	From Boston	June 19
New England	June 19	June 19
Commonwealth	July 3	July 3
CUNARD LINE—	From Boston	June 29
Altonia	June 29	June 29
Ivernia	July 6	July 6
CUNARD LINE—	From New York	June 22
Umbria	June 23	June 23
Lucania	June 29	June 29
WHITE STAR LINE—	From New York	June 19
Oceanic	June 19	June 19
Teutonic	June 20	June 20
AMERICAN LINE—	From New York	June 19
St. Paul	June 19	June 19
St. Louis	June 20	June 20
RED STAR LINE—	From New York	June 19
Southwark	June 19	June 19
Vaderland	June 20	June 20
ALLAN STATE LINE—	New York	June 19
Sardinian	June 19	June 19
State of Nebraska	June 20	June 20
ANCHOR LINE—	From New York	June 22
Ethiopia	June 22	June 22
City of Rome	June 29	June 29

RATES—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40, and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26 and upwards.

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

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SOLICITED. HIGHEST PRICES  
REALIZED. PROMPT RETURNS  
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## SEEDS

GOOD, CLEAN, NEW  
SEEDS FOR 1901

It will pay you to buy from us. Get our prices before ordering, or our traveller will call on you. He is out with samples now. Buy your seeds from the great Seed House of the Northwest. Wholesale commission boxes now ready.

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Market Square - Winnipeg

## ACETYLENE

THE 20TH CENTURY LIGHT



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

Northwest Acetylene Gas Co.

312 Princess St., WINNIPEG



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

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

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

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

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

JOS. R. ROY,

Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, June 6th, 1901.  
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department, will not be paid for it.

## Hardwood Lumber Prices.

Following is the new scale of hardwood lumber prices fixed by the Winnipeg lumber dealers:

Plain white or red oak, 1 in.	Per M.	\$70.00
Plain white or red oak, 1 1/2 to 2 in.		75.00
Plain white or red oak, 2 1/2 to 4 in.		80.00
Plain white or red oak, 5x5 to 12x12		80.00
Treads, white or red oak, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4		82.00
11 in. and wider		85.00
Sawed red oak, 1 in.		85.00
Sawed red oak, 1 1/2 to 2 in.		88.00
Sawed white oak, 1 in.		105.00
Sawed white oak, 1 1/2 to 2 in.		110.00
Sawed red oak, veneer, 1/4 in.		65.50
Plain red oak veneer		60.00
Common		40.00
Cull		35.00
Birch, 1 in.		60.00
Birch, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.		67.00
I. X. L. FLOORING.		
No. 1 3 in. maple, 4 to 16 ft.		57.00
No. 1 3 in. maple, 2 to 5 1/2 ft.		52.00
No. 1 3/4x3 in. maple, 2 to 16 ft.		40.00
No. 1 3 in. maple, 2 to 16 ft.		50.00
No. 1 3 in. birch, 4 to 16 feet.		50.00
No. 1 3 in. birch, 2 to 5 1/2 feet.		50.00
No. 2 3 in. birch, 2 to 16 ft.		49.00
BASSWOOD.		
3/4x4 in. ceiling, 8 to 16 ft.		33.00
3/4x4 in. ceiling, 6 to 16 ft.		43.00
8 and 10 in. boards.		48.00
12 in. and wider		56.00
3/4 boards, 8 in. and wider		49.00

# Chattel Mortgage Renewal Blanks

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

All kinds of Forms and Notes printed to order.

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**LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. Ltd.**

OFFICES AT MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, KEEWATIN AND PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

**RAT PORTAGE**  
**LUMBER COMPANY**

LIMITED

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

AND ALL KINDS  
OF WOODWORK

Head Office and Mills at RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Branch: Point Douglas Avenue, WINNIPEG

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

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## Fire Works and Flags

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

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McDERMOTT AVENUE, WINNIPEG

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HAMILTON

Tobacco & Paper, Agents, Wholesale.